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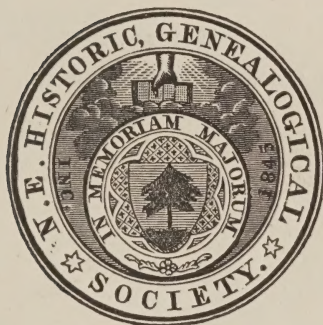
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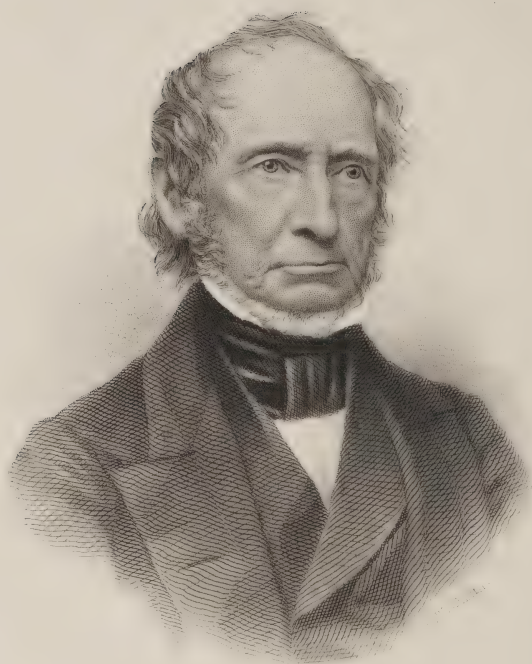
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Wm Willis

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MEMOIR OF THE HON. WILLIAM WILLIS, LL.D.

By the Rev. Prof. ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, D.D., of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

WILLIAM WILLIS¹ was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 31, 1794, the second child of Benjamin and Mary (McKinstry) Willis. His paternal ancestors were among the early English settlers of Massachusetts; his maternal were Scotch-Irish. John McKinstry (Ed. Univ. 1712), his great-grandfather, a clergyman, the first of the name who came to this country, arrived Aug. 4, 1718, and settled near Worcester, Mass. His grandfather, son of the preceding, became a physician in Taunton, Mass., and was appointed surgeon-general of hospitals in Boston by Gen. Gage. Dr. McKinstry died March 21, 1776, æt. 43, on board the "Dutton" hospital ship in Boston harbor, whither he had gone with his household on the evacuation of the town by the British. Mr. Willis's family moved to Portland in 1803. He was fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy; entered Harvard College a sophomore, 1810; and graduated 1813, taking a part in a conference with three others. After graduation he was entered as student-at-law in the office of the Hon. Prentiss Mellen (H. C. 1784), in Portland, whose reputation, as a counsellor and advocate, and subsequently as the first chief-justice of the supreme judicial court of Maine, is a familiar tradition. At the close of the war of 1812, the family removed to Boston, and he entered the office of Judge Peter Oxenbridge Thacher (H. C. 1796). In 1815 he went abroad with the prospect of a commercial life in connection with U. S. Consul Jarvis² in Lisbon, Portugal; but relinquishing that project, he returned, completed his legal studies, was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, 1817, and opened an office in Boston. In 1818 he visited the West Indies, and spent a few months on the islands Martinique and Guadaloupe. His letters during these absences gave indications of the power of close

¹ In preparing the following notice of the late Hon. William Willis, the writer has used freely the "Tribute" to his memory before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, March 3, 1870, by Charles Henry Hart, Esq., historiographer of the society; an article prepared for the annual necrology of Harvard College, of which Mr. Willis was an alumnus; and the diary of Mr. Willis himself of the last twenty-six years of his life. The writer, it may be added, was associated with Mr. Willis for more than forty years in the Maine Historical Society, and most of that period in the official relations of the society.

² For a memoir and portrait of Consul Jarvis, see REGISTER, vol. xx. p. 193. [EDITOR.]

observation and facility as a writer, which were to be of so much value to him and to the public. When Mr. Mellen was chosen to the U. S. senate from Massachusetts, having observed his valuable qualifications, he extended to young Willis the highly complimentary invitation to become a partner in the extensive and lucrative business of his office. In 1820, when Maine became a separate state and Mr. Mellen was appointed chief-justice of the supreme court, the connection was dissolved, and Mr. Willis continued the practice of his profession by himself until 1835, when he formed a copartnership with the late distinguished Hon. William Pitt Fessenden (B. C. 1823), which lasted twenty years. In 1854 his son Henry (B. C. 1851) was associated with him in the office. After the death of this son in 1868, he conducted the business of the office alone.

Mr. Willis was a well-read, able lawyer, and by sterling integrity, purity and elevation of character, and by his habits of exactness and accuracy as a counsel and a conveyancer, sustained a high reputation. His fine manners and gentle courtesy, combined with great sensibility and kindness of heart, gave grace to the profession and won the high esteem of his associates. Soon after his return to Portland as his residence, he became assistant editor of one of the newspapers of the town, a position which he held three or four years, and in the discharge of that office gave an earnest of qualities as a close observer of passing events and a felicitous and able writer, which distinguished him so much in subsequent years.

Sept. 1, 1823, Mr. Willis married Julia, daughter of the late Hon. Ezekiel Whitman (B. U. 1795), chief-justice of the court of common pleas, and afterwards holding the same position in the supreme court of Maine. Nine children were the issue of this marriage. The parents survived them all, the mother dying April 2, 1872.

Notwithstanding Mr. Willis might be regarded, to nearly the last of his life, a busy lawyer, his genuine passion for historical and statistical research, and for the knowledge of men, and his singular habits of observation, with his industrious pen, of which the ink never seemed to become dry, lured him into paths which the jealous genius of the law is commonly thought to forbid her votaries.

His private diary, begun October, 1844, and continued with scarce an interruption of its daily entry to within four days of his decease, reveals in an interesting and agreeable way his habits in the particulars already referred to. It appears from this record that he was accustomed to keep a journal at least as early as 1815, but the four folios, embracing twenty-six years, are all that survive him. Evidently designed for no eye but his own, it makes known the man, his outer, and in many points his inner, life; his vigilant observation of passing events, his social habits and associations; his generous sympathy for friends and acquaintances; his public spirit which cherished a lively interest in whatever affected the welfare of the city, or the state, or the country, or indeed the world. We gather from it that no movement was made in the interests of education, or of any public improvement, social or moral; in the religious society with which he was connected, in the Portland Academy, in the Athenæum or public library, the society of natural history, or the lyceum, in which he was not ready to participate. When the project of a railroad was set on foot, his diary shows that he was an active coöperator and gave to it the service of several years. His feeble voice did not allow him to act a prominent part as a public speaker in large assemblies, but he was prompt

and efficient in committees, or on boards of directors, or as a trustee, and often as chairman or president. No event of importance happened at home or abroad which the record of the day fails to notice; nor the death of a neighbor, nor of any one, whether of the city or elsewhere, who by age or position, or any circumstance, attracted his attention. Lecturers at the lyceum, speakers at political or religious conventions, the sermons he heard, even to the texts and the outlines of discourse, are recorded. Incidents of importance during the war of rebellion, whether of the field or the cabinet, and changing aspects of the political state of the country, received a brief and pertinent notice. The peculiarities of the seasons and the range of the thermometer during those twenty-six years may be ascertained with considerable accuracy from that diary. The fact is recorded that he was once summoned as a witness in court to testify to the state of the weather at a certain date of a year or two before from the entry in this diary. When the death of a public man is noted, there is often added a brief statement of his age, place of birth, his parentage and the leading events of his life. He took frequent, sometimes distant journeys. The diary contains a brief journal of travel, with statistical, topographical and geographical notes of towns and cities he visited and of people whom he met. That daily record also shows how quick his eye was to catch the beauties of the world without. A rich landscape, the storm and the sunshine and the radiance of the moon on the beautiful expanse of the harbor, the bursting bud, the blooming flowers, the verdure of trees and fields, the promise of the summer, the condition of his vinery or his garden, the ripening of his grapes and plums and pears, and the ingathering of the harvest, are all recompensed for the delight they gave him by the faithful record when the day was done. We learn from the same source what books he read and the impression they made. This diary, it must be added, leads one who knew him well to wish he had known him more, and to regret that opportunities to cultivate so valuable an acquaintance had not been more faithfully improved.

Such habits of observation and of recording impressions of what he saw and heard and read contributed essentially to prepare Mr. Willis for a work often consoling to friends, always valuable to the public. He was in a remarkable degree the historiographer of Portland and indeed of the state. Of later years scarcely an individual of any note, and, it may be said, of either sex, often, too, one little known beyond the neighborhood, has passed away, but an obituary notice has appeared, not unfrequently in the next issue of the press, singularly full and exact, of the parentage and life of the deceased. It was said of him by a former pastor, "that family trees stood in his ready memory from which to take, as opportunity offered, that which should instruct his fellow men." As illustrating his propensity to ascertain facts respecting those with whom he was associated, a gentleman of high standing, who was a member of the legislature when Mr. Willis was in the senate and was a fellow-boarder, told the writer that Mr. Willis used to inquire of him the age, place of birth and other particulars respecting members of the legislative bodies, and even requested him to obtain for him the information he sought, stating that it was his custom to ascertain such facts and make a record of them, and this gentleman thought that hardly two weeks of the session had passed before Mr. Willis had thus informed himself respecting every member of both houses and of the governor's council. It needs not to be said of such a man, and yet it is pleasant to testify regarding the diary so often referred to, that it records nothing

betraying a suspicious or unfriendly spirit, or that can be accounted as gossip.

Mr. Willis was a constant contributor, to his last day, to the daily press, as well as to periodical journals of a historical character. Obituary notices, as has already been stated, articles designed to promote projects of public utility, as that of a railroad, or a society for the relief of the poor, or a public dispensary, or on the passing season as contrasted or compared with seasons of past years, even of the preceding century, which he gathered from his own journal or those of the Rev. Thomas Smith and Dr. Deane, or notices of publications to which he wished to invite attention, or historical reminiscences of some old mansion which had been taken down to make way for the convenience or improvement of the growing city, were constantly appearing.

Much might be learned of the topography, if it may be so called, of Portland in its early period, from the newspaper articles, "Journey from Montjoy to Bramhall." The disastrous conflagration of July 4, 1866, furnished a subject for several articles, one of them, entitled "A Walk Among the Ruins," of peculiar interest, and highly valuable as a record of the devastation, and for the comparison which none but he could have drawn of that calamity with the historic event of 1775, when the town was bombarded and burnt by Mowatt and the British fleet. So also the visit of the English squadron, October, 1860, to the harbor of Portland to receive the Prince of Wales for his home voyage after his tour through Canada and the United States, gave him the opportunity to contrast in a very agreeable manner, in a newspaper article, the visits of the British fleets of 1775 and 1860. Volumes of such contributions from his pen might be collected. In fact he had preserved a large portion of them, for his own purpose, in scrap-books bearing the inscription: "Newspaper Articles from 1825," &c.

So constantly was the public interested and instructed by communications with his well-known signature, that the readiness and copiousness of his resources became a perpetual surprise. One secret of this fertility is revealed by the public library of the city of Portland, to which Mr. Willis bequeathed a large portion of his library and his MSS. There may be seen in that depository of his treasures a folio volume of genealogical and biographical sketches and memoranda, containing the material, always at hand, of such notices of individuals as so often surprised by their prompt appearance and their fulness of detail. It is scarcely an exaggeration to affirm that no individual of prominence in the state, it might perhaps be added, of neighboring states, would have deceased within the last years, of whom those papers would not furnish a more full record of parentage and life than is usually given in the notices of the press. And so of his communications on historical and local topics. These bound volumes of his papers reveal the methods which ensured the remarkable breadth, minute accuracy of knowledge, and the faithful memory shown in them, being filled with extracts from old records pertaining to the history of Portland, and ancient Falmouth; depositions relating to original settlers; historical notes and abstracts; land-titles and grants, plans and deeds; in fine, entries concerning matters which he judged might come of use in historical, political, ecclesiastical or social discussions.

With all his diligence, Mr. Willis could not have accomplished half his amount of important and valuable work, outside of a laborious and exacting profession, had he not, at an early period, formed habits of method and

system; and in this respect his diary and these volumes of manuscript afford an important lesson for young men. It requires patience, resolution, and the constant pressure of a law of one's life, to make, for example, extracts from books of Eastern land claims, write notes and abstracts of matters of no immediate value, to explore mouldy and scarcely legible records, to decipher, as he did, and copy "inscriptions on grave-stones and monuments of the Eastern cemetery." Few have the patient industry for such drudgery. But with a remote, though uncertain end in view, he went through all this toil, year after year, never wearied of such painstaking, and the public have reason to cherish his memory for his untiring fidelity to a laudable purpose. His care and system appear also from the fact, that his correspondence, which was so extensive, while, for example, his *Law and Lawyers of Maine* or his *Genealogy of the McKinstry Family* was in hand, is bound in one or more volumes.

Of the more considerable communications made by Mr. Willis to our periodical historical literature, may be mentioned: A Bibliography of the State of Maine in Norton's *Literary Letter*, No. 4, 1859; a similar one published after his death, on the writers, native and resident, of Maine, *Historical Magazine*, March, 1870; A Summary of Voyages to the North Atlantic Coast of this Continent in the 16th Century, *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1869, also for the same, an Essay on the Early Collections of Voyages to America; A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Maine Historical Society, *Historical Magazine*, Jan., 1868; for the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register*, a paper on the Early Settlers of New-Hampshire, and also a notice of Folsom's Catalogue of Original Documents in the English Archives relating to the Early History of Maine; an article on Titles Conferred on Americans, *Historical Magazine*, January, 1866; and two others, one, The Descent of Hon. Isaac Royall, the other on Long Pastorates, with the case of the first parish, Portland; A Genealogy of the McKinstry Family, *Historical and Genealogical Register*, 1859-60, of which a second edition, more full and complete, was printed in 1866.

For the *Law Reporter* he furnished reports of cases and decisions in the supreme judicial court of Maine, and in November, 1848, a paper on Judicial Changes in Maine.

Mr. Willis edited all the seven volumes of the *Maine Historical Collections*, and all but one have one or more valuable contributions from his industrious pen. Without more particular reference to these articles, many of them of great importance, we pass on to his more extended and fruitful labors which afford evidence of his extensive and critical researches into the early history of Maine; his republication of the *Journals* of the Rev. Messrs. Smith and Deane with copious notes, biographical sketches, and an introduction, 1849; a new edition of his *History of Portland*, the first part of the first edition having formed a considerable portion of volume first, *Maine Historical Collections*, 1831. This new edition was published 1865, in one octavo volume, pp. 928, and is one of the best town or city histories published in the country. In 1863, appeared *History of the Law, the Courts and Lawyers of Maine*, one vol. 8vo., pp. 712. His diary shows somewhat of the painstaking and labor bestowed upon this work, which for its great amount of material, its historic value, and the admirable judgment and taste in the execution of it, is in the highest degree honorable to the author and to the state. The first volume of the *Maine Historical Society Collections* having become exhausted, a new edition was issued 1865, under his super-

vision, enlarged by more than one hundred pages of valuable material especially connected with the first part of his history of Portland, throwing light on obscure passages in the early history of the coast of Maine, and affording additional proof of his sagacious, patient and thorough research.

The statements already made afford abundant evidence that Mr. Willis possessed a generous and high toned public spirit. His journal records, as has been said, the interest he took in whatever promoted the welfare of his fellow men; that he was ready to coöperate in any well considered scheme of good, from the "Charity Fund" of the congregation to which he belonged, or "the Benevolent Society of Portland," or the "Association for Relief of Aged, Indigent Women," or the "Widow's Wood Society," to the organizations formed to embrace in their charities the whole land. He was a model parishioner, in whom his pastor found a steadfast, discreet, judicious and generous friend. No charge or suspicion of a lack of the highest honor and purest integrity was ever attached to his name. As a citizen he was loyal to his heart's core. He was eminently a domestic man, and his love for home and kindred knew no bounds. He was also a social man; his home, one of liberal and courteous hospitality; and when he died the most cultivated circles of his city must have felt that a great vacuum had been made in their social life, and that they had suffered an irreparable loss.

It is an interesting feature of his private record, which has been already referred to, that he seldom fails to notice in the Sabbath entry the religious services of the day, the sermons he had heard, the texts preached from, and often accompanied with outlines of discourse, occasionally a brief comment. So also of works which he read, touching on points of christian faith. He was for many years a most valuable church member, and decidedly reverential and conservative in his views and sympathies, always shrinking from whatever savored of a departure from his high standard of what the sermon and the preacher should be. The diary has the following entry. "Attended a meeting of the Free Religionists, and free and loose enough it was. Many of the speakers freed themselves from all religion except the vagaries of their own minds, and certainly cut loose from Christianity and the authority of the Bible." He characterizes the discussion as "a course of negations of all the Christianity of the past." His reflections when he made note of his own birth-day, or the anniversary of his marriage, or the sickness and death of a child or friend, his meditations when he came of seventy, all show that he had an abiding sense of religion, of responsibility and a life to come. "With the last day," he writes, "of February, 1865, I have reached the close of the third volume of my Journal which was commenced October, 1844. The many changes which twenty years have made, is startling when their aggregate force is contemplated. I have lost in that period my mother, my father, two brothers, a sister, and several children and grandchildren. At the age of seventy what can a man expect but to look back upon his path strewn with the wrecks of affections and friendships which he is too old to repair, and forward to privations, infirmities and earthly desolations which cannot be repaired, and only compensated by the hopes of a future being, where the temporal and evanescent is changed into the permanent, ever during and ever blessed." And again, under date of August 31, 1868:—"I enter to day upon my 75th year. I cannot realize that I have advanced so far on the journey of life, and am admonished to use the time that remains for spiritual improvement and preparation for the end."

Such a man would not be allowed to live without tokens of regard,

confidence and respect from his fellow men. For many years he filled offices involving responsibility and influence in his city, as bank director, president or chairman of different associations, mayor of the city; and in the state, a director in the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad and president of the board; railroad commissioner, member of the state senate; was urged to allow himself to be put in nomination for governor of Maine, but declined; was an elector for president of the United States in 1860, and president of the electoral college.

His various and incessant historical labors attracted the notice of the leading historical societies of the country, and he was successively elected corresponding or honorary member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, and of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, of the Historical Societies of Georgia, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Buffalo, Wisconsin, Florida, Long Island, of the American Antiquarian Society, and of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. Of the latter society, he was vice president from 1855 to 1859. In 1867 he received from Bowdoin College the honorary degree of doctor of laws. The city of Portland, for whose welfare he ever manifested the liveliest interest, will have a constant reminder of his earnest zeal in her behalf by the "Institute and Public Library," of which he was the principal originator, and became its largest patron by his bequest of his library, manuscripts, scrap-books and autograph documents.

Though for several years in feeble health, he did not falter in what had been the pastime, as well as the work, of his life. His pen did not rest until almost, literally, it fell from his hand. On the Monday, as is stated by one intimately conversant with him, previous to his death, he laid aside the historical papers which he was editing, to complete a biographical sketch of the youngest of a venerable family who had just died aged 96 years. The article appeared in the newspaper of the next day with the announcement: "My declining health and strength admonish me that I must write no more." On Tuesday, however, he resumed labor upon his historical article; but at 4 P.M., pen in hand, he became unconscious and lay in a swoon until 3 A.M. of Wednesday. A couch had been brought to his library; upon it he reclined without distress until 9 A.M., Thursday, Feb. 17, 1870, when he gently expired.

Fitting notices of the event were taken by the city of which Mr. Willis was a prominent and distinguished citizen, by the Cumberland bar, and by other bodies of which he had been an associate. That which is entered on the records of the Maine Historical Society¹ is here annexed.

"The members of the Maine Historical Society, in their deep sense of the loss sustained by the society in the decease of the late Hon. William Willis, LL.D., an active member almost from its beginning, and for several years its honored president, and feeling it to be due to his memory and just to themselves to place on record some fitting notice of this mournful event, therefore resolve:

"That they cherish a grateful remembrance of his long, active and most valuable service in the interests of the society: by his important contributions to its memoirs; his careful, discriminating, exact, and able superintendence of the first seven volumes of its Collections; by his wise counsel and efficient coöperation, throughout, in furtherance of its objects; and by the reputation which his learned labors have given to the society;

¹ The resolutions passed on his death by the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society are printed in the REGISTER, vol. xxiv. p. 429. [EDITOR.]

"That we deem it cause of grateful acknowledgment to the Author of all Good, that the society and the state have, through so long a series of years, been favored by his earnest and indefatigable spirit of inquiry into the sources of our history, and by proofs of his diligence, skill, and success in developing and recording, greatly for the common good, the results of his varied studies regarding the general history and bibliography of the state, the lives of prominent citizens and professional men, and especially the history of his own town and city, so full of details of interest and importance: manifold labors continued almost to the day of his death;

"That, by such an eminent example of patient continuance in an important work, we are encouraged to renew our diligence in promoting, each in his measure, the valuable objects and pursuits to which our honored friend devoted, so generously, his time and labor."

A RECORD OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FROM 1706 TO 1742.

Communicated by Col. JOSHUA W. PEIRCE, of Portsmouth.

Concluded from vol. xxvi. page 380.

SAM¹ y^e Son of Henry and Lydia Sloper was Born y^e 6th of July 1717 and Dyed y^e 23^d of Aug^t 1738.

Israel True and Abigail Jackson both of Portsm^o were marry^d Jan^y y^e 1st 1739-40.

Nathaniel Lear of N-Castle and Temperance Peverly of Portsm^o w^r marry^d

Eliz^a y^e Daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Roberts was Born y^e 22^d of Nov^r 1717.

Mary y^e Daughter of Nath^l and Sarah Roberts was Born y^e 22^d of June 1719.

John Moses and Sarah Beck both of Portsm^o were marry^d y^e 3^d of feb^y 1739-40.

Thomas Edmunds and Mary Foss both of Portsm^o were marry^d y^e of Feb^y 1739-40.

Charles Rundlet of Stratham and Mary Phillips born at Ipswitch w^r marry^d Feb^y 21st 1739-40.

William y^e Son of W^m and Elizabeth Burnet was Born Dec^r y^e 30th 1737.

George y^e Son of W^m and Elizabeth Burnet was Born y^e 2^d of Feb^y 1738-9.

Daniel McCleres Born at Affeody in county of Derry in Ireland and Elizabeth Tomson Born at Bellewoolin in y^e county of Antrim in y^e same Kingdom w^r marry^d 8th of Ap^l 1740.

George Marshal of Portsm^o and Thankful Weeks of Greenland w^r marry^d y^e 17th of Apr^l 1740.

Joseph Miller and Abigail Moses both of Portsm^o w^r marry^d May y^e 1st 1740.

Simon Leverit of y^e Parish of Santua in y^e Island of Jersey Belonging to Great Brittain and Eliz^a Hepworth of Portsm^o w^r marry^d Ap^l 27th 1740.

Daniel Quick of Portsm^o and Eliz^a Shackford formerly of Newington now of Portsm^o were marry^d June y^e 22^d 1740.

John M. Harvey of Durham and Sarah Clark of Portsm^o w^r marry^d June y^e 22^d 1740.

James Chatbun Jun^r of Kittery and Bridget Knight of Portsm^o w^r marry^d July y^e 6th 1740.

Ezekiel Pitman Jun^r and Eliz^a Peverly both of Portsm^o were marry^d July 13th 1740.

Eph^m Roe of Portsm^o and Naomie Blake of Hamp^t w^r marry^d Sept y^e 4th 1740.

Sam^l Gunn and Mary Mors both of Portsm^o w^r marry^d y^e 22^d Oct^r 1740.

Will. Edmunds and Mary Cross both of Portsm^o were marry^d Nov^r y^e 6th 1740.

Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Dorothy Crocket was Born y^e 17th of Jan^y 1715-16.

Mary y^e Daughter of George and Eliz^a Drake was Born May y^e 12th 1736.

Thomas Lang and Sarah Tinsayson both of Portsm^o were marry^d Dec^r y^e 21st 1740.

Mark Cook born at York in Virginia and Sarah Maddin born in Limerick in y^e king^m of Ireland w^r marry^d Dec^r 22^d 1740.

John Loud and Abigail Decker both of Portsm^o w^r marry^d Dec^r y^e 24th 1740.

Nathaniel Furber and Sarah Underwood both of Portsm^o w^r marry^d Dec^r y^e 25th 1740.

Daniel Kelly and Joan Rijan both of Limerick in y^e Kingdom of Ireland w^r marry^d Jan^y 15th 1740-1.

Thomas y^e Son of Tho^s and Rebeckah Reed was Born y^e 13th of Aug^t 1713.

Samuel y^e Son of Tho^s and Rebeckah Reed was Born y^e 8th of Sept^t 1715.

Rebeckah y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Rebeckah Reed was Born Jan^y y^e 17th 1717.

Rachel y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Rebeckah Reed was Born y^e 22^d of May 1720.

Love y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Rebeckah Reed was Born y^e 27th of Oct^r 1722. Deceased.

Solomon y^e Son of Tho^s and Rebeckah Reed, was Born Feb^y 28th 1725.

Love y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Rebeckah Reed was Born Sept y^e first 1727.

Mark y^e Son of Tho^s and Rebeckah Reed was Born Aug^t y^e 3^d 1730.

y^e Rev^d M^r. Sam^l Parsons of Rye and M^{rs}. Mary Jones of Boston joyn^d in marriage covnt in Oct^r y^e 9th y^e year 1739.

Ebenez^r Berry and Mary Kingman Joyn^d in marriage Coven^t in Nov^r y^e 14th 1727.

Abigail y^e Daughter of Eben^r Berry and Kesiah his wife was Born in June y^e 21, 1719.

Rachel y^e Daughter of Eben^r and Kesiah Berry was born in Nov^r y^e 13th 1721.

Elenor y^e Daughter of Eben^r and Kesiah Berry was Born Apr^l y^e 4th 1722.

Ruth y^e Daughter of Eben^r and Mary Berry was Born in June y^e 4th 1727.

Susannah y^e Daughter of Eben^r and Mary Berry was Born in Dec^r y^e 13th 1730.

Marisfield y^e Son of Eben^r and Mary Berry was Born in Aug^t y^e 15th 1733.

Simon y^e Son of Eben^r and Mary Berry was Born in June y^e 4th 1735.

Charity y^e Daughter of Eben^r and Mary Berry was Born in Ap^l y^e 4th 1736.

Henry James and Mary Kingman Joyn^d in marriage covn^t in Sep^t y^e 18th 1740.

Mary y^e Daughter of Jethro and Ester Goss was Born in Aug^t y^e 16th 1738.

Sam^l y^e Son of Jethro and Ester Goss Dec^d Aug^t 22^d 1735.

Levi y^e Son of Jethro and Ester Goss Dec^d Aug^t y^e 18th 1735.

— y^e Son of Jethro and Esther Goss Dec^d Aug^t y^e 18th 1735.

Mary y^e Daughter of Jo^s Brown and Eliz^a his wife Dec^d Nov^r 12th 1736.

Ebenz^r Marden and Ester Berry w^r marry^d Jan^y 17th 1735.

Abigail y^e Daughter of Eben^r and Ester Mardin was Born Aug^t y^e 17th

Olive y^e Daughter of Rich^d and Abigail Rand was Born July y^e 9th 1740.

Joseph y^e son of Will^m and Jane Palmer was Born y^e 8th of May 1740.

John Jennes and Ann Webster were marry^d August y^e 27th 1733.

William y^e Son of John and Ann Jennes was Born June 1735.

Mary y^e Daughter of John and Ann Jennes was Born in Nov^r and Dec^d Nov^r 1740.

Sarah y^e Daughter of John and Ann Jennes was born Apr^l 23^d 1737.

Moses y^e Son of Will^m and Susana Pain was Born Apr^l 10th 1736.

Abigail y^e Daughter of Sam^l and Abigail Sevey was Born Sep^t 25th 1723.

Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Will^m and Eliz^a Lock was Born March y^e 3^d 1739–40.

Elizabeth y^e Daughter of James and Eliz^a Philbrick was Born May y^e 22^d 1739.

Joannah y^e Daughter of Joseph and Hannah Sevey was Born Aug^t 21st 1712.

Thomas Rand and Hannah Pray were marry^d 14th of May 1722.

Mary y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Hannah Rand was Born y^e 18th of Aug^t 1726.

Hannah y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Hannah Rand was Born y^e 12th of May 1728.

Eliz^a y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Hannah Rand was Born y^e 22^d of Apr^l 1730.

Thomas y^e Son of Tho^s and Hannah Rand was born March y^e 9th 1732.

Meribah y^e Daughter of Tho^s and Hannah Rand was Born y^e 26th of Apr^l 1735.

Ephraim y^e Son of Tho^s and Hannah Rand was Born y^e 23^d of March 1727—[1737?]

Ruben y^e Son of Tho^s and Hannah Rand was Born y^e 7th of March 1739.

Mary y^e Daughter of Richard and Bial Rand was Born y^e 8th of feb^y 1726.

Nathaniel y^e Son of Rich^d and Bial Rand was Born y^e 12th of March 1737.

Mary y^e Daughter of Christopher and Deborah Schedel was Born y^e 1st of May 1720.

Sarah y^e Daughter of Joshua and Ruth Rand was Born y^e 30th of March 1740.

Jobe Jennes and Mary Jennes were marry^d 12th Sep^t 1735.

Hannah y^e Daughter of Job and Mary Jennes was Born y^e 10th Oct^r 1738.

Sam^l y^e Son of Sam^l and Abigail Sevey was Born y^e 18th of May 1714.

Sam^l Sevey and Hannah Sevey were marry^d y^e 6th of Nov^r 1734.

Solomon y^e Son of Sam^l and Hannah Sevey was Born y^e 26th of feb^r 1736.

Deborah y^e Daughter of Sam^l and Hannah Sevey was Born y^e 4th of Nov^r 1737.

Samuel y^e Son of Sam^l and Hannah Sevey was Born y^e 17th of Sep^t 1739.

Hannah y^e Daughter of Joseph and Hannah Sevey was Born y^e 7th of June 1715.

Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Joseph and Hannah Fuller was Born y^e 25th of Sept. 1740.

Hannah y^e Daughter of Joseph and Hannah Marston was Born y^e 28th of Sep^t 1726.

John Jennes and Eliz^a Sevey w^r marry^d y^e 30th Nov^r 1732.

Elizabeth y^e Daughter of John and Eliz^a Jennes was Born y^e 4th of Apr^l 1734.

Sarah y^e Daughter of John and Eliz^a Jennes was Born y^e 28th of Apr^l 1736.

Mary y^e Daughter of John and Eliz^a Jennes was Born y^e 5th of Aug^t 1738.

Abraham y^e Son of Jacob and Sarah Lebby was Born y^e 29th of Dec^r 1739.

Jacob y^e Son of Christopher and Deborah Schedgle was Born y^e 25th of Oct^r 1736.

Ozem y^e Son of Ozem and Elizabeth Dous was Born y^e 3^d of March 1737.

Abial y^e Daughter of Ozem and Eliz^a Dous was Born y^e 12th of Dec^r 1739.

John y^e Son of Ozem and Eliz^a Dous was Born y^e 13th of Sep^t 1730.

Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Ozem and Eliz^a Dous Dec^d Sep^t y^e 6th 1730.

Joseph Connor and Mary Sevey were marry^d y^e 25th of Jan^y 1738.

Samuel y^e Son of Joseph and Mary Connor was Born y^e 8th of Sep^t 1739.

Samuel y^e Son of Sam^l and Priscilla Wills was Born y^e 2^d of Dec^r 1735.

Simon y^e Son of Sam^l and Priscilla Wills was Born y^e 11th of May 1738.

Deborah y^e Daughter of Sam^l and Priscilla Wills was Born y^e 5th of Oct^r 1740.

Phebe y^e Daughter of Daniel and Phebe Moulton was Born y^e 3^d of Apr^l 1735.

Nathan y^e Son of Daniel and Phebe Moulton was Born y^e 2^d of March 1738.

Lydia y^e Daughter of Dan^l and Phebe Moulton was Born y^e 28th of Aug^t 1740.

Jonathan Lock and Sarah Hains were marry^d March 2^d 1727.

Sarah y^e Daughter of Jon^a and Sarah Lock was Born y^e 3^d of Jan^y 1728.

Patience y^e Daughter of Jon^a and Sarah Lock was Born y^e 10th of Feb^r 1730.

Jonathan y^e Son of Jon^a and Sarah Lock was Born y^e 29th of Jan^y 1732.

Mary y^e Daughter of Jon^a and Sarah Lock was Born y^e 20th of Sep^t 1733.

David y^e Son of Jon^a and Sarah Lock was Born y^e 29th of Aug^t 1735.

Abigail y^e Daughter of Jon^a and Sarah Lock was Born y^e 5th of Sep^t 1736.

William y^e Son of Jon^a and Sarah Lock was Born y^e 26th of July 1738.

Marget y^e Daughter of Jon^a and Sarah Lock was Born y^e 20th of July 1740.

John Knowles and Sarah Moulton were marry^d y^e 1st of Jan^y 1741.

Elijah Lock and Hulda Perkins were marry^d March y^e 22^d 1739.

Hulda y^e Daughter of Elijah and Hulda Lock was Born Oct^r y^e 2^d 1739.

Ann Jennes Daughter of Joshua and Hannah Jennes was Born Aug^t y^e 8th 1733.

Hannah y^e Daughter of Joshua and Hannah Jennes was Born Jan^y 30th 1736.

Joshua y^e Son of Joshua and Hannah Jennes was Born Apr^l y^e 7th 1739.
 Deliverance y^e Daughter of Joshua and Hannah Jennes was Born Jan^y
 14th 1741.

Richard y^e Son of John and Sarah Lock was Born July y^e 28th 1720.
 Mary y^e Daughter of John and Sarah Lock was Born Nov^r y^e 13th 1722.

Jacob y^e Son of John and Sarah Lock was Born Nov^r y^e 12th 1727.

John y^e Son of John and Sarah Lock Dec^d y^e 23^d of June 1730.

Tryphene y^e Daughter of John and Sarah Lock Dec^d feb^y 13th 1736.

Abner y^e Son of John and Sarah Lock Dec^d Aug^t 11th 1736.

Mary y^e Daughter of John and Sarah Lock Dec^d in July 1736.

Jacob y^e Son of John and Sarah Lock Dec^d Aug^t 1736.

Mary y^e Daughter of y^e Rev^d Sam^l and Mary Parsons was Born July y^e
 15th 1740.

Nathaniel Foss and Mole Tucker were marry^d Oct^r y^e 16th 1740.

Thomas y^e Son of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous Dec^d Aug^t 27th 1735.

Samuel y^e Son of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous Dec^d Aug^t 19th 1735.

Abial y^e Daughter of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous Dec^d Aug^t 24th 1735.

Sarah y^e Daughter of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous was Born Jan^y 19th 1729.

Solomon y^e Son of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous Dec^d Nov^r 13th 1735.

Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous Dec^d Nov^r 19th 1735.

Rachel y^e Daughter of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous was Born Aug^t 1st 1735.

Thomas y^e Son of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous was Born Aug^t y^e 28th 1724.

Samuel y^e Son of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous was Born March 26th 1726.

Abial y^e Daughter of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous was Born Sep^t 24th 1727.

Solomon y^e Son of Solomon and Eliz^a Dous was Born May 23^d 1728.

Elizabeth y^e Daughter of Solomon and Eliza Dous was Born Jan^y 11th
 1732.

Nathaniel y^e Son of Jon^a and Hepsibah Marden was Born March y^e 11th
 1730.

Jonathan y^e Son of Jon^a and Hepsibah Marden was Born Oct^t y^e 9th 1732.

Timothy y^e Son of Jon^a and Hepsibah Marden was Born Aug^t 28th 1735.

Joseph y^e Son of Jon^a and Hepsibah Marden was Born March 22^d 1738.

Nathaniel y^e Son of Jon^a and Hepsibah Marden Dec^d Dec^r 7th 1735.

Simon y^e Son of Sam^l and Rachel Dous was Born Sep^t 27th 1730 and
 Dec^d Oct^r 26th 1734.

Mary y^e Daughter of Sam^l and Rachel Dous was Born May y^e 8th 1723.

Wallis Foss and Mary Dous w^r marry^d Jan^y 25th 1739.

Samuel y^e Son of Wallis and Mary Dous was Born Oct^r 25th 1739.

Joseph y^e Son of Simon and Deliverance Knowles was Born Dec^r 13th
 1727.

Samuel y^e Son of Jethro and Ester Goss was Born Aug^t 21st 1728.

Levi y^e Son of Jethro and Ester Goss was Born feb^y 3^d 1735.

Ester y^e Daughter of Jethro and Ester Goss was Born feb^y 5th 1734.

Sarah y^e Daughter of Jethro and Ester Goss was Born June y^e 12th 1736.

Ruth y^e Daughter of Ebenezer Berry and Mary his wife Dec^d Sep^t 10th
 1735.

Benjⁿ y^e son of Eben^r and Kesiah Berry Dec^d Sep^t 20th 1735.

Kesiah y^e Daughter of Eben^r and Kesiah Berry Dec^d Sep^t 13th 1735.

Eben^r y^e Son of Eben^r and Kesiah Berry Dec^d Nov. 3^d 1735.

Joseph Lock and Hannah Jennes w^r marry^d Dec^r 4th 1739.

Ezekiel y^e son of John and Mary Lane was Born July y^e 4th

Mary y^e Daughter of John and Sarah Pain was Born July y^e 4th 1736.

Christian y^e Daughter of John and Sarah Pain was Born May y^e 3^d 1740.

Hannah y^e Daughter of Joseph and Hannah Lock was Born Nov^r y^e 3^d 1740.

Jonathan Moulton son of Rob^t and Lucy Moulton of Hamt^{on} Dec^d May y^e 22 1735.

Mary y^e Daughter of Sam^l and Abigail Sevey was Born Apr^l 25th 1721.

Mehitable y^e Daughter of Sam^l and Abigail Sevey was Born Oct^r 21st 1729.

Jonathan y^e son of Sam^l and Abigail Sevey was Born feb^y 2^d 1732.

Moses y^e son of Sam^l and Abigail Sevey was Born Jan^y 30th 1735.

Eliza y^e Daughter of Ithamar and Mary Sevey was Born June 10th 1737.

Moses y^e son of Sam^l and Abigail Sevey Dec^d Sep^t 4th 1730 [1739?].

Sarah y^e Daughter of Ozem and Eliz^a Dous was Born Sep^t 23^d 1725.

Comfort y^e Daughter of Ozem and Eliz^a Dous was Born Aug^t 21st 1731.

Mary y^e Daughter of Ozem and Eliz^a Dous was Born Oct^r 20th 1734.

Moses Caverly, Jun^r of Portsm^o and Hannah Johnson of ——— was marry^d March y^e 12th 1740-1.

John Swain and Myriam Banfill both of Portsm^o were marry^d March y^e 17th 1740-1.

John Churchill and Mary Noble both of Portsm^o were marry^d Apr^l 9th 1741.

David Decker and Unice Place both of Portsm^o were marry^d Apr^l y^e 9th 1741.

William Cotton and Ester Babb both of Portsm^o w^r marry^d May y^e 6th 1741.

Tho^s Sevey and Sarah Cotton both of Portsm^o w^r marry^d June y^e 25th 1741.

William Broton and Abigail Loud both of Portsm^o were marry^d July y^e 19th 1741.

Peter Miller and Eliz^a Trickey both of Portsm^o w^r marry^d July y^e 28th 1741.

Ab^m Chapman and Elizth Ellis were marry^d Sep^t y^e 16th 1741.

Sam^l Cate of Greenland and Mary White of Portsm^o w^r marry^d Oct^r 15th 1741.

Alex^r Callwel of y^e County of Antrim in y^e Parish of Clough in Ireland and Margret Macgregore of Londonderry in N-Hamp^r w^r marry^d Nov. 4th 1741.

Humphry Furnell and Dorothy Simes both of Portsm^o were marry^d the third of December 1741.

Love Roberts and Mary Roberts both of Dover were marry^d Dec^r 9th 1741.

Samuel Row and Susannah Benson both of Portsm^o were marry^d Dec^r 10th 1741.

Samuel Huntris and Mary Colman both of Newington w^r marry^d Jan^y 14th 1741-2.

Jonathan Trickey of Newington and Abigail Miller of Portsm^o w^r marry^d Jan^y 1741-2.

Joseph Lebby and Margret Abbit both of Portsm^o w^r marry^d feb^y 23^d 1741-2.

Isaac Miller and Mary Tomson of County of Derry In the Parish of Dunbo in y^e kingdom of Ireland now of Portsm^o w^r marry^d March 9th 1741-2.

Joshua Bickford and Mary Wiscomb both of Portsm^o were marry^d March 30th 1742.

Abigail y^e Daughter of Gershom and Mary Griffith was Born March y^e 11th 1741-2.

LETTERS AND JOURNAL OF COL. JOHN MAY, OF BOSTON.

BORN IN POMFRET, CONN., NOV. 24, 1748; DIED IN BOSTON, JULY 13, 1812.

Communicated by the Rev. RICHARD S. EDES, of Bolton, Mass.

CERTAIN curious and valuable papers, dating back to 1788 and earlier, very interesting in a historical point of view, have recently come into the possession of the writer. They present, in a striking manner, the marked contrasts which exist between matters and things as they were then and as they are now. They are the MS. journal kept by Col. John May, of Boston, during a journey to the "Ohio Country" (then so called), and such letters of his as have escaped destruction; written, some of them, considerably earlier than the date above mentioned, when he was serving in Rhode Island, under the Count de Rochambeau, in one of the revolutionary armies, or was in business in Boston; or later, when in 1789 he made another visit to the "Ohio Country."

Our limits will not allow us to attempt a description of that country, as it was then, constituting as it did a portion of "the region bounded by the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Great Lakes and Pennsylvania, organized as the Northwest Territory." Such of our readers as would inquire more curiously we must refer to *Pioneer History of the First Examination of the Ohio Valley and Early Settlement of the N. W. Territory*, to *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the Early Pioneer Settlers of Ohio*, both by S. P. Hildreth, and both published under the auspices of the Ohio Historical Society; and to other similar works, if any such there be. The Ohio Land Company was organized and carried on chiefly by New-England men. The chief manager of the enterprise was Gen. Rufus Putnam,¹ to whom references are not unfrequent in the journal.

Col. John May was a descendant of an ancestor of the same name (born in England 1590, died 1670, admitted freeman in 1641), who migrated to this continent about 1640, with wife and two sons, John and Samuel, and settled in Roxbury, where the family subsequently became numerous, and owned considerable real estate. After a while, feeling too crowded possibly, some of its younger members migrated to Connecticut, and settled in Woodstock, Pomfret, and other towns. From one of these Connecticut immigrants, who lived in Pomfret, Col. John was descended. He did not long remain in his native home, however, but, when quite a lad, came to Boston; and, family tradition says, served an apprenticeship with Col. Ephraim May, of whom he was a relative. Moreover, leaving his country-home and coming to town, he could not, if family tradition is to be trusted, keep out of mischief, for on the night of the notable destruction of tea in Boston harbor the condition of his shoes furnished pretty good evidence of where he had been. Subsequently, established in business for himself, in 1773, he married Abigail May, a descendant (but not in the same genera-

¹ Gen. Rufus Putnam, a cousin-nephew of Gen. Israel Putnam (with whom he is sometimes confounded), was the superintendent of the Ohio Land Company. For a history of this remarkable enterprise see Walker's *History of Athens County, Ohio, and incidentally of the Ohio Land Company, &c.*, published by Clarke of Cincinnati in 1869, and noticed in REGISTER, vol. xxiii. p. 487. A sketch of the Rev. Manassah Cutler, LL.D., to whom the enterprise was largely indebted for its success, by his eldest son, Ephraim, is in vol. vii. pp. 297-300.

[EDITOR.]

tion with aforesaid John) of EBENEZER, an older brother of his father's; and by her he had a large family, of which a word presently. His life was mainly passed in Boston, though he lived some years in Portland, Me., where two or three of his children were born. From 1785 to 1805 he was one of the fire-wardens of Boston, and from 1804 to 1812, when he died, one of the selectmen. Oct. 11, 1778, he was commissioned as adjutant, with the rank of captain, in the "Boston Reg't of Militia," and, afterward, successively, major, lieut.-colonel and colonel. The date of the last commission was Jan. 19, 1787, and was signed by James Bowdoin, governor, and John Avery, secretary. In a letter from Gov. Bowdoin to Gen. Washington, dated April 2, 1788, apparently one of introduction, the former writes of Col. May: "He distinguished himself in the service of the United States at Rhode Island, under the Count de Rochambeau;" and remarks further: "By his exertions the Boston Reg't of Militia, of which he is Colonel, is esteemed in regard to appearance and discipline at least equal to any regiment of militia on the continent."

As mentioned above, Col. May died in 1812. In the issue of the *Columbian Centinel* of Saturday, July 15, 1812, we find the following: "Died on Thursday, John May, Esq. aged 68. By the death of Col. May this town is deprived of a judicious and faithful officer, and the public of an active, useful, and benevolent citizen. To his family the loss is irreparable. His funeral took place yesterday, attended by the Selectmen, Ancient and Honorable Artillery, &c." By his marriage with Abigail (oldest daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Williams), born 1754, died 1821), Col. John May was brother-in-law to Col. Joseph May (born 1760, and died Feb. 27, 1841), at one time commander of the Boston Cadets, and of Samuel May, Esq. (born 1776, and died February, 1870). A fine portrait of him (Col. John), clad in the military garb of the day, said to be an excellent likeness, is in the possession of his only surviving child Augusta (No. 1 Decatur street).

A word or two of the family he left. Two of his sons, the oldest and the youngest, Frederick (H. U. 1792), M.D., and George Washington (H. U. 1810), M.D., settled in Washington, D. C.; John passed a part of his life at Cape Town, Southern Africa; Henry Knox, wharfinger, in Boston; and William Rufus, seaman and farmer, in Pomfret. Of the daughters, Catharine Cravath married Henry Edes (H. U. 1799), D.D., minister of the First Cong. Society in Providence, from 1805 to 1832; and Sophia, the late Edward Tuckerman, merchant in Boston; while the two youngest, Mary Davenport and Charlotte Augusta, ladies of much active benevolence, and well known for their hospitalities and charities, continued single, and passed the most of their lives in their native city. The last named still survives.

Any one who will consult the records of the town of Boston will see that Col. May was much interested, and very active, in attempting to procure a marginal road, or street, from the north end (where for many years he lived) to Roxbury line:—an endeavor of which he did not live to witness the success; but which, passed on to the hands of his son, the late H. K. May, was pushed by him, with the aid of others, until he was rewarded at length, not exactly in the shape he sought, but in those 'fine thoroughfares, Commercial street and Atlantic avenue, the last of which he lived to see hardly so much as begun.

We turn our attention now to the extracts. The first will be from the letters: from one (omitting unessential parts), dated Boston, March 31, 1779, and addressed to Mr. Lemuel Cravath, merchant, Baltimore (a

brother-in-law), and showing in a vivid manner the condition of things at the time it was written.

"Your order given me at Worcester, the 8th of March, I cannot obey * * * * cannot procure a team for your purpose * * * * cannot find anybody that durst come alone. If there were two loads of goods I believe I might find teams to bring them, by paying 25 hun.^d. dollars to each team, for the journey out and in; but I have almost despaired of getting a single team at any price. Your friend G—— is so frightened that he wont come at any rate. My last hopes are on trial. I have yesterday agreed with a young man from Sudbury to perform the journey; but he has to make his father willing first, which, I fear, he wont be able to do * * * * So busy of late that I have not inquired much into the price of English goods * * * * Am informed by some gentlemen that deal in them that goods have risen, within these three weeks, 15 per cent * * * * Engaged a frame for you, together with mine, 44 ft. square, about 29 tons timber, together with about 200 ft. ranging timber, and 6000 ft. oak joist, for which I am to pay £600 * * * * Am tired out, sick of every thing. Love to mistress Cravath. Mrs. May has gone to bed with little Jackey, who is quite sick. In the morning, she will write to her sister, if the little boy will let her." The wife writes a long P. S. the next morning, an extract from which we transcribe. "Heard from Worcester yesterday. All well. Expect them along as soon as the roads are settled."

Our next extract will be from a letter dated "Camp Butt's Hill, Oct. 10th, 1780," a time when he was engaged in active campaigning life, and was Major in "the Boston Reg't."

"My dear,

In yours of Oct. 1st you ask me how I do, and how I found the friends of my little circle? whether they were glad to see me, &c. The first question I answered you by Mr. More, before it was asked, in a letter dated 3d inst., and I now assure you that, if looks and actions don't lie, my friends were exceedingly glad to see me. They met me some rods off with loud peals and acclamations. You inform me that report says my late command to Boston was contrary to General Orders; and that the officer who gave me the command was put under arrest on account of it. That he was put under arrest soon after I left the island is true; but not on account of the command he gave me, but on account of a letter he wrote the General, the next day after I left this place * * * * The good fortune I met with while I was in Boston, with respect to provisions and money, occasioned a general joy through the camp, amongst officers and men. Col. Thayer, the bearer of this, is honored with a like command, and I wish he may have as good success. If the rulers of the State of Massachusetts Bay were as good as their word, we should not have occasion to send to them at this time. We have but twenty-one days to tarry here, but famine seems to stare us in the face. I could give you particulars, but I never was fond of telling all. It may suffice to say, that we have one day's rations of Indian meal on hand—no meat, no wood, no sauce &c * * * * Before I go any further I must tell you I have been, I am now, sick with a stupifying cold * * * * Am exceedingly glad the little cubs are better. Hope their health, as well as the others and yours, may be continued; and that, in due time, I may be returned to you all again, in health and safety. Meanwhile believe me to be unalterably yours, &c."

Of the nearly eight years following the date of the letter above given

not a scrap of the correspondence, to the knowledge of the writer of this, remains. The next letter which has been preserved is one dated Pittsburg, 7th May, 1788, which gives his impressions of that place and the surrounding region. We do not refer to it, however, at present more particularly, but turn to the journal, the first date of which is April 14, 1788. Under what circumstances he made his entries in this, Col. May himself explains, when being some where in Pennsylvania, on his return home, he says:—"Whoever may chance to read this journal will certainly find many errors. To apologize for which must say, it was written at all sorts of times and places, and amongst all sorts of people and kinds of confusion. Where I am now penning the record of this day's doings, there are seven pairs of Dutch men and women in high glee, all talking and yelling together; and although when I began to write I intended to mind my own business, yet they made such a hellish noise and confusion that the tympanum of my ear is quite loose, I feel almost addled, and must even quit, and go to bed."

To show in what manner he journeyed, what were the facilities and accommodations for travellers, and to indicate somewhat the manners and customs of the period, we give the first two or three entries in the journal entire.

"On Monday, the 14th day of April, 1788, having arranged my matters at home [Boston] in the best manner I was able, I left them in the immediate care of my brother Joseph May. At 6 o'clock in the morning I set out from home [on horseback] in company with Lieut. Mull and Walter Tufts, who is my orderly, on a tour to the Ohio Country; and about sunset arrived safe at Providence. Lodged at Daggett's tavern.

"Tuesday, 15th. Mounted our horses at 6 in the morning, and with great industry reached Windham at 8 o'clock in the evening. Were obliged to cross the Quinnebogue in a scow, the bridge having been carried away.

"Wednesday, 16th. Left Windham $\frac{1}{4}$ before 6 o'clock in the morning, and after travelling through a tremendous hilly country, viz. Lebanon Creek, Moulton, &c. arrived at 3 o'clock at Hartford. Found the Connecticut river exceedingly high, which hindered us an hour. Dined at Bull's, then went on and slept at Fuller's, a very good house, but the landlord has more tongue than brains. After I went to bed he stood over me with three lighted candles in his right hand, near twenty minutes, telling a story of no consequence.

"Thursday, 17th. Mounted our horses at 6 o'clock. Rode 12 miles to breakfast through a pleasant country. After breakfast met numbers of people going to meeting in their old clothes, it being Fast Day. We were accosted by some sort of Sunday officer with 'what makes you ride Fast Days?' which I returned with a look that told him it was none of his business, and kept my horse under way. Dined at New Haven. Stopt at Fairfield this afternoon. We crossed an arm of the sea on a bridge nearly as long as the Charlestown (old) bridge, and within two miles crossed another nearly the same length. We had to ride in the evening, and met with many difficulties by reason of cross roads and the ignorance of the people. We at last arrived at Penfield."

After arriving, with his attendants, in New-York city, he "waited on Col. Richard Hatt" (or Hyatt?), treasurer of the O. C.; he also visited the "Congress Chamber," and saw pictures of their Majesties the King and Queen of France,—with which he seems to have been much impressed, particularly with the fact that "the hall is not high enough to receive their crowns," remarking that this fact "perhaps presages their

doom," &c. &c. We find him Thursday, April 24, "lodged in Philadelphia, at the sign of the Connastago Wagon" ["the trade much diminished, but the city much enlarged by building, the people proud and extravagant, grumbling about the times. Two sets of ladies in this city:—one that is sensible and dresses neatly, another of fools, who show it in their dress. I have seen a head dress at least three feet across. Their hair frizzled in a frightful manner"]; and on the 25th, "arrived at Christiana." At this place, putting himself in posture to salute a lady and gentleman whom he met, his "horse began to take the hint, and bow and stumble," until at length he fell, and "both came down together." On which he remarks, next day, "feel the effects of complimenting, shall avoid it in future."

Crossing the Susquehannah, dining at Havre de Grace, where he is much astonished at the quantity of alewives taken in a seine, and after being out in a severe rain-storm, we find him on April 27th, "arrived at Baltimore, at Staruks (or Starrick's), sign of the Indian Queen." Here some business (the nature of which we have been unable to discover) relating to the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of which he was then, or had recently been, colonel, engages his attention. But he evidently is not a man, as he remarks of himself elsewhere, who "likes to tell all:" so he merely says, in a quiet way, "attended to some particular business which I settled to my mind," and dismisses the subject.

Thursday, 29th, at 11½ o'clock, A.M., though "much urged to tarry till Thursday, to celebrate the adoption of the new federal constitution by the State of Maryland," he remounted his horse and "stood for the wilderness of the Western World." Every thing about him is unlike what he had seen before. He is evidently profoundly impressed and delighted with the magnificent mountain country through which he soon begins to pass (much of it doubtless the same in which our armies were engaged during the recent war). The journal abounds with passages in which, in his own terse and quaint phraseology, along with references to the rough and sometimes comical adventures of the wild region through which he is journeying, are mingled descriptions, showing that he looked on the scene with something the eye of an artist, and with feelings not unlike those of a poet. But where there is so much of interest it is difficult to make selections. We therefore leap over pages relating to "sons of Alleghana" (mountains), "Dutch landlords," fording rivers, "bridges not being in fashion," floods of water, not to be passed in any other way "but *through* them," experiencing constantly, as is plain enough to see, "much rainy weather and abominable roads," but encountering all these various difficulties in a spirit which is well enough shown in the remark with which he introduces the record of a particularly trying day, viz.: that "the reality did not seem as bad as we expected, having always remarked that it is best to begin a tedious job in the morning, when man and beast are fresh:" omitting all this and much more, we take him up again as we find him, May 5th, after dining at Simmerell's, on the Yohogany, sleeping at Clark's, on the Monongahela; and remarking that, at the former place, "they used every stratagem to detain us all night, and perhaps as long as was Gen'l P—, who tarried at this place two months. They said it was better boating from this river than from the Monongahela; but they are Irish palaverers, and the truth is not in them." Clark's, it appears, was at Elizabeth's Town, 14 miles from Pittsburg by land, 22 by water. While waiting here for a wagon he was expecting, he gets his linen and stockings washed and goes a-gunning; kills gray and black squirrels; finds the river abounding with fish,—cat, perch, pike,

buffalo and sturgeon; and another "terrible fish, if such he may be called, named an alligator, 18 inches long, with large flat head something like a bull-frog, four legs of the bigness of a gray squirrel's, and tail 5 inches long, of a sickly ash color, and spiteful as the devil."

On the 7th May, Wednesday, he records, "I stopt a boat (one of the kind called Kentucky boats, something between a scow and a boat of the common construction, slightly covered at the stern end) bound for New Orleans, and agreed with the principal to carry me, my people, and effects to Pittsburg, for \$5." The next day, somewhere near Pittsburg, he writes, "A very agreeable pleasant situation where I have taken quarters * * * * room with bed to myself, a large store for the baggage and the people to lodge in, together with a kitchen to cook in: all at the very moderate price of 1s. 6d. per day." * * * * "Pittsburg is in plain sight, at half a mile distance, an irregular poorly built place * * * * subject to frequent alarms from the savages of the wilderness, situation, however, agreeable, and the soil good." The "gentlemen directors of the Ohio Company," whom he was expecting to see, being at the time away at another place, he was detained here for a few days, his "people catching fish of large size, cooking and eating being the chief business." A poor fellow being drowned, while he was waiting here, and the body swept away in the current, he noticed among the "Dutch wagglopers," a strange custom, of which he thus speaks: "They took the shirt which the drowned man had last pulled off, put in a whole loaf of good new bread, weighing 4 lbs. in it, and tied up at both ends." This was thrown into the water where the man fell in, and suffered to float off with a line and tackle attached to it. "This," they said, "would swim till it came over the body, and then sink." The body was found a few days after, but had "left the shirt and provisions behind."

While in Pittsburg and its neighborhood, the place was visited by a number of Indians, of whom he "cannot say he is very fond * * * * frightfully ugly, and a pack of thieves and beggars;" and,—“Genl. Putnam being down the river, and some think arrived safe at Muskingum,” so that he cannot have the consultation with him for which he appears anxious,—he whiles away the time and amuses himself with visiting the coal mines, shooting wild turkeys, rambling over the adjoining country, watching the number of “Kentuck boats” that pass,—“twenty souls to a boat, and a great number of bodies without souls;” dining at Capt O’Harray’s,—a very elegant dinner; tea-drinking at Col. Brittlers; visiting the field where Braddock, the British general, was defeated in the French and Indian war of ’56, where he finds the “bones of the slain plenty on the ground,” &c. &c.

At last, with his “patience much worn;” “this terrible delay in the midst of sowing time making him unhappy;” after employing himself and people some days in making axe-helves, hoe-handles, and preparing sundry other tools; striving, meantime, “to act the philosopher, to keep his feelings to himself, and not let the people know he feels in the least uneasy;” he finds a measure of relief, and embarks himself, with effects, in a boat forty-two ft. long, twelve wide, with cover, and drawing two and a half ft. of water. But, poor man, was ever one so tried? It continues to rain twenty-four hours steadily; “roads intolerably nasty, so that it is next to impossible to move in them;” and the river rises just as rapidly as it had fallen before. In the midst of all this, “when all things seem to be against him,” Gov. St. Clair arrives, and he must pay him a visit of ceremony. He has now been

forty days from Boston, and has seen only eight days of good fair weather; can sleep but little, owing to dogs, "two to a man, seventeen of these wide-throated sons of bitches at his quarters, every night at about 11 or 12 beginning to yell, and other dogs in Pittsburg echoing back with great vehemence." However, on Saturday, May 24th, wrapped in his *cantsloper*, he pays his respects to Gen. St. Clair, "was received very graciously," and, after tarrying an hour, embarked on board the big boat, which had, meantime, gone about a mile down the river. "At 12½ o'clock cast off our fasts, and committed ourselves to the current of the Ohio * * * * scene beautiful * * * * without wind or waves, insensibly make more than 5 miles an hour." So, in due time, we find him at Wheeling, where he "purchases more cows and calves and other necessities," was kindly received by Mrs. Lanes (her husband gone to convention), at whose house he "drank tea of an excellent quality, with fine bread and butter and radishes;" and at half past eight in the evening he "again commits himself to the waters of the beautiful river." This time to encounter a terrific thunder storm, which he appears to have watched with intense enjoyment and enthusiasm. "My turn to stand at the helm during this hour * * * * The scene so grand, the sounds and echoes so various, that I could not go in, but kept up five hours, minding the helm, with one man to look out forward, and four to row. We moved on still as night. In the thick forest on either hand was to be heard the howling of savage beasts, the whooping of one kind of owl and the screaming of another, while, every now and then, would come a burst of thunder. The novelty of the situation, with all its peculiarities, kept my imagination awake. I must confess it was one of the grandest nights in all my experience." Farther on he says, "It would take the pen of a Harvey to describe these beauties of landscape rising above landscape, constantly attracting the eye * * * * passing by one lovely island after another — floating tranquilly at the rate of 4½ miles the hour."

On Monday, May 26th, at three o'clock, P.M., "we arrived safely on the banks of the delightful Muskingum [his destination]. Tuesday was spent in reconnoitring the spot where the city [afterwards Marietta] is to be laid out, which he finds "to answer the best descriptions he has heard of it." He is much struck with the appearance of the old ruins * * * * of great extent * * * * how many ages since inhabited none can tell * * * * trees growing out of them appearing as ancient as the rest of the wilderness * * * * traces of art in different parts."

Having now landed our hero, if we may be permitted to call him so, at his destination, limited space will compel us to hurry him through the adventures of the summer, till, as the fall advances, he sets his face towards Boston again, and takes up the wearisome journey thitherward.

Little is done toward the plantation, he thinks: a good deal of time and money misspent. The Indians thereabout appear friendly enough, but "they are a set of creatures not to be trusted." Gen. Putnam tells him "there have been several parties here since his arrival." One day he dines with Gen. Harmer, and has an elegant dinner which he quite minutely describes. Another day goes to see Major Doughty's gardens, "as well filled with necessaries and curiosities as most gardens in Boston."

On Wednesday, May 28th, went with others "to survey the Ten Acre Lots; and drew for them in the evening." "Col. Sprout drew No. 9; Vernon, 10; May, 11; Sargent, 12; Parsons, 13; &c." They soon hear of Indian hostilities, though the Indians are frequently there, seem to be on

friendly terms, and he has shaken hands with some of them. Boats arrive with officers and soldiers, to the number of about one hundred. A Mr. White, M. C. from North Carolina, appears on the scene, also Major Corlis and Col. Olney from Providence. The work of clearing land commences, and the soil opens delightfully. Venison is common enough. Thunder gusts are frequent, and come up with great rapidity; and the river rises in rather an astonishing fashion. He has killed two lizards, a copper-head, very spiteful, and a large and long black snake; but he has not seen a rattlesnake, and does not think snakes are very numerous. On Sunday, June 8th, there being no preaching, with Generals Parsons, Putnam, Vernon, Colonels Sprout, Battelle, Meigs, Major Sargent and Mr. Rice, he embarks on board Gen. Harmer's barge, and goes to that gentleman's to dine; where, from the description, they had a most luxurious dinner. They spent the afternoon there, drank tea, then crossed the river back again, and went to rest.

After directing the clearing of the land, some weeks or more, he begins to feel the effects of some sort of poison he has encountered, and subsequently has a good deal of trouble from it. However, neither this, nor anything else, appears to discourage him more than for a moment; no, nor the dissensions and disputes and exhibitions of bad faith, which, in a land of adventurers like this, brought together from the four points of the compass, must inevitably spring up. He keeps steadily at work, clearing the land, living and sleeping on board his vessel, moored to the bank, and preparing to put up a frame house which is getting ready:—the weather terribly hot, and rains very frequent.

On Monday, June 16th, he receives his first package of letters from home * * * * "very acceptable indeed,"—but, pleased as he is, "too busy to make lengthened remarks."

Some arrangements begin to be made for a treaty with the Indians. Two large keel-boats arrive with a quantity of merchandize "for use in the treaty," and go up the Muskingum, about sixty miles, to the forks, to make preparations to build a council-house, &c., and the commissions of Judges Parsons and Vernon are read, "also Regulations for the government of the people. In fact By-laws were much wanted. Officers were named to command the Militia, guards to be mounted every evening, all males to appear under arms every Sunday."

Sunday, June 22nd, was the day set to determine the rank of officers who are to do military duty in Muskingum, as follows:—"Col. Crary, 1st Com.; Col. May, 2nd; Col. Battelle, 3d; Lt. Col. Stacy, 4th; Lt. Col. Oliver, 5th; Major Phillips, 6th; Capt. Rice, 7th. I had the honor to act as Adjutant Gen. and Sec'y too, and was all day busy making and presenting reports, &c."

Sickness begins to appear; some of the men complain of aches and pains; is himself full of rumbling pains, and his limbs drag after him; and he goes about "grunting;" but "often seizes an axe in order to stir his blood, as well as to stimulate others."

Saturday, June 29th. "Mighty in digging cellar, 21x18 ft., 7 ft. deep, through a soil of reddish color, mixed with fine sand. Finds Dr. M— out of provisions, and no money. Took pity on him, and took him into my family tho' it was quite large enough before. Put powder-horn and shot bag on him, a gun into his hand, with a bottle of grog by his side, and told him to live in my cornfield, and keep off squirrels and crows."

July 1st, news came to the colony of a threatening character: two parties of Indian warriors on the war-path, and extra precautions rendered

necessary. But, notwithstanding all alarms, fatigues, sicknesses, when the 4th arrives, it finds the colonists all ready for a grand celebration. A table 60 ft. long is laid, an excellent oration is delivered by Judge Vernon, and a salute, with cannon, of fourteen guns is fired. Notwithstanding a heavy shower, which lasted half an hour, and drenched their table, they succeeded in rescuing the chief of their provisions, though injured materially; and, when the sky cleared up, laid their table again; and, undaunted by a second shower, put the thing through:—patriotically and gallantly drinking thirteen toasts, among which were:—1. The United States. 6. The new Federal Constitution. 7. General Washington, and the Society of Cincinnati. 8. His Excellency Gov. St. Clair, and the Western Territory. 12. The amiable partners of our lives. 13. All mankind. “Pleased with the entertainment we kept it up till after 12 at night, then went home (in what condition tradition deponeth not) to bed; and slept soundly till morning.”

We are troubled, in looking over this journal, with what to omit rather than with what to select. We have already occupied so much space, we must necessarily overleap large portions. On the 9th, Gov. St. Clair arrives at the garrison, and is received with a salute of fourteen guns. On the 11th all the people of Col. May are at work on his house, a rather nicer one, it would appear, than those usually built at such times and places; and his reasons for building such a house he proceeds to give at some length. He says of it, “it is 36 x 15, and 15 ft. high, a good cellar and drain under it, and the first [of the kind] built in Marietta.”

17th. “Waited on the Governor, with Col. Sprout and Mr. Fearing, with answer to his address. Had a gracious reception. After returning, spent afternoon in reconnoitring the country—the fourth time of doing so.” On Sunday, 20th, the first religious service was held. A large number of people assembled. Mr. Daniel Breck preached, and made out pretty well. The singing excellent. We had ‘Billings’ to perfection. Gov. St. Clair much pleased with the whole exercise.” 25th, visiting his house, which after an illness, he “crept up to see,” he set to work glazing the windows, and is gratified to find eighty quarries of glass he packed in Boston whole. August 1st. Begun to knock the boat to pieces to furnish boards for the house. August 2nd, after an interview with “Old Pipes, Chief of the Delaware Nation, dressed and acting like the offspring of Satan,” and after being much disturbed in his rest by an Indian pow-wow, which lasted till the hour of rising, he relieves himself as follows: “I have no doubt that psalmody had its origin in heaven, but my faith is just as strong that the music of these savages was first taught in a place the exact opposite.”

Sunday, August 3d, at 3 o’clock, A.M., we find him embarking again, with face towards the source of the Ohio, and in a company “all officers and all men,” in which “every one must speak on every question,” circumstances in which he finds it very hard to let patience have its perfect work. Going *up* the Ohio, taking turns in rowing, relieving each other regularly and frequently, he found very different from drifting down it, and contemplating the beauties of the scenery. Omitting his adventures with a rattle-snake, also with a certain Rosinante, with head as big as his body; and his descriptions of a 2nd passage of the “Wilderness” by a route somewhat different, we find him, on Sunday morning, August 10th, indulging in the following reflections:—“In reverie I retraced the way to that masterpiece of Almighty creation where I had spent the Summer, where swelling sails waft prosperity, and large returns from the teeming soil will

ever doubly reward the industrious planter:—"watered as the region is by refreshing showers and dews from Heaven, as well as by majestic and beautiful rivers. What though the heathen rage and savage nations roar and yell in midnight hellish revels. Our feet shall nevertheless stand fast, for our bow is bent in strength, and our arm made strong by the mighty God of Jacob. Through his strength have we laid the foundations of our City, thither shall the people assemble together, thither shall the tribes go up to worship, to worship the mighty God of Israel."

For Sunday, August 17th, we find the following entry: "Rose this morning at 3 o'clock, and went 14 miles to breakfast at Bethlehem [in Pennsylvania, a Moravian settlement]. We were received by the brotherhood in the most hospitable manner, especially by Mr. Hickewelder, who was for several years a missionary among the Indians. He paid particular attention to us. Invited us to go to meeting with him. I accordingly shifted my cloth, and went. To give a just description of this beautiful and agreeable day is far beyond my ability." Indeed there is no other passage of the journal in which the writer's pen is so surcharged with emotion as in this. A man of impulsive and tender feelings, he is struck with a "pleasing amazement," as he enters the hall, and "beholds sixty little beautiful girls, seated in regular order, clad in white muslin, or cambric, with a red ribbon in a large bow round their necks, and also other classes of an older order, all in white, chanting their Maker's praise to the music of an elegant organ. The hair of my flesh stood up, and the big tear swelled in my eye. I was all ear, all attention. I could compare such worship to nothing else but the worship of the kingdom of heaven." They appear to him "like the saints disburdened of their clog of earth, and arrayed in their white robes;" and the singing as soft and delicious, and at the same time as grand, as that of the spheres. Col. May remained in Bethlehem a day or two, exploring its water works (at that time a novelty) and other objects of interest, before he remounted his horse and pursued his journey. The impression of this agreeable visit seems never to have passed from his mind. He remembered it vividly to his dying day; and when, years afterward, the question came up in his family, where should a little daughter be sent to school? he could think of no other place than Bethlehem; but in this he was overruled by other members of his family with whom other and different considerations had more weight.

Travelling northward, encountering a tremendous storm which swelled rivers, carried away such bridges as there were, and generally, in New-York and elsewhere, did a vast deal of damage; sleeping in places where from the badness of the air (he had an asthmatic difficulty) he narrowly escaped suffocation; we find him arrived, Friday, Aug. 29th, in Pomfret, his native place, and on Wednesday, September 3rd, in Boston; and the journal ends with these words, "Arrived at my own house a little after sunset. SELAH." The original is quite frequently adorned with little drawings or vignettes, made with the pen, of objects or scenes which interested him, and is in a handwriting usually neat, and often handsome. He doubtless had an eye which, with modern cultivation, would have made him a good draughtsman; and, generally, he was a person of a ready, apt, and ardent turn of mind; of a temperament too active for his strength of constitution; and he constantly put more upon himself than health could bear.

In 1789, Col. May again went out to the Ohio country; but of this second journey he kept no journal; and only occasional memoranda of it,

in here and there a letter which has been preserved, remain. This journey, like the other, was begun, and in great part prosecuted, on horseback. Passing through New-York he witnessed the inauguration of Washington, as first president of the United States, the observances relating to which he quite minutely describes. After a long and very trying detention at Pittsburg (owing to the lowness of the river) which almost ruined him, he arrived in July in Marietta, where he "found the people in high spirits, and, I may say, in a flourishing situation, the place much altered, and great improvements made." It is impossible to pursue him further. After a fluctuating traffic in ginseng (which was largely used as currency) and peltries,—with matters relating to which his correspondence with friends in Boston is largely filled up,—we find him once more, Nov. 30th, '89, in Philadelphia, faced homeward, and probably in Boston again soon afterward. He remained connected, doubtless, with the Ohio Company the rest of his life, as, when his estate was settled, it was found that up to the time of his death he was still an owner of stock in that corporation.

PASSAGES IN THE LIFE OF PRISCILLA (THOMAS) HOBART.

THE following communication is extracted from the records of my late brother, Benjamin Marston Watson, b. Jan. 11, 1780; grad. at Harvard Coll. 1800, and died Aug. 31, 1851. He received all the particulars of this somewhat romantic history in the year 1848, almost *ipsisimis verbis* from my aunt Mrs. Priscilla (Watson) Cotton, then the widow of the Rev. Josiah Cotton of Plymouth. The genealogy of the families here mentioned is in the REGISTER, vol. xvii. p. 363.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 23, 1872.

JOHN L. WATSON.

CHAP. 1.

NOAH HOBART, y^e last husband of my Great Grand Mother, Priscilla Hobart, was a school teacher in Duxbury, Mass^{ts}, having graduated at Harvard College in 1724, and become acquainted with Priscilla Thomas, a very interesting young girl, daughter of Caleb Thomas, a respectable citizen of that town. Their acquaintance ripened into an engagement, & mutual promise of marriage, whenever his circumstances w'd permit him to discharge y^e debts he had contracted for his education. While this understanding subsisted between them, & they were enjoying y^e happy relation of affianced lovers, & calmly waiting for such improvement in their affairs as w'd justify their marriage, John Watson Esq^e, of Plymouth, my Great Grand-Father, being a Widower, having seen Priscilla, was much pleas'd with her, although y^e serious difference of nearly thirty years existed in their ages, he being about 50, & she 22 years old. Being, however, thus charm'd with Priscilla, he proceeded to Duxbury & call'd on her parents, & made known to them his views & wishes in relation to Priscilla, & requested their consent to visit their daughter, with y^e object of offering himself to her in marriage. They inform'd M^r Watson that Priscilla was engaged to Mr. Hobart, but they w'd call her & let her speak for herself, they seeming pleas'd with y^e offer, as M^r Watson's circumstances were known to be very eligible.

CHAP. 2.

Priscilla was call'd, & appear'd gratified with an offer from so rich a suitor, & observed that she w'd see Noah, & talk with him about it. She convers'd with Noah, and he thought that, upon y^e whole, it was not advisable for her to lose so good an opportunity; & as he was still much in debt for his education, that it was quite uncertain when he w'd be able to relieve himself from his embarrassments, & be in a condition to marry her. She then concluded to accept M^r Watson's offer; and in a few weeks he married her, & carried her to his home in Plymouth. In due time she bore him two sons, y^e eldest, my great uncle William Watson, & y^e youngest, my grandfather Elkanah Watson; & soon after, in Sept^r 1731, her husband died of a fever, and left his wife a handsome young widow, of about 25 years of age.

CHAP. 3.

About y^e same time that M^r Watson's death occur'd, the wife of Thomas Lothrop Esq^r, one of their neighbours, died, leaving a young infant, w^h was frequently sent to M^r's Watson to be nursed, she having also a nursing infant. In y^e mean time, Noah Hobart, probably not having yet paid his college debts, did not *now* manifest any particular sentiments, or intentions in relation to her, perhaps also being influenced by y^e *contrast* in their condition, she being left a rich widow.

The intercourse created between M^r Lothrop & M^r's Watson by their mutual interest in his nursing infant, brought about a reciprocal interest in each other, & in due time he offer'd, & was accepted by her as her second husband. She lived with him happily for some years, & bore him three children, two sons & a daughter; viz. D^r Nathaniel Lothrop & Isaac Lothrop Esq^e, of Plymouth, & Priscilla, married to Gershom Burr Esq^e, of Connecticut; when M^r Lothrop died, & Priscilla became a widow for y^e second time.

CHAP. 4.

Noah Hobart, while y^e incidents related in y^e former chapter were occurring to Priscilla, having been settled in y^e (Congregational) ministry at Fairfield, Connecticut, had married & his wife had died previously to the death of Mr. Lothrop. At a suitable interval, subsequent to these events, he concluded to make a visit to his first sweetheart, & went to Plymouth, & again proposed himself for her husband. She was very glad to see him, & receiv'd him very graciously; and much regretted that she could not accept his proposals, without breaking a promise that she had made to M^r Lothrop on his death-bed, not to marry while his mother lived. Noah, disappointed, set out for home with a heavy heart, & having reach'd Hingham, call'd on y^e Rev^d M^r Shute, who invited him to stop & preach y^e Thursday lecture for him; to w^h he assented. After y^e lecture was over, as they were going home, they met a traveller on horseback, of whom M^r Shute enquired "where he was from?" He answered, "from Plymouth;" when they further enquired "if there was any news?" He answer'd, "nothing particular, except that old Madam Lothrop died last night." Noah's face brighten'd up on this announcement, & he turned his face again towards Plymouth; and without being able to state any intervening particulars, we know that in three weeks from that time, Priscilla married her third husband in y^e person of her first lover, & was settled at Fairfield as "y^e minister's help-meet," & y^e wife of y^e Rev^d Noah Hobart.

CHAP. 5.

The life of Priscilla at Fairfield was tranquil and happy; & it is said that she sometimes confess'd to her children, in her old age, they being also y^e children of her other husbands, that y^e period she lived with Noah was y^e happiest portion of her life. She had no children by M^r Hobart. Her oldest son by M^r Lothrop, D^r Nathaniel Lothrop, married Ellen Hobart, y^e daughter of Noah, & thus contributed further to cement this happy & long deferr'd union. Priscilla, however, was destined to be a widow for y^e third time, as y^e Rev^d Noah Hobart died at Fairfield in y^e year 1773, & left her in possession of his homestead there.

CHAP. 6.

After y^e death of M^r Hobart, Priscilla remained at Fairfield, occupying his house & receiving y^e manifestations of y^e affection and respect of his late Parish for a period of six years, until July, 1779, when y^e whole village of Fairfield was burn'd by y^e English troops under y^e command of Gov^r Tryon. Being now houseless she returned to Plymouth, & occupied y^e house in w^h she had lived with her second husband, M^r Lothrop. Here she lived serenely & happily many years, in y^e enjoyment of y^e blessings resulting from a well-spent & virtuous life. In y^e year 1786, when I was a child of about 6 years old, being on a visit to Plymouth with my Father, I well recollect visiting her, & being by her most cordially received & welcom'd, as y^e first of her great-grand-children whom she had seen, & as a token of her satisfaction, & for a memorial of herself, she gave me a pair of gold sleeve-buttons, as a keepsake. She was at this time 80 years old, her mental & corporeal faculties in perfection. Her carriage was exceedingly upright. Her person was small and well formed, she not exceeding in height 5 feet, 1 or 2 inches. Her countenance was animated & expressive & gave decidedly y^e impression of having been handsome, resembling that of her grand-daughter, y^e late Mr's Judge Davis, more than any other of her descendants whom I have seen. She lived until 1796, nearly 10 years after this interview, & died in June of that year, aged 90 years.

REAR ADMIRAL NEHEMIAH BOURNE.

Communicated by ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Esq., of New-York.

BERRY, in his *Kent Pedigrees*, gives a schedule of one family of the name Bourne, of Sharested, parish of Dodington, descended from Bartholomew Bourne, whose son Robert had three grandsons (sons of Francis), James, John and Thomas; the first of whom James had the following children living, at the time of the Camden Visitation in 1619, viz.: James, æt. 22, Thomas, æt. 20, Francis, æt. 18, William, æt. 16, Henry, æt. 12, and Robert, æt. 10, and daus. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Ade, Bennet, Mary and Sarah. Arms,—Argent, on a bend azure three lions ramp't. guard. or.

Other armorial bearings than these, though differing but slightly, and used by the Bournes or Bornes of London, 1570, Wells, co. Somerset, Kent, Worcester, London and Berkshire, will be found in Burke's *General Armory*.

A pedigree of Borne of London, from cos. Kent and Somerset, according to the St. George Visitation of 1634, is contained in the Harl. MSS. 1476, fo. 185, Brit. Museum. This Visitation was privately printed in 1820, at Salisbury, by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

In the Prerogative Court, London, we find the will¹ of John Bourne, the elder, citizen and baker of that city, dated March 1, 160⁹/₁₀, and proved June 26, 1610. Being aged and pained in body, yet of perfect mind and good remembrance, &c., he desires to be buried in the Church of the Hospital of St. Katherines, near the Tower of London, where he now inhabits and dwells. Speaks of his plate, jewels and money. Bequeaths to his wife Maudlin the leases of several houses, conditionally, and describes the same; his dwelling-house situate within the Hospital of St. Katherines, and houses in Wapping-Wall; and at her death his eldest son John to succeed to some of the leases. Other leases he bequeaths to his son Robert, and his youngest son Bartholomew. To Elizabeth and Joan, daughters of son John, each £100, when married or 21 years of age. To the poor inhabitants within the precincts of St. Katherines, an annuity of £5, to be bestowed in bread. To Thomas² and Maudlin, children of son Bartholomew, each £10 when 21 years of age. To his son Bartholomew all the implements incident and belonging to the trade of a baker. Legacies to several servants. To his friends John Skynner, the elder, of Lee, co. Essex, mariner, and Charles Broughton, of St. Katherines, each a piece of gold of the value of fifteen shillings, to make rings of. Appoints his wife executrix, and the said Charles Broughton, and sons John, Robert and Bartholomew overseers.

The church referred to in the above will, was situated³ just eastward of the Tower, the hospital to which it was attached in earlier times having been founded by Matilda, wife of King Stephen. On the south wall of the chancel there existed in 1633, according to *Stowe's Remaines*, the following inscription: "The gift of Master John Bourne, late Citizen and White Baker of London, being 5 lb. per Annum, to be bestowed in Bread amongst the poore of the Precinct, Beganne the 10 day of May, Anno Dom. 1609, to be continued unto them for 40 yeares following."

The second son, Robert Bourne, was a shipwright of Wapping. The church of St. John of Wapping, formerly a chapel under St. Mary Matfe-lon, alias Whitechapel, was procured by the special care of Mr. Rowland Coytemore, Mr. Robert Bourne, Mr. Wilmoot and other inhabitants of the Hamlet, several citizens of London being benefactors thereto. It was consecrated by the Bishop of London, 7 July, 1617, and was erected into a parish-church 169³/₄. Rowland Coytemore, subsequently a warden of this chapel, had been in 1616 Master of the Royal James, a trader to the East Indies, and was in 1626 a benefactor of Trinity House; he had married Mrs. Catherine (Myles) Gray, who in her second widowhood came to New-England and was of Charlestown in 1636, together with her son Thomas Coytemore. The wife of the latter, Martha, dau. of Capt. Rainsborough, was, I presume, a sister of Col. Thomas and Maj. Wm. Rainsborough in

¹ Abstracts of wills in this article were furnished by H. G. Somerby, Esq., of London.

² Thomas Bourne, citizen and grocer of London, was appointed 7 Ap., 1620, one of the commissioners to superintend the garbling and distinguishing of the drug called Tobacco, "of late years grown frequent in this our Realm and other our Dominions." Reuben Bourne, grocer, appointed 9 Nov., 1624, one of the sealers of Tobacco, and an officer of the customs.—*Rymer's Fœdera*, xvii.

³ Taken down and removed to the Regent's Park in 1825.

the parliamentary service; she became, in 1647, the fourth wife of Gov. John Winthrop, whose son Stephen had married her sister Judith.

Robert Bourne, shipwright, left a will dated 3 Aug., 1624, proved in London, 22 June, 1625. He speaks of himself as sick and weak in body, &c. To his son Nehemiah, whom he desires shall be a scholar and brought up at the University of Cambridge, he bequeaths a house, &c., in Gracechurch St., called the sign of the Pewter Platter. To his wife Mary, tenements in Witley, co. Essex, during her life, then to son Nehemiah. To son John the lease of certain property in St. Katherine's, near the Tower, when 21. To brother Bartholomew and his three children, each a house. Names Bartholomew, son of brother Bartholomew. Legacies to his three daughters, Martha, Mary and Ruth. Mentions cousin Elizabeth Harrison. Appoints his wife executrix.

At the period of his father's decease (1625), Nehemiah Bourne was probably some 14 years of age, and in 1632 he took to his bosom a young partner for life, Hannah —, then in her sixteenth year. Contrary to the wishes of his father, it would appear that he did not enter upon a collegiate course, deeming it not unworthy to follow in the footsteps of that worthy predecessor and practise ship-building. An entry taken from the Orders in Council would seem, however, to indicate a different pursuit, and doubtless involves an intentional error; it is as follows:

1638, 10th Aprill (ordered on the 6th).

"A Passe for Nehemiah Bourne, of the parish of White Chapell, White Baker, to travayle into the parts of America, with a clause to the Searchers, touching prohibited Goods." Signed, &c.—(Chas. I. vol. 15. 81.)¹

Not long after (May 8th), another pass was granted "for Thomas Hawkins of White Chapell, Carpenter, to goe into the parte of America, called New England, and to take with him his Trunk of Apparell and other necessities, with the ordinary Clause for searching. Dated 10th May, 1638." This Hawkins, also a ship-builder, had already visited the Massachusetts Colony, where, after a short residence at Dorchester, he had obtained, in Sept., 1636, the grant of a lot of land in Charlestown.

The passes referred to were granted in pursuance of an order from the King, which on 6 April, 1638, prohibited "all merchants, masters, and owners of ships, from henceforth to set forth any ship or ships with passengers for New England, till they have first obtained special license on that behalf, from such of the Lord's of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, as are appointed for the business of foreign plantations by special commission;" a step which had been taken to prevent "the frequent resort to New England of divers persons, ill affected to the religion established in the Church of England, and to the good and peaceable government of the State," and after considering "the sundry and great complaints which have been presented to the Council, and made appear to be true by those that being well affected both for religion and government, have suffered much loss in their estates, owing to the unruly and factious disposition of the people (or a great part of them) in that Plantation," &c.

Having reached New-England, Bourne became located, first in Charlestown, as a shipbuilder and merchant or trader, and subsequently, according to Savage, in Dorchester.² Entering into partnership with Thomas Hawkins, we find them recorded as owners of the ship Sparrow, 50 tons,

¹ N. E. HIST. AND GEN. REG., viii. 139.

² Probably sold 12 acres in Dorchester to John Pope of that place, who d. 12 Ap., 1646.

of New-England, for the departure of which from London, with fifty passengers, &c., application was made to the Council, 19 Jan., 1639-40. Removing into Boston, Hawkins became a freeman 22 May, 1639, and Bourne, 2 June, 1641. These two, together with Thomas Coytemore,¹ also a merchant and ship-master, and three others, were appointed 7 Oct., 1641, to settle rates of wharfage, portridge and warehousing.

Although in 1629 the Mass. Co. sent out six shipwrights, with Robert Moulton at their head, yet during the ten years next ensuing only vessels of small size, such as sloops, pinnaces, ketches, shallops, barks and skiffs,—the largest scarce exceeding 20 tons,—were constructed throughout New-England; and when Edward Bangs launched a bark of 40 or 50 tons at Plymouth (or Eastham), 24 Jan., 1641, it was recorded as the first vessel of size built in that colony. To this observation we ought to make one exception, namely, “the Desire,” of 120 tons, built at Marblehead and launched about Aug., 1636; we read of its return from the West Indies, 26 Dec., 1637, after an absence of seven months. Again, “the Desire,” Wm. Pearce, master, George Foxcroft and others owners, was permitted to return to New-England from London, with passengers, 20 April, 1638, and 17 Jan., 1639-40. How long Robert Moulton held his position as chief of the shipwrights is uncertain; he settled at Salem, and was in all probability the same person who was in April, 1643, Captain of the “Swiftsure,” 48 guns, under Admiral E., of Warwick. Savage speaks of his decease in 1655; his son, Robert Moulton, jr., married about 1640, Abigail Goade, niece of Emanuel Downing, and was, with a like supposition, Captain of the “Satisfaction,” 20 guns, under Vice Admiral Batten, March, 1646.²

In the year 1640, at the instigation of the Rev. Hugh Peters, the colonists turned their attention more earnestly towards shipbuilding, and a vessel of 300 tons having been constructed at Salem, the merchants of Boston were stimulated to build one of somewhat smaller dimensions (from 160 to 200 tons), and on 25 Jan., 1640, “Mr. Bourne,” according to the town records, desired a place adjoining his house “for building the ship.” It would be interesting to locate the exact place where the keel of this, the first vessel of Boston, was laid. The *Book of Possessions* informs us that the house and garden of Capt. Bourne were situated at the North End, between the lot of Anne, widow of Richard Tuttle (who died 1640), on the north, and that of Edward Bendall on the south, with the Cove or Bay on the east. Bendall in Jan., 1645, sold the northerly half of his lot, 40 feet wide, to Capt. Thomas Hawkins, and the lower half passed into the possession of Anchor Ainsworth; directly below this was the land of Lieut. Thomas Savage, whose southerly line ran along a lane leading easterly to the Cove. North of the widow Tuttle, lay in succession the lands of Wm. Beamsley, Isaac Grosse, John Sweet and Walter Merry, and on Merry’s Point was subsequently constructed the North Battery. After comparing several deeds of conveyance, appertaining to contiguous property, the cer-

¹ Already alluded to; during a voyage to Malaga, in a Colonial privateer, Thomas Hawkins, captain, he perished by shipwreck 27 Dec., 1644, on the coast of Spain.

² Since writing the above, I see that Capt. Robert Moulton, during the summer of 1646, succeeded Richard Swanley as Admiral in the Irish Seas, but Swanley was again restored by commission dated 29 Oct. of the same year. In March, 1646-7, he commanded the *Triumph*, 50 guns; was during summer of 1650 Vice Admiral (under Blake), in the *St. Andrew*, 280 men, and appointed 5 Ap., 1651, Commissioner of the Navy and Master Attendant at Portsmouth. Capt. Robert Moulton, of *Increase* frigate, 14 guns, winter of 1646-7; Capt. Moulton of the *Sophie*, 30 guns, in June, 1652; another Capt Moulton, at the same time, of the *Star*, 24 guns; Capt. Moulton, 1646, &c., in the Irish land service.

tainty is almost arrived at that Bourne's lot was purchased by George Davis, blacksmith, who died in 1655, and to whose will Nathaniel Greenwood, a young shipwright from Norwich, England, was a witness. After arduous toil for a score of years, Greenwood purchased this property from the heirs of Davis, and it is described as "part of the yard where he had formerly and still continued the building of vessels." This yard is located, on Bonner's Map of 1722, about the foot of Salutation Alley, and the large wharf running out therefrom, formerly called "the Island Wharf,"¹ appears to correspond with the present Union Wharf.

The vessel built at Boston was, to judge from Winthrop's Journal, finished by June, 1641, and received the name of "the Trial;" but not until July of the following year did the rigging for this, and other vessels then under way, arrive from England. According to the colonial records, ten barrels of powder and six pieces of unmounted ordnance were loaned to the owners of the ship, for the proposed trial, 14 June, 1642, and being finally ready to sail towards the close of August, she set out with Mr. Thomas Coytemore, as master, and a cargo of pipe staves and fish, for the Azores and the West India Islands, whence she returned 30 March, 1643, after a prosperous voyage. Her next trip² was more extended, and with a cargo of iron and wool from Bilboa, and wine, fruit and oil from Malaga, she sailed into Boston harbor, 23 March, 1644, whence, after refitting, she departed in May to trade along the eastern coast towards Canada.

Upon her second voyage, the master of the Trial had been Mr. Thomas Graves, who is supposed to have married Catherine Gray, step-sister of Thomas Coytemore. Graves, who had been and still continued for some years master of a ship employed between London and Boston, was finally appointed by Parliament, 30 May, 1652, captain of the frigate *President*, 42 guns, in the squadron of R. Ad. Bourne; and the following year as R. Ad. of the *White* (in V. Ad. Penn's fleet), in the *St. Andrew*, 360 men, 56 guns, he participated in the actions, against the Dutch, of June 2d and 3d, and was slain in the fight of July 31st. His body was landed from the fleet in Aldborough bay (co. Suffolk), Aug. 8th, and buried the same day, and soon after (Oct. 28, 1653) Parliament granted £1000 to his widow, of which amount £700 was to be secured in equal portions to each of his five children.

Dec. 23, 1643, five ships sailed from Boston, one of them carrying many passengers for London, among whom, says Winthrop, "were men of chief rank in the country." Of these latter, Capt. Israel Stoughton again visited New-England for a short period, but returned as speedily as possible, "with divers others of our best military men, and entered into the Parliament's service. Mr. Stoughton was made Lt. Col. to Col. Rainsborow; Mr. Nehemiah Bourne, a ship-carpenter, was Major of his regiment, &c. These did good service and were well approved, but Mr. Stoughton falling sick and dying at Lincoln, the rest all returned (by June, 1645), to their wives and families." The town of Lincoln had been twice taken by storm, once in Sept., 1643, and again on May 6, 1644, by the Earl of Manchester, Major-General of the associated counties of Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge and Huntingdon, and whose lieutenant-general was Oliver Cromwell.

A letter from Emanuel Downing to John Winthrop, Jr., dated London, 3 March, 1644, has the following: "Mr. Weld and I were agreed soe soone

¹ "Island of Boston.—All N. of Mill Creek was formerly so designated." *Drake's Boston.*

² Sailed in June, 1643.

as Mr. Graves shipp should be gone hence to cleare the Account with Maior Bourne, but I am prevented by his suddaine and vnexpected goeing away with Mr. Graves. Mr. Bourne told vs that he would be ready to goe with vs in Mr. Andrewes shipp, soe that I much marveyled at his goeing with Mr. Graves, he having putt in his nayme to be an vndertaker in Mr. Andrewes shipp. If there shall be anything spoken or moved by him in the Court concerning the Account, I pray procure a stay thereof till I come."

Roger Williams, writing 22 June, 1645, from Narraganset to John Winthrop, Jr., at Pequot, says "Major Bourne is come in"; probably, in the Trial,¹ which returned about this time with a cargo of goods from London and Holland, after a somewhat dangerous voyage.

I can only account for the fact of the Major's return to New-England while holding a military position, upon the supposition that such rank had been in the partisan forces of the Earl of Manchester or some other leader, and that upon the remodelling of the army in March, 1644 $\frac{1}{2}$, he was not appointed to the regular service.

During an absence of Major Edward Gibbons, he was appointed 12 Aug. 1645, Sergeant Major of the Suffolk Regiment, and on 18 Oct. following, the Court ordered that, in answer to the petition of Emanuel Downing, Nehe. Bourne, Robt. Sedgwick, Tho. Fowle and others, the laws against the Anabaptists, and the law that required special allowance for new comers residing in the colony, be neither altered nor explained at all. Upon the Major's petition, 7 Oct., 1646, he was granted the loan of one drake from Dorchester, one from Roxbury, a drake and sacre from the Castle, and two sacres from Boston; he to return the same in good condition and plant them in their places and on their carriages, by 10 June, 1647; and Nov. 4 the Surveyor-general of arms was ordered to see after the future safe return of these six great guns. According to one of the Winthrop letters, it was reported that Major Bourne's ship would be ready by the end of November, and from the Journal we find that he sailed for England with his wife Hannah, 19 Dec. 1646.

Trace of Bourne's career is then lost for some three years, until his name occurs on "a list of the captains to command the Parliament's ships for the next summer's service," reported 2 March, 1649 $\frac{9}{10}$, by Col. Valentine Walton to the House of Commons:

500 men.	Resolution; Ad. Col. Robt. Blake, commanded by	Capt. Wm. Wilder.
280 "	St. Andrew; V. Ad. Robt. Moulton, "	Capt. James Moulton.
260 "	Rainbow; "	Col. Lidcott.
250 "	Great Frigate at Woolwich; "	Major Nehe. Bourne.
250 "	Great Frigate at Deptford (the Fairfax); "	Capt. Wm. Penn.

Of these few names which head the list, none, save Capt. Penn, were truly seamen, having been brought up to the profession; and the Admiral and Col. Lidcott, formerly in the Irish land service, had received their naval appointments within the preceding two years. Among the merchant-ships employed on this occasion, one the Merchant, 98 men, was commanded by the Major's brother, Capt. John Bourne. Sept. 26, 1650, the ships

¹ 1644, Aug. 7.—Ship Tryall and others, allowed to lade goods as contained in the bills presented, to transport the same and freely pass on their intended voyage.—*Journal of H. of Commons.*

nominated for the Downes and East coast squadron, during the ensuing winter, were as follows :

Speaker,	Nehemiah Bourne,	270 men, . . .	52 guns.
Foresight,	Samuel Howett,	150 " . . .	34 "
Assistance,	John Bourne, ¹	160 " . . .	34 "
Paradox frigate, . . .	Thomas Cowle,	70 " . . .	14 "
Greyhound,	Henry Southwood,	80 " . . .	18 "

Capt. Anthony Young, of the frigate *President*, meeting in the Channel, 12 May, 1652, a fleet of thirty Holland merchantmen from Genoa and Leghorn, convoyed by three men-of-war, had, after a sharp skirmish in which four or five broadsides were exchanged, exacted that honor to the English flag which had been claimed for centuries. Six days thereafter, Major Bourne, being then in command of a squadron of eight ships, despatched intelligence to Admiral Blake in Rye bay, that Van Tromp, with a fleet of forty sail, was off the South-sand Head. The Admiral, anticipating more serious trouble respecting the flag, made all haste and came up with Van Tromp off Dover, on the following day, whereupon ensued the first regular engagement of the Dutch War,—Bourne and his squadron participating therein.

The nomination of Vice and Rear Admirals for the summer's service had been under consideration some two months, when, 18 May, 1652, the Council of State sent to Admiral, or General Blake, as he was then called, two blank commissions for these positions, that he might fill them up himself after conferring upon the subject with the Lord General Cromwell and Mr. Dennis Bond. On the following day, the very day of Blake's encounter with Van Tromp, Captain (Major) Bourne was appointed "Rear Admiral of the Fleet of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England and Captain of the ship (*St. Andrew*), of 60 guns," a rank equivalent to Admiral of the Blue Flag; at the same time, Capt. Wm. Penn was appointed Vice Admiral, and it was ordered that commissions be accordingly granted unto them. On reading the Admiral's report of the fierce actions of Sept. 28th and 29th, we learn that the *Andrew*, taking part therein, was very much maimed in her masts and rigging, and considered scarce fit to continue out much longer. In January, 1652 $\frac{2}{3}$, Bourne gave place to Capt. John Lawson of the *George*, as Rear Admiral of England, and the command of the *Andrew* was bestowed upon Capt. Graves, Vice Admiral of the White, as we have seen. Subsequently, as a Commissioner for the Navy, the Major had charge of the refitting and victualling of such vessels as were sent into Harwich and Yarmouth from the main fleet, and was assigned the duty of keeping up communication between the fleet, the Council of State and Board of Admiralty. We hear of him, in company with Col. Goffe and Capt. Hatsell, visiting and supplying the wants of the Admiral, off the *Texel*, 11 June, 1653, with seven ships of war, eleven victuallers and water-ships.

Although occupied with public duties, it is quite probable that Bourne was at the same time engaged in his own private mercantile pursuits;²

¹ John Bourne was still in command of the *Assistance*, when, in the fight with Van Tromp, 18 Feb. 1653, his vessel was for a short time in possession of the Dutch. He commanded the *Resolution* (550 men, 88 guns), 2 June, 1653, on board of which were the Generals of the Fleet, and on which occasion Gen. Deane was slain. He was one of the officers of the fleet who wrote to Gen. Monk, 4 Nov. 1659, to incline him towards an accommodation with the Army in England.

² The following items from the Calendar of State Papers (Colonial), met with since the above was written, are, I think, interesting in connection with the subject:

1653, Feb. 4. "A factor to be sent over to New England to contract for goods of all

the inventory of John Milles,¹ of Boston, N. E., a transient trader possibly, has demands against him in 1651. Moreover, on Suffolk co. Records (II. 211), we find the following:

"I, Nehemiah Bourne of London Esq. have made my loveing friends Jn^o. Leverett of Boston in New England merchant and W^m. Bartholomew of Ipswich in New England, merchant, my true and lawful Attorneys. March 26, 1655.

NEHE: BOURNE.

In p'sence of

Fra. Mosse Not. pub^l. Hen. Mosse Not. pub^l.

Jere. Janeway, Peter Tilley.

Presented before ye County Court at Boston, July 30, '55, and by virtue whereof he recov'd a judgment ag^t Capt. Tho. Savage to value of £298: 16s: 8d. in behalfe of Major Nehe: Bourne.

EDWARD RAWSON, Recor^d."

II. Another instrument (Suff. Rec. II. 195), is as follows:

"I doe hereby engage to pay unto Major Nehemiah Bourne of London forty daies after the safe arrival of the John frigate² in London the some of thirty three pounds one shilling and eleven penc. which is for ballance of my account with Mr. William Davis, this seven and twentieth day of November 1655, the adventure being Major Nehemiah Bournes, as witness my hand.

JN^o. LEVERETT."

Wm. Newport, the Dutch Ambassador in London, writing home, 7 Jan. 1656, states, from information received, that Major Bourne is to be employed as Rear Admiral of the Fleet, to be ready in about a month under Gen. Blake and Vice Ad. Lawson. One error at least appears to be involved in this statement, for Lawson had fallen into disgrace during the summer of 1656,³ and given place to Rear Admiral Badiley; we read in Whitelock that "Vice Admiral Badiley dyed, Aug. 11, 1657," whereupon, it is said, that position was given to Capt. Sir Richard Stayner, recently (11 June) knighted for services by the Protector.

Dec. 3, 1653, the Generals appointed for the Fleet were Col. Robert Blake, Col. George Monk, Major Gen. John Disbrow and Vice Ad. Wm. Penn; at the same time, Rear Ad. John Lawson was made Vice Admiral, vice Penn, and Capt. Richard Badiley, Rear Admiral vice Lawson. But Monk and Disbrow had no talent for naval affairs; Penn, on his return in October, 1655, from the unsuccessful West Indian expedition, had yielded up his commission, and Lawson had been disposed of as above; therefore,

sorts belonging to shipping. Those most vendible in New England, to the value of 5,000l., to be provided by Mr. Hopkins and Nehemiah Bourne, Commissioners for the Navy, for buying Tar."

Up to April, 1658, we find Major Bourne consulted by the various committees on measures appertaining to New-England.

1656 (June 22d?). Major Nehemiah Bourne presented a petition to the Lord Protector, for the payment of a bill of exchange for 500l. on the Treasurer of the Navy, drawn in his favor by Capt. John Leverett, commander of the forts in Arcadia, for provisions supplied at Newfoundland for the service of the State. Minute, "Order already made."

¹ Will 22 Oct., proved 3 Dec., 1651, leaves bulk of property to friends in the Canaries.

² 28 guns.

³ Lawson was appointed by Parliament, 26 May, 1659, Commander of the ships in the Narrow Seas, and reinstated in his rank as Vice Admiral.

at the beginning of the year 1657, Blake, whose experience, though short, had been a glorious one, was the only efficient commander at sea capable of taking the lead. Associated with the Admiral at this time was a young favorite of Cromwell, Col. Edward Montague,¹ but I find no further proof of Bourne's receiving for a second time the appointment of Rear Admiral of England than that above referred to.

July 26, 1659, "Nehemiah Bourne Esquire" was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Militia in the county of Kent, and his military title may have been dropped from the fact that in the preceding month it had been voted that commissions to all officers of the army and navy should be signed by the Speaker of the House of Commons.²

With the Restoration, Bourne fled to the continent and remained in voluntary exile for some years.³ A letter to Col. Goffe, the regicide, from his wife, written about Jan., 167 $\frac{1}{2}$, states that "through Blood it was reported that Desborough, *Maggarborn*, and Lewson of Yarmouth is come out of Holland and Kelsi, and have their pardon from the King, and liberty to live quietly, no oath being imposed on them." Although the spelling is a little obscure, there can be no doubt but that Major Bourne is the person alluded to above; of the others, Major General Desborough,⁴ Col. Kelsay, together with Major Goose, Sir Robert Heywood, Jr., Capt. Nichols, &c., had already been ordered to return to England and surrender themselves, before 23 July, 1666, under penalty of being declared traitors. In the life of Col. Thomas Blood (London, 1680), occurs the following paragraph: "This is evident that soon after (his pardon by the King), Desborough, Kelsey and others appeared publicly about the Town, coming over from Holland and surrendering themselves to his Majesty. Which by whom ever procured, might be thought a good piece of service at that time, when the two Nations of England and Holland being embroyled in open Wars, the conduct and advice of such persons might have been of no small prejudice to us, and advantage to the enemy. However it was publicly taken notice of that Mr. Blood was daily with the said Persons at the same, at Mr. White's Coffee-house behind the Royal Exchange, where they met in a room by themselves. So well and smoothly did Mr. Blood both then and since behave himself among those, that are called the Dissenting Party."

Wm. Peake, a name which occurs in the London Directory of Merchants, 1677, writing to Mr. John Hull, of Boston, N. E., 7 March, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$, says, "I have had much contest with Major Bourne, but have now ended it."

In 1683, one of those concerned in the Rye House Plot was Zachary Bourne, a brewer, residing with his wife, between Queen's street and Parker lane, London, at the house of his father. Robert Fergusson, the arch conspirator, staid at his house for some weeks, and Zachary was

¹ Afterwards Earl of Sandwich.

² Thomas Bourne, appointed by the Commissioners of the London Militia, 23 July, 1659, Captain in the Yellow Regiment, Col. John Owen; approved by the House, Aug. 5th.

³ Since writing this article, I have met with the following items concerning Nehemiah Bourne and his brother John, and another person of the name, probably a relative:

1660, August? Petition of James Fingley and Thos. Goss. For warrant to the Vice-Admiral to assist them in search of the outward bound vessel of Capt. Bourne, an enemy of the late King, who is endeavoring to export treasure.

1662, May. Pass for Nehemiah Bourne, merchant, to transport himself and family into any of the plantations.

1662, March 29. Bond of Thomas Bourne, of St. Botolph's parish, Aldersgate, and two others, in 500l. for his good behaviour. With note of his taking the Oath of Allegiance.

⁴ Order of 21 Ap. 1686, for Col. Desborough's return before 22 July following.

admitted into the plot on the express condition that he would not inform his wife nor his father. The latter being described as "an obstinate Independent," would seem to indicate the Major, though there were others of the name who had been equally concerned in the late Civil War.

On the south side of the Bunhill (Bonhill) Fields burial ground, is the following inscription:¹ "Here resteth in Hope, the Body of Hanna, Wife of Nehemiah Bourn, sometime Commander at Sea and Commissioner for the Navy; by whom he had four Sons and one Daughter, who, after she had lived with him as a most affectionate Wife 52 years; during which time she was a most suitable Companion to him in various and extraordinary Paths of Divine Providence by Sea and Land, at home, and in Remote Parts; and an eminent Example and Pattern to all that knew her, as well in the several Excellencies of a Natural Temper, as those of the spiritual and divine Life, being ripened for a better. She departed this World at Ebisham (Epsom) in Surrey, upon the 18th of June; and from thence she was brought to this place, and buried the 21st in the Year of our Lord 1684, and of her Age 68."

This burial ground contains a great number of gravestones and monuments with vaults underneath, and is situated near Upper Moorfields (north of London Wall). It was enclosed and consecrated in the year of the plague, 1665, but not being used was afterwards leased to Mr. Tindall, for the use of the dissenters from the Church of England.

Of the children referred to in the inscription, two are entered on the Boston records as born in that town, viz.: Nehemiah, evidently not the first child, b. 10 June, 1640; and Hannah, b. 14 Nov., 1641, who afterwards married Mr. John Berry, whose name occurs in the *London Directory of Merchants*, 1677.

After a long and chequered life the old admiral, at the ripe age of about eighty, was laid at rest by the side of his loved wife, in the year 1691. His will, dated 11 Feb., 1692, was proved in London, 15 May, 1691, and runs as follows: "I, Nehemiah Bourne, of London, merchant, being in a good measure of health, &c. . . . And my body I desire (if God will permitt) may be decently buried in my Vault in Burnhill where I laid my deare wife." He directs that his funeral expenses shall not be large, not exceeding £150,—desires that £100 be distributed among needy persons and families, especially such as fear God and are of sober conversation, respecting especially to Shipwrights and Seamen in and about Wapping. To his daughter (-in-law?) Mrs. Anna Bourne, £25, to buy a jewel or a piece of plate, as she chooses. To his son-in-law Mr. John Berry, to grandsons (by marriage?) Mr. Arnold Browne and Mr. Benjamin Collyer, each £10 to buy them enamelled rings with a diamond spark in each, as a remembrance. To his granddaughter Mrs. Collyer, wife of the aforesaid Mr. Collyer, £250, out of which she is to allow her eldest daughter Anna £50 when 21 years of age or married. To her younger daughter Susan Collyer £10 for a piece of plate. To his first great granddaughter Hannah, eldest child of his first granddaughter Hannah Browne, deceased, £200, when 21 years of age or on her marriage, and to Arnold Browne, her brother, £50 when 21. To his nephews Mr. Robert and Mr. John Bourne² each £10. To his nephews Mr. Peter Sainthill and Mr. Nicholas Earning, each 20 nobles to buy cloth or dispose of as they please. To niece Mrs.

¹ Seymour's London, Vol. II.

² Name in *London Directory of Merchants*, 1677.

Martha Hasted 40s. for an enamelled ring with a small spark of a diamond, as a remembrance of her dear father. To niece Martha Earning, as a token £10. To his good friends Mr. Jeremiah White £5, as a token, and Mr. Matthew Barker and Mr. Robert Trail, 40s. each. Appoints his son Nehemiah Bourne executor, and makes him residuary legatee; his son-in-law Mr. John Berry, and grandsons Mr. Arnold Browne¹ and Mr. Benjamin Collyer, to be overseers.

FAMILY RECORD OF JOHN APPLETON AND ELIZABETH (ROGERS) APPLETON, OF IPSWICH, MASS.

WRITTEN BY VARIOUS MEMBERS, NOW IN POSSESSION OF WM. S. APPLETON.

I. In the hand of John Appleton.

An Account of my own age wife & Childrens:

I was Born octo^{br}. y^e 16, anno 1652.

My wife Eliz^{bh}. was Born July 1st, 1663.

We were married Nov^{br}. 23^d, 1680.

My Daugh^{tr}. Eliz^{bh}. was Born aprill 23^d, 1682.

son John Born Nov^{br}. 23rd, 1683.

son Will^m. Born oct^{br}. 15th, 1686.

son Dan^l. Born august 17th, 1688.

son Will^m. Dyed July y^e 10th, 1689.

son Dan^l. Dyed october y^e 7th, 1689.

2^d. son Dan^l. Born aug^t. 8th, 1692.

son Nath^l. Born Dec^r. y^e 9th, 1693.

Daugh^{tr}. Prissilla Born Jan^{ry}. 3rd, 1696.

son John Dyed Sep^{tr}. 23rd, 1699.

Daugh^{tr}. Margaret Born march 19th, 1701.

Daugh^{tr}. Eliz. was married to Mr. Jabez Fitch July y^e 26th, 1704.

2^d. son John Born augst. 18th, and Dyed Sept^r. y^e 13th, 1705.

son Dan^l. was married June 8th, 1715.

son Nath^l. was married June 25th, 1719.

Daugh^{ht}. Prissilla was married to Mr. Ward June 28th, 1722.

Daugh^{tr}. Prissilla Dyed July 22^d, 1724.

Daugh^{tr}. Margaret was married to Mr. Holyoke nov^{br}. the 9th, 1725.

The Age of my Grandchildren.

Eliz. Fitch was Born aug^t. 16th, 1705.

John Fitch was Born aug^t. 18th, 1709.

James Fitch was Born June 19th, 1712.

James Fitch Dyed July 26th, 1714.

Margaret Fitch was Born no^{br}. 15th, 1715.

Eliz. Appleton July y^e 28th. and Dyed august 26th, 1717.

Ann Fitch Born July 19th, 1718.

Eliz. Appleton Born Sep^r. and Dyed oc^{br}, 1718.

¹ A Mr. Bourne was merchant in Boston, N. E., 1699-1700. Mr. John Bourne was one of the twenty-four directors elected in 1732 for the Royal Exchange Assurance Office, for assurance of ships, goods and merchandizes at sea.

John Appleton Born December y^e 9th. 1719

and Dyed september the 23rd, 1720.

My son Nath^{ls}. Daugh. Margaret was Born November y^e 29th, 1720.

James Fitch Born oc^{br}. 3^d. Dyed January y^e 2^d, 1721.

son Dan^l. Daugh^{tr}. Margaret was Born Sep^t. y^e 28th. & Dyed oc^{br}. 20th, 1722.

son Nath^l. son Jose was Born March the 9th. 1723 & Dyed in June, 1723.

John Ward was Born Sep^t. 24th, 1723.

son Dan^{ls} son Dan^l Born Feb^{ry} 24th. and Dyed March 13th, 1724.

Mary Fitch Born March 24th, 1724.

My son Nath^l. son Nath^l. Born feb^{ry}. 22^d, 1724

and Dyed December 1st, 1726.

son Dan^l. Daugh^{tr}. Margaret was Born November y^e 28th, 1725.

Daugh^{tr}. Margarets Daugh^{tr}. was Born september y^e 22^d, 1726.

My son Nath^l. Daugh^{tr}. Eliz. Born December y^e 16th, 1726.

Your Grandmother was 40^{ty}. years that month you^l was Born. She Dyed y^e 13th of July 1723. and these are her Children viz.

Eliz. Rogers Born feb^{ry}. 2^d. 1662 who Dyed anno 1663.

Eliz. Rogers July 1st, 1663.

Margaret Rogers feb^{ry}. 18th, 1664.

John Rogers July 1st, 1666.

Dan^l Rogers Born Sep^r 25, 1667.

Nath^l Rogers Born feb^{ry} 23^d, 1669.

Patienc Rogers Born may 13th, 1676.

Margaret Dyed June 7th, 1720.

Dan^l Dyed Decemb^r y^e 1st, 1722.

Nath^l Dyed oc^{br} 4th, 1723.

II. In the hand of Elizabeth (Rogers) Appleton.

The ages of my grand children.

first my daughter Fitch children.

M^r Fitch was married to my daughter Elizabeth Appleton July 26, 1704.

Eliz. Fitch born august 16, 1705.

John Fitch born august 18, 1709.

James Fitch born Jan^r 19, 1712 and died July 26, 1714.

Margarett Fitch born nov^r 15, 1715.

Ann Fitch born July 19, 1718.

James Fitch born octo^r 3, and died Janu^r 2, 1721.

Mary Fitch born March 24, 1724.

John Fitch died octh 26, 1736.

Margarett Gibbs died november the 7th 1742, another bitter bereavement of a dear pleasant desiarable grand child. I pray God that boath mercyes, and afflictions may be sanctified unto me for spiritual and eternal good.

My son Daniel Appleton was married in June 8, 1715.

his children age

Eliz Appleton born July 28, and died august 26, 1717.

Eliz Appleton born Sep^t 20, and died oct^{br}, 1718.

John Appleton born Decem^r 9, 1719, and died Sep^t 23, 1720.

¹ Elizabeth (Appleton) Fitch, born 23 April, 1682.

Margarett Appleton born Sept. 28, and died oct^{br} 20, 1722.

Daniel Appleton born feb. 24 and died March 13, 1724.

Margrett Appleton born Dec^{br} 28, 1725.

Elizabeth Appleton born august 24, 1727.

John Appleton born Jan^r 19, and died April 23, 1731.

Mary Appleton born March 14, 1732-3.

his 3^d son John Appleton born May 19, 1734.

his second son Daniel born July 26, 1736, died august 16, 1736.

his third dear son John died august 28, 1740.

My son Daniel Daughter Margrett dyed July 27th, 1747, after 4 or 5 years weaknes and languishing, the latter part of her time was under great conviction and received joy and comfort.

I hope is gone to rest with my other 23 grandchildren which are gone before me. I have good hopes to meet them all att Christs right hand among his sheep and lams.

My son Nath^l Appleton was married June 25, 1719.

his childrens age.

Margarett Appleton born nov^{br} 29, 1720.

Jose Appleton born March 9th, and died in June, 1723.

Nath^l Appleton born feb. 22, 1724, and died decembr 1, 1726.

Eliz. Appleton born dec^{br} 16, 1726.

Mehitable Appleton born dem^{br} 6th, 1728.

John Appleton born March 23, 1730 and died.

Nath^l Appleton born oct^{br} 5th, 1731.

Mary Appleton born Jan^r 1732, and died July 3^d. 1733.

His second daughter Marcy Appleton born august 24, died Sept. 12, 1734.

A son still born no^{vb} 8, 1735.

Hennery Appleton was born may 24, 1737.

Second son John Appleton born March 29, 1739, friday.

Samuel Appleton born may 6, 1740, died June 25th, Just a year after his ant Holyoke 1741.

My daughter Priscila Appleton was married June 28, 1722.

her son John Ward was born Sept. 24, 1723. She died July 22, 1724.

M^r Ward died July 19, 1732.

his dear son John Ward died July 15, 1733.

My Daughter Magarett Appleton was married Nov^{br} 9, 1725.

her daughter Margarett Holyoke born Sept. 22, 1726.

Edward Holyoke born August 1, 1728.

Mary Holyoke born April 30, 1730.

Eliz Holyoke born April 25, 1732.

John Holyoke born feb. 18, 1733.

Anna Holyoke born nov. 26, 1735.

William Holyoke born october 12, 1737.

Priscilla Holyoke born July 29, 1739.

William Holyoke died June 23, 1740.

My dear dear daughter Margaret Holyoke died June 25, 1740, of a quinsey, in the fortieth year of her age, has left 7 poore children, as she said to a good God who I trust will take pity on them.

My dear Mary Holyoke died oc^{br} 1, 1741.

So it pleased God to take away one after another of my dear children I hope, to himself. I pray that all these great afflictions may be for my spiritual good, that I may (be) found ready when God shall call me.

My dear son M^r Fitch died Nov^r 22, 1746.

his daughter Ann Googin feb. 16, 1746-7.

My great grandson Anthony Wibird was born feb. 12, 1728-9.

John Wibird born June 21, 1730, died.

Second John Wibird born oct^{br} and died feb. 1731.

Little Margreat Gibbs died April 23^d att her grandfather Fitch very sudingly 1744.

hear is an account of all my posterity, 6 sons and 3 daughters, 20 grand son and 20 grand daughters 4 great grand sons and 5 great grand daughters 58 in all, 33 are gon before me I hope I shall mett them all att Christ's rit hand among his sheep and lambs.

I often look over this list with sorrow but with comfortable hopes that they which are gone are gon to rest and I desire they that survive ma remember their creator in the days of thire youth, and fear God betimes.

III. In the hand of Elizabeth (Appleton) Fitch.

An Account of my own Age and Childrens.

I was born April 23^d 1682.

my Daughter Eliz^a born August the 16th 1705.

my son John born August y^e 18th 1709.

son James born Jan^{ry} 19th, 1712.

James son Dyed July 26th, 1714.

Daughter Mageret born no^{br} 15th, 1715.

Daughter Ann born July 19th, 1718.

James Fitch born oc^{br} 3^d, Dyed January y^e 2^d, 1721.

Mary Fitch born march 24th, 1724.

my Daughter Eliz^a married to M^r Jn^o Wibird of Portsmouth y^e 3^d of January, 1727-8.

my Grandson Anthony Wibird born Feb^{ry} y^e 12th, 1728-9.

my Grandson John Wibird born June y^e 21st, 1730.

my Grandson John Wibird Died July 28th, 1731.

John Wibird born 28th of Oct^r, 1731.

He died the 7th of february, 1731-2.

M^r. Wibird Died y^e 15th of March, 1731-2.

my son John Died y^e 26th of october, 1736.

my Daughter Margaret Married to M^r Henri Gibbs January 31, 1739.

my father Died September 11, 1739.

my Grand daugh Margaret Gibbs born december 14, 1739.

my sister Holyoke Died June 25, 1740.

my Grand daughter Marcy Gibbs born June 14, 1741.

my daughter Margaret Gibbs Died no^{br} 7, 1742.

my Daughter Anne married to M^r Nathaniel Gookin January 26, 1743.

my grand daughter Elizabeth Gookin born december 13, 1743.

my grand daughter Margaret Gibbs died April 23, 1744.

my Daughter Mary Fitch Married to M^r Francis Cabot June 20, 1745.

my grand daughter Margaret Gookin born July 30, 1745.

my grand daughter Elizabeth Gookin died no^{br} 12, 1745.

my grand daughter Anna Cabot born June 22, 1746.

M^r Fitch died no^{br} 22, 1746.

my grand sun Nathanael Gookin born January 10, 1747.

my daughter Ann Gookin died february 14, 1747.

my gran sun Frances Cabot born nove^{br} 24, 1747.

my gran daughter. Mary Cabot born March 12, 1749.

my gran daughter Elizabeth Cabot born Decem^r 23, 1751.
 my grand sun William Cabot born April 27, 1752.
 my grand daughter Susanah Cabot born Jan^r 13, 1754.
 my mother died March 13, 1754.
 my daughter Mary Cabot died June 18, 1756.
 my grand daughter Marcy Gibbs died September 11, 1756.
 my Brother Daniel Appleton died august 17, 1762.
 my granson Francis Cabbot Dide the 9 day of December, 1763.

IV. In another hand.

Elizabeth Fitch died Octo^b 18, 1765.

RICHARD CRANCH AND HIS FAMILY.

Communicated by Mr. NATHANIEL C. PEABODY, of Boston, Mass.

Richard Cranch, the author of the following "memorandum," was the father of the late Hon. William Cranch, of Washington.¹ The original paper was loaned to me by Elizabeth Cranch Norton, of Billerica, single woman, and granddaughter of Richard Cranch. I have copied it, paying strict regard to spelling, punctuation and capital letters. In that part of it where the second parenthesis occurs, the word "who," thereafter, has been supplied by myself.

My interest in the "memorandum" arises from being a descendant of Mary Cranch, Richard's sister. She married Joseph Palmer, whose only son, Joseph P. Palmer, married my grandmother.—N. C. P.

A short Memorandum about Richard Cranch and his family, written in the year 1805 (when he was in the seventy-ninth year of his age), at the request of his daughter, Elizabeth Norton.

I Richard Cranch of Quincy in the County of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, Esquire, being, as I suppose, the first Person of the Name of Cranch who has had a Family of Children in America, would, for the information of my Posterity, give the following short account of myself and Family. I was born at Kingsbridge, a small Sea Port Town in the County of Devon, between Plymouth and Dartmouth. My Ancestors were born in the same Town or its Neighbourhood, and were chiefly if not wholly concerned in the Woolen Manufacture. My grandfather Andrew Cranch carried on the Business of Serge-making largely in the Town of Kingsbridge. My Father John Cranch was his only Son by his first Wife Ebuff, and was born in the same town of Kingsbridge. His Grandfather Richard Cranch (for whome I was named) I have been informed was a rigid Puritan, and belonged to the Church of the Rev^d and venerable Mr. John Flavel of Dartmouth. My mother's Name was Elizabeth Pearse, eldest Daughter of Christopher and Thomasin Pearse who lived at a place called Whichcomb, a little above Lee-Mill Bridge, on the Borders of the River that runs under that Bridge, and not far from Cornwood Church. My said Grandfather Christopher Pearse married into the family of the Name of Trist

¹ For further notices of the Cranch family see *ante*, vol. i. pp. 65, 77; ix. 372.—[EDITOR.]

in that Neighbourhood. He had three Sons and two Daughters. His eldest Son John was the Father of John Pearse of Caton-Clam in the Parish of Ugborough, near Ivy Bridge, Gentleman, who died at a very advanced age in the year 1804. His second Son was William Pearse, whose Daughter Mary Mead, now or lately living at Plymouth, was the mother of William Pearse Mead (who came from England when he was a little Boy), and who now lives at Germantown in the Town of Quincy. His third Son Joseph died young and unmarried. His eldest Daughter Elizabeth was my Mother, as mentioned above. His youngest Daughter Joan married Mr. John Palmer of the Parish of Shaugh in the County of Devon. She was the mother of the late Gen^l Joseph Palmer, of Germantown, in Quincy aforesaid, who married my only Sister Mary Cranch and removed from England with her in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, with whome I also then came from England in a large Ship called the *Wilmington* commanded by Capt. Adams, and landed at Boston on the second Day of November old stile the same year 1746. I was then just entered on my twenty-first year, having compleated my twentieth year on the 26th Day of October then last passt.

I was the youngest of seven Children who all lived to grow up and be married. Their Names were John, Andrew, Joseph, Nathaniel, Mary, William and Richard. John the eldest Son was Educated under the Rev^d Messrs. Henry Grove and Dr. Thos. Amory who kept an Academy at Taunton in the County of Somerset, for the Education of young Gentlemen intended for the ministry among the Dissenters. He was ordained a minister over the Dissenting congregation at Modbury in the County of Devon, and afterwards removed to Ilminster in the County of Somerset, where he was soon after taken Sick, and died there in the year 1746. He was the Father of Mr. Joseph Cranch who now lives at Milton in this neighbourhood, and married Elizabeth Palmer the youngest daughter of the late Gen^l Joseph Palmer and Mary his Wife. They have no children. Andrew, Joseph, Nathaniel, William and Richard were brought up to trades. Joseph was the father of Mrs. Hannah Bond, wife of Mr. W^m Bond, watchmaker, now living in Boston—and also the Father of Mr. John Cranch of London, single Gentleman, of an uncommon Genious in the fine Arts.

As to my Life both Publick and Private, it has been known to the community in which I have lived for near sixty years past, during which Period I have resided at or near Boston in New-England. I was formerly honored with a Seat in the General Court for a number of years as a Representative for the old Town of Braintree which then contained what is now devided into the three Towns of Braintree, Quincy and Randolph. I was afterwards chosen and served as a Senator of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and also for a number of years one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. I am now in the seventy-ninth year of my age.—My marriage-connexions and Children, and their connexions are all known among us, and will, as I hope, add the Lustre of Piety and Virtue to the valuable Accomplishments of a good and usefull Education. What is future is known only to God, to whome I commend myself and connexions through Jesus Christ my Lord and Redeemer.

This is an original Draft in my own Hand Writing, and signed by me at Quincy, this 11th Day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

RICHARD CRANCH.

THE REVEREND SAMUEL JOHNSON, D.D., OF
CONNECTICUT.¹

Communicated by the Rev. GEORGE D. JOHNSON, A.M., Rector of St. Paul's Church,
Newburyport.

THE subject of this sketch, Samuel Johnson, was born in the year 1696, Oct. 14, in Guilford, Conn. His great-grandfather, Robert, was one of the early settlers of New-Haven, having emigrated from Kingston-upon-Hull, in Yorkshire, about 1637. The family seems to have been distinguished by no professional or civil eminence, till at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when, from the peculiar state of the religious world, Samuel Johnson was forced into a position of prominence, which made his name widely known, both in England and America. In the century and a half which has elapsed since Johnson was on the stage of the world, such wonderful progress has been made in every department of knowledge and thought, that his name is now in danger of being ranked among the "forgotten worthies" of New-England: but no more pure and noble life was ever lived among men, whose sole aim it was to serve God, and do good, as far as in them lay, in their day and generation. The era in which he lived, was one on which we are beginning to look back with somewhat the feelings with which we regard the age of romance,—when mailed knights, by the might of a single arm, and the valor of one dauntless heart, overthrew hosts of infidel enemies, and joined battle, with the most serene confidence in their own invincible prowess, with giants and monsters whose very description made our childhood shiver with fright. In this age, when faith sits so lightly on the best of us, and the form of religion is changed with so little concern and interest, I am afraid it is almost impossible to understand the intense earnestness of the men of a hundred years ago,—with whom the *form* of faith was as vital as the faith itself, and quite as nearly concerned their temporal, as their eternal salvation. When Johnson was born, England was yet engaged, as Buckle expresses it, in the last struggle between barbarism and civilization, though "good" King William and Queen Mary sat on the throne,—Spain was bound hand and foot under the awful tyranny of the holy office of the inquisition, and men dared not breathe a word against its power. France was slowly awaking to something resembling spiritual freedom, though the expulsion of the Jesuits was only just thought of, and Voltaire was not yet in long clothes. In this country, New-England was illustrating the grand principle for which our venerated Puritan forefathers are popularly supposed to have left the shores of their mother country,—religious toleration,—by cutting off the ears of Quakers, and hanging witches in Salem. The name of a bishop was considered a synonym for the fines of a star chamber, the tortures of rack and thumb-screw, or the flames of Smithfield. The Church of England was looked upon by those who had come to this country, as a shade worse, if possible, than the scarlet-robed woman who sat on her seven hills: and the determination to resist her encroachments, and keep her prelates from these shores, was as fierce and unbending, as was the resolution of the so-called

¹ This valuable paper was read before the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Sept. 4, 1872, and is now printed at their request.—[EDITOR.]

pioneers of religious liberty to abolish every form of religion but their own. The prominent point of interest to churchmen, in Dr. Johnson's long and varied career, is the mental conflict through which he came out of congregationalism into the Church of England,—and the untiring zeal with which he labored to promote her interests in this country: but he was a man of so large an understanding, so prominently connected with the progress of education and knowledge generally, during his life, that even to those who have no sympathy with him in his views of church government, his life cannot but be interesting. The quiet beauty of his autobiography and diary,—the inimitable quaintness and modesty of his own account of the great events, *quorum magna pars fuit*,—make it a strong temptation to the writer of this article to let him speak entirely for himself: but the propriety of condensing for such a sketch as this, entails the necessity of diluting with comment what would be infinitely stronger in its unadorned simplicity.

His education must have begun at an exceedingly tender age, as we find him, before he had arrived at the mature period of six years, suddenly and overwhelmingly impressed with the necessity of acquiring the Hebrew language, from the fact of his coming upon certain words in that tongue, in one of his grandfather's books, and learning that the scriptures were written originally in Hebrew and not in English. After a fruitless effort to embark him in a business life, his father gave him the opportunity to "be bred to learning in that college [Yale] which was about that time founding." At the age of ten, we find him complaining that his tutor, whose name is not mentioned, was "such a wretched poor scholar, though a minister, that he could teach him little or nothing, so that he in a manner lost half a year." At fourteen he entered Yale College, then at Saybrook, graduating in 1714, with hardly as much progress as boys are now required to have made for entrance into college. In his own words: "But this lad considered these as only the beginning of things on which he was to go on and make a much greater proficiency in the course of his studies,—and for the rest of his time he was under the tuition of one Mr. Fiske, for Logic, Physics, Metaphysics and Ethics,—for Mathematics, further than the golden rule in Arithmetic, or a little surveying, was not yet tho't of." They heard, indeed, in 1714, when he took his bachelor's degree, of a new philosophy, that of late was all in vogue,—and of such names as DesCartes, Boyle, Locke and Newton: but they were cautioned against thinking anything of them, because the new philosophy, it was said, would soon bring in a new divinity and corrupt the pure religion of the country: and they were not allowed to vary an ace in their thoughts from Dr. Ames's *Medulla Theologiæ* and *Cases of Conscience*, and Wollebius, which were the only systems of divinity that were thumbed in those days, and considered with equal, if not greater, veneration than the bible itself: for the contrivance of those and the like scholastical authors was to make curious systems in a scientific way out of their own heads, and under each head to pick up a few texts of scripture, which seemed to sound favorably, and accommodate them to their preconceived schemes.

It was a work of no great difficulty for a young man of this period, to acquire all the learning then within reach in this country, and Johnson having become master of all that was ordinarily accessible, was regarded as an adept, an opinion in which he confesses to have himself shared: but the accidental discovery of Bacon's *Instauratio Magna*, and a most thorough and repeated study of it, as he says, "soon brought down his towering

imaginations. He soon saw his own littleness in comparison with Lord Bacon's greatness, whom he considered over and over again, so that he found himself like one at once emerging out of the glimmer of twilight into the full sunshine of open day."

Yale College might be described, at this time, as in a state of schism. Complaints of the inefficiency of the instructors at Saybrook were so frequent, that some of the students had withdrawn to Hartford, to pursue their studies under the direction of the ministers settled there; while others came to Guilford, to study with Mr. Johnson. There was a strong movement to change the place of the college from Saybrook to Wethersfield, near Hartford; and the matter assumed such importance that it was brought before the general court, which decided unanimously that the college should be removed to New-Haven. This, of course, failed to give satisfaction to the Wethersfield faction, and for some time longer the feud was kept up, till by a peremptory act of the government, all the scholars "were ordered to repair to the established college." Dr. Johnson's own account of the obedience rendered to this order, written half a century after, shows that time had not much softened his wrath at these obstinate collegiate schismatics. "They made," he says, "an appearance of submission, and came all at once, in a caravan; but it soon appeared, they had no good intention. They found fault with everything, and made all the mischief they could, as they were doubtless instructed to do: and after six weeks, went all off, two and two at once, and continued in their former faction till the next general assembly, when the difference was compromised by this agreement, that they should return to their duty, and abide; and that in case they did so, the degrees that had been given them, should be allowed good, and a state-house should be built at the public expense at Hartford. In consequence of this they put an end to the faction, and the scholars came and abode at New-Haven, but proved a very vicious and turbulent sett of fellows." As yet the college had had no president; and about this time, Mr. Timothy Cutler, who graduated at Harvard in 1701, was chosen to the office. For a year, Johnson continued to act under him as a tutor, when he accepted the position of minister in West Haven, in 1720, at the age of twenty-four. There is a document existing which shows that he already entertained strong doubts of the validity of presbyterian orders; and I give an extract from this, as showing his deep conscientiousness, as well as his remarkable modesty. The title is: "My present thoughts of Episcopacy, with what I conceive may justifie me in accepting Presbyterian ordination. Written at West Haven, Dec. 20, An. Dom. 1719." The argument is lengthy, showing that he believes Episcopacy to be of divine right, but of a "positive," not a "moral" nature. Therefore, as Providence had placed him in the circumstances in which he stood, the obligation on him was "dissolved" for the "observance of this institution:" and then, in his own words: "Having thus stated the case, I leave it to impartial advice whether this be good divinity or not, that any circumstances will justifie me in what I propose to do: and if so, I submit it also to be considered whether my circumstances are such, which are these.

1. The passionate intreaties of a tender mother.

2. That my breaking forth upon an attempt of that nature, would be of vastly more disservice to the best interest of the Church itself, than my going over to it could be of service to it.

3. That it can't be without most fatal jealousies to this Colledg, and the effects of it must be mischievous.

4. That I must thereby be exposed to great dangers and difficulties, to which I am a great stranger.

5. My want of that politeness and those qualifications which would be requisite in making such an appearance.

6. That in order to taking Episcopal orders, there are many things to be complied with, which I do not sufficiently understand.

7. That the times, 'tis to be feared, are very difficult at home, and it's likely not so good encouragement to such designs as might be wished for.

8. That although I seem tolerably well satisfied in these my thoughts of the right of Episcopacy, yet considering the meanness of my advantages, and the scantiness of my time hitherto, I have reason to be very jealous whether I have not too much precipitated into these opinions.

And then, finally, perhaps I may in the meantime be doing some service to promote the main interest of religion, tho' it be not in a method so desirable."

A note, added two years afterwards, gives the result: "Upon these principles I continued easy about two years, and then upon a more careful examination of the matter, I found I could not, with a good conscience, continue to administer in the name of Christ, when I was under persuasion I had never had a regular commission from him. And therefore, I thought it my bounden duty to come over to the Episcopal side, that I might live and die in the unity of the Church. Accordingly I, with Dr. Cutler, Mr. Hart, Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Wetmore, and Mr. Browne, made our public declaration for the Church, Sept. 13, 1722, at Yale College, New Haven."

These facts are so well known in Connecticut ecclesiastical history, and so well described by Dr. Beardslee in his most excellent work on that subject, that no apology is necessary for omitting the various steps by which these gentlemen were brought to this conclusion. But there is something wonderfully striking in the picture suggested by the thought of these men standing calmly before the assembled dignitaries of the college, as champions of an ecclesiastical body whose name was as hateful to our worthy New-England fathers, as ever it was to the most bitter Scotch covenanters. An argument followed, of course, before Gov. Saltonstall, in which a vigorous effort was made to "reclame" these erring brethren. The discussion was begun "with calmness and decency," but the steadiness of the men who declined to be reclaimed, and the unpleasant strength of their position, based as it was entirely on the words of scripture, and unquestioned history, seem to have had anything but a soothing effect on the minds of the theological champions, whose aim was always to be *first* pure, *then* gentle. Dr. Johnson describes the result,—"A harangue against them by an old minister in a declamatory way" was delivered with an amount of energy and directness that convinced the governor of the uselessness of the debate, so that he "genteelly" put an end to the conference. It is impossible, at this day, to imagine the horror and dismay which spread over the land at this awful defection on the part of men of such prominence as the president and professors of Yale College. It was too much to believe that men could deliberately come out of the glorious sunlight of congregational freedom, into the dismal twilight, if not the infernal gloom, of prelatic superstition. President Woolsey, as Dr. Beardslee quotes, speaking of the event, says: "that greater alarm would scarcely be awakened now, if the theological faculty of the College were to declare for the Church of Rome, avow their belief in transubstantiation, and pray to the Virgin Mary."

The year following, Cutler, Johnson and Browne sailed for England, followed by Wetmore, where they received orders in the Established Church, and, with the exception of Browne, who died of small-pox, returned the following year, 1723, to enter on their labors as missionaries under the venerable society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts. Dr. Cutler was chosen rector of Christ Church, Boston, which was erected that year. Johnson was appointed missionary in Stratford, Conn., where the church had been established for some years, but was struggling against many and painful difficulties.

The diary of Dr. Johnson, during his year's stay in England, is, in itself, a most delightful piece of reading, but its spirit can hardly be shown by extracts. The fervent piety and earnest devotion of these pilgrims from the new to the old world,—their unfeigned awe and veneration, as they came in contact with the grand old monuments of England's past and present glory,—the glimpses of social life, whose freedom is somewhat startling to our more rigid modern ideas,—all make the temptation to quote almost too strong for the duty suggested by a sense of propriety, in abbreviating as much as possible, in a sketch of this kind.

Thirty years were spent by Dr. Johnson in the work of the ministry, his field being a large part of the colony of Connecticut, west of the river. During this period, Bishop Berkeley visited America; and for two years there was a most intimate communion between the two, on which, in his autobiography, Dr. Johnson dwells with extraordinary pleasure. In 1754, he was chosen president of King's College, New-York, which was founded at this time. In this capacity he served for nine years, resigning the office, at last, in terror of the small-pox. This scourge had been particularly fatal to him, in his family and friends, as it had taken away his wife, his eldest son, and his friend the Rev. Mr. Browne,—and his fear of the disease seemed to amount to an absolute horror. His resignation of the presidency was in 1763; and Mr. Myles Cooper succeeded him in the office. The church in Stratford received him again as rector, and here the remainder of his days were spent, in the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, in correspondence with many of the bishops and clergy of the mother church in England, and in an active share in the literary and religious controversies of the day.¹

His son, William Samuel Johnson,² LL.D., had been sent abroad to England, as agent for the colonies in a law-suit with regard to the claims of

¹ Mr. Johnson received the degree of Master of Arts from both Oxford and Cambridge, while he was in England. His publications were chiefly controversial. In 1746 he published a work on ethics, entitled "A System of Morality;" and in 1752, a compend of logic and metaphysics, and another of ethics, originally prepared for the use of his sons. The two latter were printed in Philadelphia, by Franklin, as text books for use in the university of Pennsylvania. He was also the author of an *English* and a *Hebrew Grammar*, 1767. His *Memoir* by Dr. Chandler was published in 1805. (See *Drake's Dictionary*.)—[EDITOR.]

² William Samuel Johnson. LL.D. (Y. C. 1788), D.C.L. (Oxon. 1766), was born in Stratford, Conn., Oct. 7, 1727, and died there Nov. 14, 1819. He was graduated at Yale in 1746. He inherited the intellectual and moral traits of his distinguished father, and, as will be seen below, left his mark upon the political fabric under which we live. He was a delegate to the Congress in New-York, in 1765; member of the council (Colonial); from October, 1766, to 1771, agent of Connecticut in England; from 1772 to 1774, a judge of the superior court of Connecticut; a commissioner for adjusting the boundary between the proprietors of the Philadelphia and Susquehanna Co.; delegate to the Congress in 1784-7; one of the framers of the federal constitution, and his great influence there is evident from the published and unpublished debates of that memorable convention. He first proposed the Senate as a branch of the legislative department. He was United States senator in 1789-91, and aided in drawing up the federal judiciary act. He succeeded Dr. Myles Cooper in the presidency of Columbia College, and held the office from 1787 to 1800. (See sketch of his life by John T. Irving, 1830; *Drake's Dictionary*.)—[EDITOR.]

the eastern states on the newly settled lands at the west. In October, 1771, the year following the Boston Massacre, he returned, in time to close the eyes of his venerable father, who died on the festival of the Epiphany, Jan. 6, 1772. His remains lie in the church-yard in Stratford; but the frosts of a hundred winters have shivered the marble on which was inscribed the epitaph written by his devoted friend, Myles Cooper. As a worthy tribute to a noble life, I give it here, though it would seem as if so honored a tomb should not have been suffered to have been left without name or inscription, to mark the spot where Dr. Johnson lies:—

“ If decent dignity and modest mien,
The cheerful heart and countenance serene;
If pure religion and unsullied truth,
His age's solace, and his search in youth;
If piety, in all the paths he trod,
Still rising vig'rous to the Lord his God;
If charity, through all the race he ran,
Still wishing well, and doing good to man;
If learning, free from pedantry and pride;
If faith and virtue walking side by side;
If well to mark his being's aim and end,
To shine thro' life, a husband, father, friend;
If *these* ambition in thy soul can raise,
Excite thy reverence, or demand thy praise,
Reader—ere yet thou quit this earthly scene
Revere his name, and be what he has been.”

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that his son, Dr. Johnson the second, served after the revolution as president of King's College, when the name was changed to the more patriotic title which it now bears, Columbia. By one of those singular “revenges of time,” the son of William Samuel, and grandson of the father of Episcopacy in Connecticut, married the granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, the great New-England apostle of Calvinism,—and thus the blood of the two grand, opposing phases of New-England theology, flowed on in one stream, in the veins of their descendants. Calvinism and Arminianism, Prelacy and Congregationalism, — Cavalier and Roundhead, — were blended in the bewildering mixture; and as the swords of Prescott and Linzee will hang peacefully, side by side, as long as this country lasts, in the city for whose possession they were brandished by hostile hands, — so let discord end between the two theologies. May they go on, working their own work, in their own way, under the same Almighty Guide, — respecting each other's merits, forgetting each other's faults, till the great day comes, which shall decide the vexed questions between them, forever, when we render our final account to our Maker.

THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—This association was formed in 1849, under the name of “The Kilkenny Archæological Society.” Its object is to preserve, examine and illustrate all ancient monuments of the history, language, arts, manners and customs of the past connected with Ireland. A “Journal,” in imperial 8vo. has been published annually from 1849 to the present time. The first volume is out of print, but will probably be reprinted. The others can be obtained by addressing the Rev. James Graves, Treasurer, Inimag, Stoneyford, Ireland. The price to members is 10 shillings for each annual part.

FREEHOLDERS OF ROWLEY, 1677.

Copied from the Possession Books, and communicated by MATTHEW A. STICKNEY, Esq., of Salem, Mass.

At a Legall Towne Meetinge the 22 of January 1677, It was agreed that the Select-men of the last year William Tenny, John Pickard Rich^d Holms Dan^l Wicom John Pearson Jr. John Baley and the lot layers of both ends of the town, Tho. Lambert Rich^d Swan John Pickard E. Northend Capt. Johnson John Stickney E. Mighell & Phillip Nelson are apointed to consider *tender cases* & state the free holds belonging to every person in the town & to see the same recorded—

The free holds are entered to every one that appeared to have right to the same the 28 Jany 1677—

To Jonathan Hopkinson	free hold	1
To John Clarke	free holds	2
To Joseph Chaplin	free hold	1
To Nicholas Jackson	free hold	1
To Widow Cooper House & Gates	free holds	2
To John Burbank senior & son Caleb	free holds	2
To Sam ^l Pallmor to 1 house he dothe live in & 5 gates	free holds	2
To William Jackson & to Johns house	free holds	2
To Sam ^l Smith & Edward Smith house	free hold	1
To John Hopkinson	one free hold	1
To John Bointon	one free hold	1
To Caleb Bointon one free hold as long as he is servesable to the town in the trade of a Smith & to his children if servesable to the town in the same trade.		
To James Dickinson houses & gates	free holds	3
To Deacon Jewett	free holds	2
To Leno ^d Herriman	free holds	2
To George Kilborn	free holds	2
To John Wicom	free hold	1
To Constance Crosbey house &	free hold	1
To John Pickard house by John Wicom & 6 gates	free holds	2
To Sam ^l Dresser one house & that his mother lives in	free holds	2
To W ^m Bointon	free hold	1
To Daniel Wicom house that was Jo ^s Trumbles and his own house & gates	free holds	3
To Ezekiell Jewet	free holds	2
To John Dresser	free hold	1
To John Trumble	free hold	1
To John Pickard house at Newbury field	free holds	2
To Jonathan Plats	free hold	1
To Tho. Lambert	free holds	4
To Tho. Nellson if he doth make it apear that he hath 5 or 6 gates	two free holds (now made out)	2
To Philip Nellson	free holds	3
To Ezekiell Northen	free holds	4
To Tho: Wood	free holds	2

To Samuel Plats senior to his house & gates 2 free holds and one to Sam ^l Plates Jr. new house		3
To John Grant	one free hold	1
To Richard Holms	three free holds	3
To Sam ^l Migbill	one free hold	1
To Nath ^l Harris	one free hold	1
To John Harris senior	two free holds	2
To John Palmer	three free holds	3
To John Tod	three free holds	3
To Jos. Jewett	one free hold	1
To Andrew Hidden	one free hold	1
To Henry Riley	two free holds	2
To Abel Plats house that he dwelt in	free hold	1
To Dorithy Chapman	one free hold	1
To John Sawyer to his father & his own	free holds	2
To William Lion	one free hold	1
To William Tenny	two free holds	2
To Ja ^s Baley Jr. as to his fathers right of house	free holds	2
To Abel Longley	two free holds	2
To Cha ^s Browne 2 free holds on acct. that there were two families in the house when the grant was made		2
To John Lambert for house	three free holds	3
To Widow Law	two free holds	2
To Capt. Johnson for his own house & the rights of Tho. Remington	free holds	3
To Francis Parrot	two free holds	2
To Mr. Crosby	one free hold	1
To Sam ^l Brockelbank	free hold	1
To David Bennet	two free holds	2
To Jo ^s Bointon	one free hold	1
To Tho. Burkbey	one free hold	1
To Rich ^d Swan	two free holds	2
To Tho. Leaver senior	one free hold	1
To Tho. Leaver Jr.	one free hold	1
To John Scales his house & gates	two free holds	2
To I Aser	three free holds	3
To Mr. Sam ^l Philips	three free holds	3
To Jo ^s Horsley	one free hold	1
To Rich ^d Lighton	one free hold	1
To Edward Hasen	two free holds	2
To Mr. Sam ^l Shephards house	two free holds	2
To Mr. Rogers his house	four free holds	4
To Townes land bot. of Mr. E. Rogers	two free holds	2
To Widow Hobson	six free holds	6
To Widow Mighill	three free holds	3
To Widow Brockelbank	three free holds	3
To William Scales	one free hold	1
To John Stickney	three free holds	3
To James Barker senior	one free hold	1
To Nath ^l Barker	one free hold	1
To Brazilla Barker	one free hold	1
To Jachin Raynor	two free holds	2
To Jer ^e Elsworth	two free holds	2

To Tho ^s Alley and his wife and the heirs begotten of their own bodeys	one free hold	1
To John Pearson senior	three free holds	3
To John Pearson Jr.	two free holds	2
To John Baley	one free hold	1
To the Mill	one free hold	1
To Tho Palmer by his mother	one free hold	1
To Gershom Browne	one free hold	1
To David Wheeler	one free hold	1
To John Spofford senior	one free hold	1
To Abraham Jewitt	one free hold	1
To Tho. Tenny senior deceased	free holds	2
To Sam ^l & Mark Prime from their father & Grandfather's right	free holds	2
To James Davis	free hold	1
To Benjamin Skillion	free hold	1
To John Kimball Bot. of Dan ^l Wicom	free hold	1
To Isaac Jewitt & Jo ^s Fisk of Ips. bot.	free hold	1
To William Scales right July 21, 1708-9	free hold	1
To Sam ^l Perley bot. E. Northend	free hold	1

John Tenny saith that 24 years ago heard his father say that he intend^d his son's Thomas & James should have his 2 free holds in Rowley & he never heard him say otherwise. May 15, 1711.

NOTE.—A few of the last names appear to have been added after 1677.—M. A. S.

GRADUATES OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE WHO MARRIED IN MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Communicated by PHILIP BATTELL, Esq., of Middlebury.

THE following list was obtained in connection with answering certain inquiries of that accomplished and minute investigator, the late Rev. Pliny H. White, and from the character of the subject, as well as its general completeness, may be of sufficient interest to find a place in the REGISTER. The romance of such a table is more easily eliminated than some possible errors from a record challenging sometimes the recollections of four-score to verify it. The failure to report for record by persons other than Pastors, officiating at the ceremony, may sometimes explain the absence of the date. The College incorporation dates from 1800; classes were graduated, few students in all, in 1802 and 1803.

Class of

- 1804.—Milo Cooke married Harriet B. Latimer in 1808.
 1808.—Noadiah Moore m. Maria Mattocks in 1814.
 1809.—Harvey Bell m. Betsey Sargeant in 1818, and Sarah Young in 1827; Jonathan D. Winchester m. Hannah Bean in 1811.
 1811.—Joel H. Linsley m. Mrs. Phebe H. Smith in 1817.
 1812.—James K. Platt m. Eliza H. Henshaw in 1818.
 1813.—Abiel P. Mead m. Martha Davis in 1818.
 1814.—Reuel Keith m. Marietta Cleaveland in 1817; Calvin Foote m. Lucina Andrus in 1814; Richard Pearse m. H. Dana Hastings in 1814.

- 1815.—Andrew V. T. Leavitt m. Julia Miller in 1819.
1816.—Ambrose L. Brown m. Mariah I. Hopkins in 1820.
1818.—Marcus A. Perry m. Miss Beardsley in 1818.
1819.—Beriah Green m. Marcia Deming in 1821, and Doraxa Foote in 1826.
1820.—Ozias Seymour m. Louisa M. Hagar in 1827.
1821.—Henry N. Fullerton m. Lucretia Gowdey in 1825.
1822.—William Sargeant m. Elizabeth Hough in 1831, Isaac N. Sprague m. Addia M. Hart in 1822.
1823.—Harvey Button m. Irene Miller in 1823; and Sarah Miller in —; Lucius L. Tilden m. Julia Ackley in 1829.
1824.—Alvah Sanford m. Clarissa Covill in 1828.
1825.—Chauncey W. Fitch m. Margaret Henshaw in 1832.
1826.—Philip Battell m. Emma H. Seymour in 1836; Jedediah Bushnell m. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Platt in 1844.
1827.—Henry Smith m. Hannah Bates in 1833.
1828.—Stephen R. Burrows m. Charlotte Storrs in 1831; Samuel W. Cozzens m. Abby Bass in 1832; Nathaniel C. Clark m. Julia Barrows in 1832; Sendol B. Munger m. Maria Andrus in —; Wheelock S. Stone m. Martha Storrs in 1832.
1829.—Edward D. Barber m. Lucy Wainwright in 1833; Truman M. Post m. Frances Henshaw in 1835.
1830.—John Stocker m. Elizabeth Ripley in —.
1831.—David S. Sheldon m. Mary L. Foote in 1836; Nelson Barbour m. Laura Ripley in 1835.
1832.—Jonathan Blanchard m. Mary A. Bent in 1838; Henry B. McClure m. Harriet Henshaw in 1835.
1834.—Calvin D. Noble m. Emeline Jewett in 1835; Lyman B. Peet m. Rebecca Sherrill in 1839; William Henry Starr m. Eliza A. Merrill in 1857.
1835.—Merrill Richardson m. Emily Allen in 1838.
1836.—William S. Martin m. Laura Ross in —; James D. Butler m. Anna Bates in —; Calvin Selden m. Mary Seymour in —; William Slade m. Nancy Chapman in 1840.
1838.—Byron Sunderland m. Elizabeth M. Tomlinson in 1843; David Foot m. Esther Lamb in —; Franklin W. Olmsted m. Mary McCotter in —.
1839.—David L. Hough m. Eliza Martin in —; George S. Swift m. Louisa May in 1851.
1840.—Julius A. Beckwith m. Abby M. Wainwright in 1847; Matthew D. Gordon m. Charlotte Swift in 1849.
1842.—Dugald Stewart m. Sophia C. Allen in 1857.
1846.—John W. Stewart m. Emma Battell in 1860.
1847.—Warren W. Winchester m. Catherine M. Severance in 1848; Velie H. Deane m. Delia Wilcox in 1847.
1848.—J. Eames Rankin m. Mary Birge in —.
1849.—Oliver W. Winchester m. Mary A. Larnerd in —.
1852.—John Howe m. Helen Barber in —; Royal D. Ross m. Harriet Eaton in 1855; Rufus Wainwright m. Sarah T. Bell in 1867.
1853.—David G. Hooker m. Sarah P. Harris in 1862.
1855.—B. O. Graves m. Mary Meeker in —.
1857.—Alanson S. Barton m. Mary Barrows in 1861.

- 1858.—George Fisher m. Susan G. Copeland in 1860; Brainerd Kellogg m. Julia M. Culter in 1862.
- 1859.—S. Leroy Blake m. Emma A. Severance in 1859.
- 1860.—William H. Green m. Lucinda Tilden in 1861; John K. Williams m. Anna E. Dennison in 1867; Roswell Harris m. Jennie M. Harris in 1866; Merritt B. Farr m. Jane A. Langworthy in 1861.
- 1861.—William H. Button m. Emma Foote in 1865; George E. Plumbe m. Clara P. Russell in 1863; Ezra Warner m. Jeannie Remsen in 1861; Algernon N. Goodnow m. Lucy Langworthy in 1862.
- 1862.—E. Lyman Knapp m. Martha A. Severance in 1865; Ethan A. Sturdevant m. Beaumelle Rockwell in 1866.
- 1864.—Ezra Brainerd m. Frances V. Rockwell in 1868; William C. Tilden m. Mary E. Linsley in 1869.
- 1868.—Alfred E. Higley m. Jennie Van Vliet in 1869; Edwin H. Higley m. Jennie Turner in 1870.
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SABLE ISLAND.

Communicated by Capt. GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N.

IN directing our course to the northward, and previous to entering the Gulf of St. Lawrence, we find this island standing directly in the way, as if to guard the passage against friends and foes. It has gained a melancholy celebrity as the grave of hundreds of brave soldiers who have been cast upon its wild and desolate shore. The island is about thirty miles in length, very low, and without a tree or other object to distinguish it from the surrounding ocean, which it so much resembles in color under certain effects of light and shade, that a ship might run upon it almost before the seamen were aware of it. In foggy weather, so prevalent in those latitudes, and in dark nights, the danger is increased in tenfold degree, as independent of this barely visible danger, the island has on either flank an extensive shoal; that on the north-west end stretching out sixteen miles, and on the opposite extremity to twenty-eight; forming a line of danger seventy-four miles of extent, standing directly in the track of ships entering the St. Lawrence. The whole body of the Atlantic, breaking on this long sand-bank in a storm, produces the most terrific effect; the island seems shaken to its foundation, while the extended shoals on either end are covered with foaming breakers. To add to the perils surrounding this dreary spot, the Florida Gulf Stream, on its course to the north-east, meets near this with the great body of water sent down by the St. Lawrence, creating such variety of currents and counter-currents, that no dependence can be placed on the reckoning of the ship; and these effects are of course increased during the prevalence of stormy weather. So disastrous have been these consequences, that the government of Nova Scotia founded there an establishment for the supply of shipwrecked seamen, under charge of a superintendent, who had [in 1843] resided with his family on this desolate spot forty years, in what may be called a cottage residence, being of one story only in height, and having joined to it a building containing the stores, and a large barn. Narrow as the island is, it contains a salt water lake

eighteen miles in length and nearly one in breadth. At each end of it is constructed a hut containing some provisions, means of striking a light and directions to the superintendent's house. On the highest of the sand-hills is placed a flag-staff for the purpose of making signals to vessels in distress.

On the early discovery of this island by the Portuguese, they humanely stocked it with cattle, which, running wild, increased to so great a degree, that it became a speculation among certain adventurers to land and kill them for their hides and tallow; but so numerous had they become, and the visits to the island so precarious, that it required a hundred years to exterminate them. The island was several times again stocked, and as often were the animals destroyed. The cattle are now replaced by a race of wild horses, whose first arrival on the island is a matter of obscurity. These, however, with rabbits, furnish the principal live stock, and the latter are shot for the sake of their flesh.—(REGISTER, *ante*, vol. xxiv. p. 106.)

Sable Island is 90 miles S. E. of Nova Scotia, in lat. 43° 59' N., long. 59° 47' W. of Greenwich, and is covered with grass and wild pears. Fisheries in its neighborhood are prosecuted with success.

I have condensed the above account of Sable Island from vol. xlii. of Colburn's *United Service Magazine*, July, 1843, for the purpose of introducing the following notes.

The *London Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle* for 1842, page 768, copies as follows from the *London Times*:

“DISCOVERY ON SABLE ISLAND.—The Halifax papers of last week published the following singular discovery:—The following facts have been made known to us by a gentleman of this city, who has had his information from the best authority, viz.: Capt. Darby, sen., Governor (as he is called) of Sable Island. For the last 25 or 30 years there has been a large mound or pyramid of sand, about 100 feet high, on the island, and not very far from the residence of Capt. Darby. The winds for some years have been gradually diminishing its height, and after a severe blow some weeks since it was completely blown away, and singular to say, a number of small houses, built of the timbers and planks of a vessel, were quite visible. On examination they were found to contain a number of articles of furniture, and stores put up in boxes, which were marked ‘43^d Regiment.’ The boxes and cases were perfectly rotten, and would not admit of their being removed. A brass dog collar was however discovered by Capt. Darby, with the name of ‘Major Elliott, 43^d Regiment,’ on it, and which Capt. Darby brought to the city, and presented to Major Tryon, who belongs to the 43^d Regt.”—*Halifax Herald*.

Capt. Darby has endorsed this announcement. Addressing the editor of the *Halifax Herald*, on Wednesday, he says: “The houses are appearing at the base of the hill about 2 miles long, and 60 or 70 feet high, lying parallel with the south coast of the island, the eastern end of which hill is about 55 feet high, covered with grass and other vegetation, about 35 feet below the surface, and 23 above the level of the sea; these houses appear as the sands wear away with the action of the winds. There appeared at times numerous bullets of lead, a great number of military shoes, parts of bales of blankets and cloths, brass points of sword scabbards, bees-wax, a small glass, convex on both sides, a copper George II. half penny, dated 1749; some military brass buckles, a great number of brass paper-pins, a very small dog's brass collar, with ‘Major Elliott 43rd. Regiment’ engraved on it, numerous bones, some whole and some broken, with the scalp of hair and head-dress of a young female, a piece of gold band. There are three

buildings, which seem to have been constructed of the fragments of some ship; they are situated about ten feet apart in a triangular form, and are ten to twelve feet square.”—*Times*, Sept. 17, 1842.

I have searched the succeeding volumes of the *Nautical Magazine* without finding any further notice of this discovery, which ought to have claimed, at that time, considerable attention. The date on the half penny and the character of the articles found, seem to indicate that the remains were those of some ill-fated man-of-war or transport, possibly one of those engaged in the expedition against Louisbourg. *Was the 43d Regiment on that expedition?*

I find in Schömburg's *Naval Chronology*, vol. i. pp. 293–94, under the head North America, that on the 11th of Sept., 1757, Vice Admiral Hobboune put to sea from Halifax to cruise off Louisbourg, in hopes, should the enemy venture out, he might be able to attack them to great advantage.

On the evening of the 24th of September, being twenty leagues to the southward of his station, he with his fleet encountered a severe gale from the east, which veered to the south and blew a perfect hurricane until eleven o'clock the next day, when, on a sudden, it shifted to the north and by that means saved the whole fleet from utter destruction, being at this time close in with the rocks off Cape Breton. The Tilsbury was driven on shore about two leagues from Louisbourg, and was totally lost; Capt. Bamsley and most of the crew perished. Fifteen vessels of the fleet were dismasted, and one, the *Ferret*, is reported as having *foundered at sea*, and crew perished. The French fleet also felt the bad effects of this tempest, and those which escaped the English cruisers arrived at Brest at the end of November, in a most crippled condition. Probably the annals of the 43d regiment, if it could be had, would fix the date of this misfortune to a portion of it.

Perhaps you, or some of your readers, may be able to trace out who the unfortunates were, and when they met their untimely fate. I have had neither the means nor opportunity to ascertain the names of all the British ships of war or transports that have been shipwrecked near, or foundered while attached to, the Halifax station since 1749, but I find in Gillie's *Narratives of Shipwrecks in the Royal Navy between 1793 and 1857*, a list of all the vessels of the royal navy lost between those years,—the total number being 427 vessels and 16,192 lives. In 72 vessels all on board are supposed to have perished. Of these the following are named as having been lost or foundered *near Halifax*, prior to 1842:

Name.	Guns.	Date.	No. on board.	Lost.	Where.
Tribune	32	Nov. 16, 1777	244	238	off Halifax.
Fly	16	1802	121	all lost	{ supposed to have foundered on coast of Newfoundland.
Busy	6	1807	121	“	foundered on Halifax station.
Foxhound	18	1809	121	“	{ “ “ return to Eng- land from Halifax.
Heureux	24	1806	155	“	on passage W. I. to Halifax.
Chubb	—	1812	20	“	foundered near Halifax.
Herring	4	1814	20	“	“ on Halifax station.
Magnet	16	1812	95	“	“ near Halifax.
Thais	6	—	35	“	between Falmouth & Halifax.
Contest	12	1828	50	“	Halifax station.
Acorn	18	1828	115	“	“ “
Ariel	6	1829	32	“	between Halifax & Falmouth.
Calypso packet	6	1833	30	“	from Halifax to England.
Bressis	“ —	1838	—	“	Falmouth to Halifax.

WITCHCRAFT PAPERS,—1692.

THE REGISTER is indebted to J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., for the following papers, relating to the Salem witchcraft delusion. The first is printed from the original. The second paper is a copy of the writing sent out for signatures by persons opposed to the further prosecution of the "suspected witches." For additional information about Mary Easty, see Upham's *Salem Witchcraft*, vol. ii. pp. 324-27.

An Account Received from the mouth of Mary Herrick aged about 17 yeares having been Afflicted the Devill or some of his instruments, about 2 month. She saith she had oft been Afflicted & that the shape of M^{rs} Hayle had been represented to her, One amongst others, but she knew not what hand Afflicted her then, but on the 5th of the 9th She Appeared again with the Ghost of Gooddee Easty, & that then M^{rs} Hayle did sorely Afflict her by pinching, pricking & Choaking her. On the 12th of the 9th she Came again & Gooddee Easty with her & then M^{rs}. Hayle did Afflict her as formerly. S^d Easty made as if she would speake but did not, but on the same night they Came again & M^{rs} Hayle did sorely Afflict her, & asked her if she thought she was a Witch. The Girl answered no, You be the Devill. Then said Easty s^d & speake, She Came to tell her She had been put to Death wrongfully & was Innocent of Witchcraft, & she Came to Vindicate her Cause & she Cryed Vengeance, Vengeance, & bid her reveal this to M^r Hayle & Gerish, & then she would rise no more, nor should M^{rs} Hayle Afflict her any more. Memorand: y^t Just before s^d Easty was Executed, She Appeared to s^d Girl, & said I am going upon the Ladder to be hanged for a Witch, but I am innocent, & before a 12 Month be past you shall believe it. S^d Girl s^d she speake not of this before because she believed she was Guilty, Till M^{rs} Hayle appeared to her and Afflicted her, but now she believeth it is all a Delusion of the Devil.

This before M^r Hayle &
Gerish 14th of the 9th 1692.

To the Grave and Juditious ye Generall Assembly of the Province of ye Massachusetts Bay in New-England the humble petitions of several Inhabitants of the Province afore^{sd} may it please the honorable Assembly that whereas several persons of good fame and of unspotted reputation stand committed to several gaols in this Province upon suspition of sundry acts of witchcraft only upon bare specter testimonie many whereof we cannot but in Charity Judge to be Innocent and are sensible of their great Affliction and if sd. specter testimonie pass for evidence have great grounds to fear that the Innocent will be condemned upon ————. A woeful chain of consêquences will undoubtedly follow besides the uncertaintie of y^e exemption of any person from ye like accusation in ye said Province—the serious consideration whereof we HAVE HUMBLY TENDERED TO YOU IN OUR HUMBLE ADDRESS IN ANOTHER PAPER; such peculiar matter of fact therein asserted and we have sufficient testimonie ready to aver ye same: therefore request that ye validitie of specter Testimonie may be weighed in ye balance of your grace and solid Judgments it being the womb that hath brought forth inextricable damage and miserie to this Province and to order by your votes that no more credence be given thereto than the word of God alloweth by which means God will be glorified their Majesties honored and the Interest and welfare of the Inhabitants of ye Province promoted and your Petitioners in duty boune shall dayly pray.

NAMES OF CAPT. JOHN HASKINS'S COMPANY OF MILITIA,—1773.

Communicated by DAVID G. HASKINS, JR., Esq.

JOHN HASKINS, the son of Robert and Sarah (Cook) Haskins, was born in Boston, March 13, 1729. His father came to Boston from England, and died during the infancy of his only son,—the subject of this notice.

John Haskins was commissioned by Governor Hutchinson captain of a company in Colonel John Erving's Boston regiment, and on the 26th day of February, 1772, as certified on the back of his commission, he took "the oaths appointed by act of Parliament to be taken instead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, repeated and subscribed the test or declaration in said act contained, together with the oath of abjuration and also the oath appointed by law to be taken respecting the bills of credit of the neighboring governments," before John Erving, John Leverett and Thomas Dawes, Field Officers.

Being of royalist politics, he took no part in the revolutionary struggle which soon ensued. Mr. Haskins was married in Malden, March 12, 1752, to Hannah, daughter of Phineas and Hannah (Wait) Upham, of Malden, and died in Boston, Oct. 27, 1814, leaving a numerous posterity who are now widely scattered over the country.

The Alarm List of the Company of Militia under the Command of Capt. John Haskins, 1773.

Joshua Richardson, aged	Josiah Wheeler, Do.
W ^m . Coffin, do.	Nath ^l . Wheeler.
W ^m . Lowder, do.	Thomas Edes, Town Officer.
Benj ^a . Lowder.	Nath ^l . Cobbet.
Joshua Spear.	Joseph Moffat.
Isaac Means.	Robert Wier.
John Smith.	W ^m . Plimpton.
Nich ^s . Pierce, Engine.	Jonas Raymond.
Henderson Inches.	W ^m . Crane.
John Fairservice.	James Bird.
Benj ^a . Evington.	Thomas Betterley.
Eben ^r . Seaver.	Thomas Blake.
Sam ^l . Coverley.	Benj ^a . Whitmarsh.
Adam Hardwick, Fish ^a .	James Blake.
Thomas Roatch.	Charles Simpson.
Conrad Rex.	Mills.
Dotson Williams, Fish ^a .	Jonh Spear.
John Lord	Benj ^a . Crane.
Peter Johonnot.	James Thayer.
Paul Dudley Richards.	Jonathan Arnold.
Daniel Dana.	Nathan Dorr.
W ^m . Chapel.	James Richardson, T. Officer.
Jacob Hadrick.	John Martin, Jun ^r .
John Stevens.	Ebenezer Dorr.
Johnson Jackson, aged.	W ^m . Cushing.
Joseph Hood, mariner.	John Kinley.
Aaron May, Town Officer.	Sam ^l . Breeden, Engine.
Joseph Clark, Commis ^a .	Joseph Jackson.
Sam ^l . Wheeler, Engine.	Stephen Harris, aged.

Stephen Harris, Jun^r.
Benj^a. Thompson.
Joseph Dorr.
Philip Marchant.
Sam^l. Wales.
Joshua Gore.
W^m. Cheney.
John Bosson.
W^m. Martin.
Edw^d. Wentworth.
Ignatius Jordan.
John Warren.
John Lucas, T. Officer.
John Ridgeway.
John Cowdrey.
John Trumbal.
Calvin White.
Benj^a. Wolcott.
George Rex.
Elisha Holmes, T. Officer.
Jonathan Patten.
Joshua Farrington.
Isaac Bird, T. Officer.
Nath^l. Tuckerman.
Nath^l. Wardel.
Alexander Martin.
Josiah Richardson.
Jacob Martin Heiter.
Sam^l. Frost.
John Butterfield, aged.
Richard Faxon.
Eleb Faxon.
Enoch Brown.
Daniel Parker.
W^m. Shattuck.
Nath^l. Sever.
Elisha ———.
Thomas Bracket.
James Armstrong.
Thomas Stafford.
W^m. Gooch.
Thomas Lamb.
Benj^a. Scott.
Thomas Bangum.
Elijah Roberts.
Nath^l. Bradlee.
Sam^l. Sprague.
Joseph Lovering, Engine.
Benj^a. Veazie.
Benj^a. Ross.
John Welsh.
George Batterman.
Cornelius Foster.

George Lush, Jun^r.
Nath^l. Wier.
Nath^l. Russel.
Thomas Stowel.
John Briant.
Zachariah Hildrith.
John Lewis Obree.
John Akers, mariner.
Thomas Peck.
Philip Peck.
Thos. Foster, Church Officer.
Joseph Foster.
Solomon Kneeland, aged.
Adam Collson.
Daniel Bates.
John Fenno, Engine.
John Kennaday.
John Chandler.
Ephraim Segar, aged.
Abijah Hammond.
Josh^a. Henshaw, Jun^r., A.M.
And^w. Henshaw, do.
W^m. Kitchen.
Martin Geyer.
Josiah Lewis.
Richard Floyd.
Peter Geyer, Fishⁿ.
Henry C. Geyer, do.
W^m. McClure, mariner.
Jesse Perry.
Nath^l. Sheppard.
Nath^l. Phillips, aged.
W^m. Phillips.
Nath^l. Phillips, Jun^r.
Jon^a. Sever.
Joseph Davenport.
Isaac Clark.
John Pearson.
Benj^a. Clark.
John Brown.
Thomas Wheeler.
Edmond Frost.
Amos Cook.
Daniel Sever.
Jeremiah Gore.
W^m. Hall.
W^m. Corbet, Engine.
James Hewins.
Simon Hollis.
Nath^l. Francis.
Thos. Nolen, T. Officer.
Obediah Thayer.
Joseph Arnold.

Jon^a. Griffin.
 Seth Chapin.
 Enoch Greenleaf.
 John Peirce.
 Joseph Field.
 Nathan Tufts.
 John Carnes, Jun^r.
 Benj^a. Thompson.
 W^m. Rogers, T. Officer.
 Ephraim Capen.
 W^m. Marshall.
 John Walker.
 Sam^l. Bates.
 Moses May, Commisⁿ.
 Amasa Davis.
 Sam^l. Holbrook.
 Robert Pierpont, coroner.
 John Hopkins.
 W^m. Ames.
 Benj^a. Cobb, T. Officer.
 Dan^l Brown.
 Sam^l Richards.

Caleb Davis, Church Officer.
 Isaac Lufkin.
 Remember Preston.
 Nath^l. Curtis.
 Stephen Jennings.
 Joseph Hovey.
 Richard Rowen.
 David Dickey.
 Edw^d. Hunt.
 John Crane, Jun^r.
 Thomas Hewins.
 Jacob Constantine.
 Sam^l. Searl.
 Jon^a. Dillaway.
 James Buckley.
 Benj^a. Dorril.
 Stephen Gill.
 Robert Fairservice.
 John Dicks.
 Josiah Torrey, Jun^r.
 Thomas Moor.
 John Hunt.

PETITION OF THE CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY, TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JONATHAN TRUMBULL, GOVERNOR OF CONNECTICUT.

Communicated by Mr. LEDYARD BILL, of New-York, N. Y.

THE following document is from Captain Nathaniel Webb's Orderly Book in my possession, and is a *verbatim* copy.—L. B.

Camp Reading, Dec^r. 27th 1778.

Petition, to his Excellency Gov. Trumbull.

May it please your Excellency. The Sense of the Importance of opposing with Force, y^e attempts of Great Brittain to enslave our Country, induces us to lay before your Excellency the Condition of that Part of y^e Army raised from the State of Connecticut & y^e great Danger of their disbanding & returning to their several Homes.

They have may it please your Excellency been promised a Blanket, & other Cloathing annually from y^e Continent & a Blanket from y^e State every year, for each non-commissioned Officer & Soldier, these Promisses have not been complied with, so far from it, that altho' wee have not, one half y^e Quota of Men this State was to raise, wee assure you not less than four hundred are to this Day totally destitute, & no one has rec^d two Blankets according to Contract, nor has more than one half of the Cloathing promised ever been rec^d or any compensation made for y^e deficiency, that when they have Coats they are without Breeches, & when they are supplied with

Shoes, they have neither Stockings nor Shirts, & at this Inclement Season many of our Men are suffering for want of Blanketts, Shirts, Breeches, Shoes & Stockings, & some are destitute of Coats & Waistcoats.

The increased Price of every necessary and Convenience of Life, is another Grievance most sensibly experienced by y^e Soldiery in their March^a, & in other Situations, they are necessitated to purchase Provisions & Vegetables when in Camp.—The Prices now asked for one Meal is from three to eight Shillings, Turnips from two to three Dol^{rs} pr Bushel & other Vegetables in proportion, that a Soldiers month Pay is consumed in about three days in furnishing himself with necessaries not supplied by the Publick.—These are Grievances very greatly & Justly complained of by your Soldiers, & Officers of every Rank are Sharers in the Consequences of these Evils.

An expectation of Redress has retained y^e Soldiery hitherto, but Desertions Daily increase & unless that Justice which is their due is done, Wee assure your Excellency wee fear it will not be in our Power to retain them. Wee have y^e greatest Reason to believe they will wait y^e Event only of their Petition at y^e Adj^d Assembly, & should that Assembly arise without doing them Justice in y^e past depreciation of y^e Currency, wee are convinced y^e greater part of y^e Soldiery will desert.

Wee assure your Excellency wee have & shall continue to appease every discontent which has y^e remotest Tendency to produce Mutiny & Desertion or any other Act prejudicial to y^e Service & wee have y^e Satisfaction to believe wee possess y^e Love & Affection of y^e Soldiery & that they are not desirous to forsake us or y^e Cause of their Country.

But may it please your Excellency they are naked in a severe Winter, they are hungry & have no Money. Wee have promised them redress, wee have assured them of y^e good Intentions of their Country towards them, & that Justice was intended & would be done them, but their Patience is exhausted & wee shall not be able Longer to gain Credit with them.

We acknowledge with Gratitude y^e Kind Intentions of our Assembly towards us, & are sensible some Embarrassments are in y^e Way of that Justice . . . us as their Soldiery under our Command which is our just Right, but we cannot be convinced 'tis more Reasonable for us to rely on y^e Provision Congress may be supposed to make in some future Time, than for this State to rely on that Body for doing them Justice, especially when wee consider y^e conditions of y^e Officers & Soldiery from y^e Extreme Parts of y^e States in y^e Union, are so very different that one general Rule cannot be adopted which will do us justice, & that when we consider that your Excellency in your Proclamation for raising y^e Soldiers pledg^d y^e faith of y^e State for y^e punctual fulfilment of every Engagement, made with y^e Soldiers by Congress.

Wee hope & trust that our Assembly at their next Session will remove y^e Causes of our Complaint & satisfy us those Losses wee have sustained by y^e past depreciation of Money & give those Assurances of keeping good our future pay & redress our other Grievances that no Cause of Complaint may remain among us, but should not this be done, wee still think it to be our Indispensible Duty to make this publick Representation before y^e Evils we are convinced will flow from them have happened, least wee should be censured for our Silence when y^e Event has taken place.

Wee beg your Excellency to lay this Representation before y^e Assembly & to assure them wee have y^e most ardent Desire to assist in our several Stations in reducing that Power which involved our Country in this Cruel War & to promote that Order & decency in y^e Soldiery, so necessary to y^e Attainment of this End.

Wee have furnish'd our Agent with a Calculation, founded on y^e best Evidence in our Power, that being adopted by our Assembly will in our Oppinion quiet our Troops & that nothing short will give them Satisfaction.

Wee have the Honour to be with y^e Greatest Esteem Your Excellencies Ob't. Servants.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM GRAVE-STONES IN SEABROOK, N. H.

Communicated by J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq.

"Here lyes y^e Body | of Mrs. Elizabeth | Weare wife to NATHANIEL | WEARE, Esq^r aged | 75 years Dec^d ye 10 | Feb^r. Anno 1712."

"Here lyes y^e Body | of M^r. Bonus Morten. Died Apriel | 30 1718 Aged | 61 years." [Son of Wm. Norton, of Ipswich, and of Lucy Downing-Winthrop Norton. His wife was MARY, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Goodhue) Whipple, of Ipswich. See REGISTER, vol. xiii. 229.]

"Here lyes y^e | Body of ISAAC | GREEN aged 70 | years Dec^d. | May 12, 1716."

"Here lyes y^e Body | of MARY HEATH | wife of NEHEMIAH | HEATH aged 28 | years died y^e | 16 of April 1715."

"Here lyeth Mr. JOHN STAN | YAN who | died Sept^r y^e 26 | 1718 aged 79."

"Sacred to | HENRY DOW | Died January y^e 22 1738-9 in | y^e 64th year of his age."

"MARY DOW | wife of | HENRY DOW | Died May y^e 18 | 1739 in y^e | 62 year of her | Age."

"... SAMUEL | ... Dow died | May 9, 17[73?] in | the 71 year | of [his? her?] age."

While the copyist was deciphering these moss-covered stones, the venerable EDWARD GOVE, tall and spare, and with broad brim, came from the plain Quaker meeting-house close by where the Sunday morning service had just closed and he had preached,—and said: "I have the original deed of trust from THOMAS CHASE to the Quakers about 1701 or 1702, to be used for their worship and burial." Hardly had the good man left when I recalled him, for at the moment my eye had fallen on the almost illegible name of CHASE: "Here lyes y^e Body | of THOMAS CHASE | Dec^d. y^e 23 Day of | 8th. mo. 1714 | in y^e 72^d year | of his age." This was the grave of the Donor, whose name had just been on the lips of the venerable minister, EDWARD GOVE, whose progenitor, of the same name, lived in this part of Ancient Hampton now called Seabrook, and, it is said, owned a large part of its territory. Doubtless he was buried near where we stood, though no mark of his resting-place remains. He was a quick, driving, busy man, and conspicuous in vindicating the right as he understood it.

"Here lies y^e Body | of Mrs. LYDIA NORTH | y^e Wife of Mr. | JOSEPH NORTH | Dec^d. June y^e 13 | 1732 in y^e 38 | year of her age."

These grave-stones are in the east corner of the Quaker ground, next the street. The place affords a fine view of Hampton Falls Village, where the Rev. PAINE WINGATE preached before he retired to Stratham and civil honors, and where the monument to MESHEC WEARE commemorates his great services.

HAMPTON FALLS AND THE REV. PAINE WINGATE.¹

Communicated by J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq.

"Province of } To the Reverend Mr. Paine Wingate of Hampton
New-Hampshire } Falls in said Province —

Rev'd. Sir Whereas there was a Vote Passed at a Legal meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of your Parish of Hampton Falls afore'd: on the Nineteenth day of December last Past to Build a New meeting house and set it on the Vacant Land by Jeremiah Lanes in said Parish and a Committee was Chosen to Build said meeting house which said Committee have Proceeded to build said house and have so far finished it as to be Comfortable and fit for the Publick Worship of God to be Performed therein and we the subscribers being Freeholders and Inhabitants of said Parish and your Parishioners being Desirous that said meeting house may be solemnly Dedicated to the Publick worship of God and that the Duties of your Sacred Function may be by you Performed there,

Do hereby signify to you our hearty Desire and Sincere Request that you will Come to the Said house and Perform the same In doing which we Trust & hope you will Honour God acquit your Self worthily in your Sacred office and Do Great good to your Parishioners

Hampton Falls December the 4 1769 "

"Jedadiah Sleeper
Jonathan Burnham
Daniel Brown
Malcher Ward
Josiah Moulton
John Clifford
Jacob Green
Francis Burnham

Benjamin Sanborn
Caleb Tilton
Nathan Brown
Isaac Green
Eaton Green
Samuel James
Jonathan Cram
Jonathan Perkins

¹ Paine Wingate was born in Amesbury, Mass., May 14, 1739, and died in Stratham, N. H., March 7, 1838. He was a gr. grandson of *John*, of Dover, N. H., 1660; grandson of Col. *Joshua* (born in Dover, Feb. 2, 1680, died in Hampton, N. H., Feb. 9, 1769), who was present and aiding in the capture of Louisbourg, 1745. He was a son of the Rev. *Paine Wingate*, who was the minister of Amesbury, 1726-86 (H. C. 1723). He was graduated at H. C. in 1759; ordained to the ministry and settled in Hampton Falls, N. H., Dec. 14, 1763, and dismissed March 18, 1771. After that he removed to Stratham, where he resided till his death. He was a representative in the federal congress in 1787, and again in 1793-5; a federal senator in 1789-93; a judge of the superior court of New-Hampshire in 1798-1809. His wife was a sister of the Hon. Timothy Pickering.

Notwithstanding his long public life few memorials remain to show whether or not he was a man of particular worth, or whether he took a very active part in the affairs connected with his numerous offices. There is a sketch by him of Meshech Weare in the *Collections of N. H. Hist. Society*, vol. v. p. 243, and there are a few of his occasional discourses in print. We recall nothing more. He was a respectable man, but of narrow views in politics and religion.

What the reason was for the special and formal invitation here printed we have not learned. It seems to hint at a previous misunderstanding or coolness.

There was an anecdote current not long ago among the old people of Stratham and vicinity, of the following purport. It was said that Mr. Wingate, at an early period of the revolution, was suspected of lukewarmness towards the patriot cause; that this fact was known to Pres. Washington, and that when the latter on his journey through New-Hampshire came to the residence of Mr. Wingate, he and his suite halted and partook of refreshments; that while thus engaged Mr. Wingate brought forward and presented his infant son George to the president, saying: *Mr. President, I have named my boy George,* after ——. Without waiting for him to complete the sentence, the president inquired: *After which George?*—[EDITOR.]

Theophilus Sanborn
 Jeremiah Lane
 Thomas Silley
 Benjamin Hillyard
 Jeremiah Blake
 Henry Blake
 Caleb Swain
 David Tilton
 Abraham Brown
 Samuel Melcher Jun
 Nehemiah Cram
 Joel Cram
 Benj'n Tilton
 Redmond Moulton
 Samuel Tilton
 Jonathan Tilton Jun.
 James Prescott Jun
 William Page
 William Swain
 "John flod"
 Joseph Pever
 John Bachelder

Henry Sanborn
 Stephen Swain
 John Swain
 Benj'n Tilton
 James Prescott
 Nathaniel Haley
 Jacob Green
 Jonathan Tilton
 Nathan Tilton
 Samuel Malcher
 Richard Moulton
 Benjamin Moulton
 Joseph Rawlings
 Joseph Sanborn
 Samuel Prescott
 William Prescott
 Joshua Blake
 Elisha Prescott
 Stephen Haley
 Nathan Tilton Jun.
 Stephen Tilton
 John Brown."

EARLY SETTLERS OF STRATFORD, CONN.

STRATFORD began to be settled in 1639, under the name of Cupheage, and became a plantation in 1640. The town records commence about 1650. The original territory of Stratford reached back from the sea 12 miles, and included the present townships of Stratford, Huntingdon, Monroe, Trumbull and Bridgeport. The original proprietors of Stratford by tradition are reported to have been 17.

The following large list was taken from the town records, and probably was made before 1650, as William Burrirt died that year.

Thomas Gridmore
 John Wells
 John [illegible.]
 Mr. Blackman
 Richard Harvee
 John Peacock
 Wm. Quenby
 Robert Rise
 William Burrirt
 Mr. Knell
 John Pickett
 John Brownsmayd
 Wm. Wilcockson
 Richard Butler
 John Peak
 Thomas Fayrechild
 Joseph Judson
 Daniel Titerton

Philip Groves
 Francis Jecoakes
 William Crooker
 John Hurd
 Arthur Bostwick
 John Tompson
 Robert Cooe
 Thomas Uffoot
 Joseph Hawley
 Jeremiah Judson
 Mr. Sebrooks
 Henry Gregory
 Richard Boothe
 Mr. Waklins
 Widow Curtis
 Thomas Sherwood
 Francis Hall
 William Beardsly

John Curtis
John Burdsey

Isaak Nichols.

"A List of ye Inhabitants of Stratford drawn up by the Townsmen and Recorder by Order from ye Governor and Mr. Jones the 27th day of March, 1668, as followeth, and diligently recorded by order from ye present Townsmen this 28th day of March 1668.

Mr. Sherman
Mr. Fayrechild
Mr. Chauncey
Mr. Walker
Lt. Wm. Curtiss
Elder Groves
Joseph Judson
John Birdsey, Sen
John Minor
Nathaniel Porter
John Birdsey, Jr
Henry Wakelyn
Jehrell Preston
Mr. Knell
John Brinsmayd, Sen
Richard Butler
Benjamin Peak
John Curtiss
John Peak, Jr
Timothy Wilcockson
Joseph Bearslye
Israell Curtiss
Arthur Bostwick
Caleb Nickolls
John Beach
John Wells
James Blackman
John Pickett, Jr
Robert Lane
John Hull
Jabes Harger
Daniel Tittarton
Robert Rose
Robert Clark
John Wilcockson
Hugh Griffin
Richard Harvee
Edward Hinman

John Tompson, Sen
John Tompson, Jr
Moses Wheeler
Francis Hall
E—— Wakeman
Sam^l Sherman
Joseph Hawley
Adam Hurd
Henry Tomlynson
Richard Boothe
John Hurd, Jr
Isaak Nickolls
Jeremiah Judson
Sam^l Bearslye
John Pickett, Sen
Thomas Uffoot
James Clark
John Peacock
John Hurd, Sen
Mr. David Mitchell
Stephen Burritt
Sam^l Blackman
John Bearslye
Sam^l Styles
Ephraim Styles
John Wheeler
Obediah Wheeler
Hope Washborne
Theophilus Sherman
Mathew Sherman
Thomas Sherwood's children
Thomas Wells
Widow Bearslye ye wife
of Thomas
Mrs. Blackman
Widow Titterton
Widow Bearslye ye wife
of W^m. Bearslye

} Outlivers

[Other names between 1654 & 1668 found on the records.]

John Gener, 1652
John Barlow
Mr. Bryan
James Harwood
Edward Higbee
Joshua Judson

Stiles Nichols
Thomas Quenby
Wm. Read
John Beers
Nathaniel Foote
John Young

LETTER-MISSIVE FROM THE TOWN OF CANTERBURY
N. H., TO THE FOURTH CHURCH IN HAMPTON, N. H.

From the Files of the N. E. HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOR

The Rev^d M^r Nathl Gookin,¹ Pastor of the 4th Church of Christ in Hampton. To be communicated to y^e Chh.

The Freeholders & Inhabitants of the Town of Canterbury,—To the Chh of Christ in North Hampton, Send Greeting—

Rev^d Hon^d & Beloved in our Lord Jesus Christ—

Whereas it hath Pleased Almighty God in his Holy Providence to make way for the Settlement of a Chh in this Town of Canterbury, and that as a Chh of Christ we might come to the Enjoyment of all his holy Ordinances, we have Unanimously Called M^r Robert Cutler² to the work of the Ministry amongst us, and it hath pleased Him who sends forth Labourers into his Harvest to encline his heart to accept of this Call, and to take the Pastoral Charge over us, who dwell in the Wilderness, and are exposed daily to the Insults & Barbarities of a Savage Enemy, we do therefore hereby signifie to you that with his Consent we have Appointed Wednesday the 15th day of Sep^r next to be the day for his Instaulment to the Pastoral Office amongst us, & do therefore humbly & Earnestly desire your Assistance here by your Rev^d Elder and Messengers on the said day for the more orderly & effectual Consummating of that Affair.

Thus asking your Prayers to God for us & Commending you to his abundant Mercies and goodness, we Subscribe your Brethren in the Faith & Fellowship of the Gospel.

Canterbury, Aug^t y^e 4th, 1756.

P. S. The Rev^d Elder and Messengers are desired to meet at y^e House of Capt. Jeremiah Clough in s^d Town at 8 of y^e Clock in y^e morning so that a Chh may be Seasonably Embodied.

EZEKIEL MORRILL,³
JEREMIAH CLOUGH,⁴
JOSIAH MILES.

In y^e Name and behalf of y^e Freeholders & Inhabitants
of y^e Town of Canterbury.

Aug. 29th This letter read Sept. 12 Vote called for but none voted to comply.

NATH'L GOOKIN.

¹ Rev. Nathaniel Gookin was born in Hampton, N. H., in 1713; graduated at H. C. in 1731; settled over the 4th Ch. in Hampton (now the 1st Ch. in North Hampton), Oct. 31, 1739; died Oct. 22, 1766; son of Rev. Nathaniel of Hampton, grandson of Rev. Nathaniel of Cambridge, and gr. grandson of Maj. Gen. Daniel. Farmer and Moore's *Historical Coll.*, vol. iii. p. 370.—REGISTER, vol. xi. p. 78.—[EDITOR.]

² Rev. Robert Cutler was born in 1722; graduated at H. C. 1744; ordained at Epping, N. H., Dec. 9, 1747; dismissed Dec. 23, 1755; preached at Canterbury, under a call, about two years, but was not installed, for reason set forth in Farmer and Moore's *Hist. Coll.*, vol. ii. p. 363.—[EDITOR.]

³ Dea. Ezekiel Morrill, Captain in the Militia, Town Clerk, &c., and Josiah Miles were among the first settlers of Canterbury, and took an active part in defending the frontier against the French and Indians. Dea. Morrill died in 1783, aged 80 years. His last wife was the widow of Rev. Ward Cotton of Hampton. She had five husbands in all.—[EDITOR.]

⁴ Captain Jeremiah Clough was one of the first settlers and most prominent citizens of Canterbury. Great confidence was placed in him by the Provincial government, and for many years he was by appointment the Captain of scouting parties that made Canterbury their head quarters during the French and Indian hostilities, subsequent to 1740. He raised and commanded a company in Col. Poor's N. H. Regiment in 1775.

The Clough "house" was long used as a garrison house, and when it was recently torn down, it is said that bullets were found thickly embedded in its oaken walls.—[EDITOR.]



SEALS OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

At a meeting of the city council of Richmond, held April 10, 1872, Messrs. Wynne, Welford and Scott were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the following paragraph in the mayor's last annual message:

"The City Seal is so nearly worn out by long use as to be almost illegible. I recommend that authority be given to have a new one engraved. The present Seal contains under the device, the words 'City of Richmond, July 19th, 1789.' I am not aware what event is commemorated by this date; but if a new Seal be ordered, it seems to me, the date of the incorporation of the city, May, 1782, or that of the incorporation of the town, May, 1742, would be more appropriate."

On the 24th of June following, said committee submitted a full and elaborate report, giving as complete a history of the various city seals, in use at different times, as the imperfect state of the public records would permit. Thereupon the committee were instructed to prepare designs for a new seal, and an ordinance in relation to the same. This they did, and their report was adopted Sept. 9, 1872. The same committee were also authorized and directed to have a seal executed according to the design adopted, and this also has been done.

We print below, a greater portion of the historical parts of these reports.

For the *fac-similes* of the old seal lately in use, and of the new seal, the REGISTER is indebted to the generosity of the Hon. T. H. Wynne, who in various ways is manifesting his interest in the history and prosperity of Virginia.

"From the records of the Common Hall [or city council] we learn, that on July 16th, 1782, it was

"Ordered, That a Seal of the corporation be provided, and that Mr. Recorder [Hay] and Mr. Beckley be appointed to prepare a device, and direct the making of the same."

"Also on July 4th, 1785, we read as follows: 'It appearing to the Hall that the Seal heretofore ordered, is not yet procured, it is resolved that the private Seal of the present Mayor be established the common Seal of this Corporation, and that the same be affixed by the Clerk of the Common Hall to all ordinances, as the same were originally passed.'

"Mr. Robert Mitchell was the Mayor at this time, but we have no clue to any information by which we can obtain an idea of the design embodied in this the first Seal of the City of Richmond.

"The earliest impression of any official Seal of the Corporation, which we can find, is in the volume in which the ordinances were recorded, and which were attested by the signature of the President, and the Seal of the City to each ordinance.

"Until 1793 the ordinances were recorded with the minutes in the Journal of the proceedings of the Common Hall.

"The first ordinance recorded in the book appropriated to this purpose, bears date October 20th, 1806. The impression of the Seal to this ordinance represents the figure of Justice standing erect, holding in her *right* hand the scales, her left arm elevated, and her left hand pointing upwards. She is standing upon the earth, from which, near her left foot, a tobacco plant springs luxuriantly. In the exergue is the inscription, CITY OF RICHMOND, JULY IX, MDCCLXXXII, in Roman characters. Above her head is the motto, '*Sic itur ad astra.*' This Seal is one and a half inches in diameter, and the design has been adhered to generally, with such variations as we shall describe, in all the official Seals to the present time.

"On the 27th of May, 1816, 'the President of the Common Hall was ordered to cause a new Seal to be procured for the city, and a press to apply the same—the Seal to be made of steel so as to make an impression without the use of wax or wafers.'

"Notwithstanding this order, the same impression appears on all the ordinances down to the date of January 18, 1819—in every instance upon a wafer. Four days after, a new Seal appears.

"The next date to an ordinance is January 22d, 1819, and this ordinance is sealed with an impression one and three-quarter inches in diameter, stamped on the paper without a wafer, on which Justice holds the scales in her *left* hand, while the right bears a ponderous sword. The legend is the same as that above-named, except that the date is changed from July IX. to 'July 19th,' and the numerals are Arabic. The motto remains the same. The records give no authority for this change in the date, nor a description of any of the Seals used by which they can be identified.

"As the impressions of the City Seal are uniform in all respects from 1819 to 1865, and the Seal of cast steel, and the press with its long arms, and heavy balls on the end of the same, were fixtures in the Chamberlain's office, well-remembered by our contemporaries, we presume the Seal remained the same until the close of the war.

"During the occupation of the city by the Federal troops, after the surrender, in 1865, every public office was ransacked and despoiled of such of its contents as struck the fancy of collectors of relics or patrons of junk-dealers. From April the 3d to June the 7th, 1865, the office of the Chamberlain was unoccupied by a city official. At the last named date, the Military Governor, F. H. Pierpont (John W. Turner, Major-General, commanding the Federal troops at this station), commenced issuing a series of orders in relation to the government of the city, by one of which David J. Saunders, Esq., a prominent citizen of Richmond, and for many years President of the City Council, was appointed provisional manager of the City of Richmond. Mr. Saunders at once re-appointed Mr. A. W. Morton, Chamberlain, and Mr. E. C. Howard his clerk. When Mr. Morton returned to his office, from which he had been ejected by the military, the vault in the same had been broken open, and the Seal of the city and everything else of value, had disappeared. The Chamberlain, feeling at once the necessity and importance of having a corporate Seal, conferred with the provisional manager and Mr. Howard, and the result was that they concluded to have a Seal engraved at once, and adopting the design and legend of the former Seal, changed the motto from that which had been in use since the year 1806, to the words, '*Fiat justitia ruat cælum.*' This change was deemed necessary to protect the city from any improper use which might have been made of the stolen seal. With this alteration, it was, in reality, no more the Seal of the City of Richmond than it was that of New York or Paris; but the motive which prompted the change was very commendable, and had the spirit of these gentlemen been properly appreciated by the City Council, the latter would have adopted this Seal, made it legitimate and retained it in use.

This Seal, made under the directions of the Provisional Government, was used until 1867. In the volume of ordinances published that year, which were adopted as a whole on the 12th of March, on page 36 we find the following ordinance:

"'The Seal of the City of Richmond shall continue to be the same in form and style as it was used prior to April, 1865.'

"Under this ordinance a new Seal was engraved, and it is the one now under discussion. It is a little larger in diameter than any of the others above described, the device and motto the same as those on the Seals used from 1806 to 1865, but the execution is very inferior to either of the other three which have been described, and by an egregious blunder, the date in the legend is 'July the 19th, 1789.'"

"An examination of the facts, which are narrated above, shows that his honor, the Mayor, is correct in the criticism he makes upon the present City Seal — the date upon it is not only sanctioned by no event connected with the history of the city, but both the day of the month and the number of the year also, can only be attributed to the most inexcusable carelessness. We see that the date of July IX, 1782, was on the Seal used from 1806 until 1819. Upon the Seal then introduced, it was altered to July 19th, 1782, and thus continued until 1865, when it was repeated upon the Seal of the Provisional management; but when this was superseded by the Seal now in use, it was again changed, and made July 19th, 1789. All of these various blunders grew out of the omission on the part of the City Fathers, when they adopted a Seal, to have a description of the same entered upon the Journal, or in their book of ordinances. Those who are curious in such matters, will find recorded with minute details, in the proceedings of the Continental Congress, a description of the Seal adopted for the United States, and in like manner the convention of this State, in 1776, in adopting a Seal for Virginia, made every detail a matter of record, thus giving a permanence to the device and description more enduring than the metal upon which they are engraved. But we fail to find in the records of proceedings or in the ordinances adopted by the Common Hall or City Council a single entry describing any combination of figures or words as the official emblem of the city. That the members of the Common Hall were aware of the importance of having a Seal is evident from their proceedings in their second meeting, viz.: July 16th, 1782, above quoted, but the committee to whom the matter was entrusted, neglected their duty for three years, and failing to report up to that time, the Common Hall adopted the private Seal of Mr. Robert Mitchell, Mayor. This appears to have answered the purpose until 1806, when the first Seal made for the City was introduced and used until 1819, when another was obtained and used until 1865, to be succeeded by another which was discarded in 1867, to be succeeded by the one now in use; and, strange as it may sound, not only are no two of these exactly alike, but worse than this, not one of them had any legal sanction, nor have we any clue to the meaning of their inscriptions. It is therefore evident that we have never had a City Seal, the authority of which could be supported by anything else but usage.

* * * * *

THOS. H. WYNNE,
Chairman."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CITY SEAL, RECOMMENDING A NEW DESIGN.

* * * * *

"In a former report made by this Committee, the different Seals which had been used by the City were described, and it was demonstrated that there *had never been a legally adopted Seal used by the City.*

“In the designs of these three Seals there was an approach to uniformity—inasmuch as all of them had a figure representing Justice as the leading feature, and two of them had the same motto; but the differences in the costume and position of the figure, and other features, were sufficient to prevent their being identified as the same; and even without these, the different dates on them, neither of which referred to any event connected with the history of the City, would preclude the idea of continuing the same design. We, therefore, propose that the Seal of the City shall be changed entirely, retaining only the motto, and making this applicable to the rest of the design. On the most beautiful and classical designs for seals and medals, we find a city represented by a female figure, and we propose to have the Seal made after the sketch herewith presented, in which the genius of Richmond, as a female, dressed in classic costume, and wearing a mural crown, is seated upon elevated ground overlooking a river. In her left hand she holds a bundle of the prominent staple of the State, tobacco; while her right hand stretched out, points to iron works, mining and manufacturing operations along the banks of the river. To these she points, as if, in the language of the motto freely translated, she said, ‘This is the road to eminence.’

“In the exergue we propose to place the words quoted in the ordinance offered, in which tardy justice will be rendered to the enterprising gentleman whose career as an officer of the Colony of Virginia, as a writer of the purest English, and a benefactor and patron of every enterprise for the benefit of Virginia, has had no superior, if indeed any equal, among his contemporaries or successors.

“To remove all doubt in regard to the paternity of the city, we quote the following passage from the writings of the ‘Honorable William Byrd, of Westover, in Virginia, Esquire,’ as he wrote himself. In his account of ‘A journey to the land of Eden,’ by which name he called his property in North Carolina, including a stretch of fifteen miles along the fertile valley of the Dan river, after describing the features and quality of the soil of the country which his party were exploring, while encamped near the present site of the town of Clarksville, in this State, and giving an account of his operations during the day of the 19th of September, 1733, he says:

“‘After satisfying my curiosity I returned the way that I came, and shot the same streight back again, and paddled down the river to the company. When we got home we laid the foundation of two large citys. One at Shacco’s, to be called Richmond, and the other at the Point of Appamattuck River, to be named Petersburg. These Major Mayo offered to lay out into lots without fee or reward. The truth of it is, these two places being the uppermost landing of James and Appamattux Rivers, are naturally intended for Marts, where the traffic of the outer inhabitants must centre. Thus we did not build castles only, but also citys in the air.’

“According to promise, Major Mayo laid out the two cities, and in 1737 a map of Richmond was completed, and the lots offered for sale by lottery. Subsequently the Vestry for Henrico Parish having asked Mr. Byrd for an acre of land on the south side of Bacon’s Branch, on which to build a church, he replied to their request in a very polite letter, in which, after stating his reasons for declining to grant their request, he says:

“‘I should be very glad if you would please to think Richmond a proper place. I will give them two of the best lots that are not taken up, and besides, give them any pine timber they can find on that side Shockoe Creek, and wood for burning of bricks into the bargain. I hope the

gentlemen of the Vestry will believe me a friend of the church, when I make them the offer, and that I am both their's,

"Sir, and

"Your most humble serv't,

"W. BYRD."

"Whereupon, 'It is therefore ordered, That the church formerly agreed to be built on the south side of Bacon's branch, be built on Indian town, at Richmond, after the same manner as in the said former agreement.'

"This donation caused the present location of St. John's Church and the burial ground around it, which is hallowed by the dust of so many worthy representatives of the colonial and revolutionary periods.

"Previous to laying out this city he had erected and operated extensive iron works, upon what was then known as Broad Rock Island, the foundation and pioneer establishment of those now enlarged under the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works Company, with the name of the location changed to Belle Isle.

"He also gave to the city a large amount of land on the banks of the river, between twenty-second and twenty-fifth streets, for a Park or pleasure ground.

"The name of no other man is so intimately and honorably connected with the history of this City as Mr. Byrd's, and yet with the exception of the name of one short and unimportant street, his name has never been perpetuated by any act of the municipal authorities of a city, which owes its origin to his enterprising sagacity. We propose to atone for this neglect in some degree, by making the Seal of the City perpetuate his connection with its origin, by recommending the adoption of the following ordinance :

"AN ORDINANCE

"To Establish the Seal of the City of Richmond.

"1. *Be it Ordained*, That from and after the first day of October, 1872, the Seal of the City of Richmond shall be represented by a design, within a circle, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, within which shall be represented a sitting female figure, clothed in classic costume, wearing a mural crown; in her left hand a bundle of tobacco leaves, which rest upon her lap; at her feet, a river flowing to her left, on the banks of which are shown mining operations, iron works and a steam engine, towards which her extended right hand is pointed. Above her head the motto, '*Sic itur ad astra*,' and in the exergue this inscription :

"RICHMOND, VA.,

FOUNDED BY

WILLIAM BYRD,

MDCCXXXVII.

in Roman characters.

* * * * *

THOS. H. WYNNE, *Chairman.*"

THE LIPPITT FAMILY OF RHODE ISLAND.

Communicated by DANIEL BECKWITH, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

1. JOHN¹ LIPPITT is the sixth name on a list of fifty-two persons who, in 1638, had "home-lots" in Providence, R. I. Two years later (May 27, 1640), he signed a compact containing proposals for a form of government; and, in 1647, he was on a committee from Providence, which with other committees from Portsmouth, Newport and Warwick, met at Portsmouth "for the purpose of organizing a government" under the first charter. He soon after removed to Warwick, R. I., where we find his name in 1655 on "Ye roll of Freemen." He had:—
 - i. NATHANIEL, "died perhaps early." (Savage's *Gen. Dic.*)
 2. ii. JOHN, m. Ann Green or Grove.
 3. iii. MOSES, m. Mary Knowles, dau. of Henry Knowles.
 - iv. JOSEPH, "died perhaps early." (Savage's *Gen. Dic.*)
 - v. REBECCA, m. first, Feb. 2, 1665, Joseph Howard; and second, March 19, 1669, Francis Budlong.
2. JOHN² (*John*¹) married, Feb. 9, 1665, Ann Green or Grove. He died about 1670, for his widow Ann G. Lippitt married, in 1672, Edward Searle, Jr. John and Ann had:—
 - i. JOHN, b. Nov. 16, 1665; m. Rebecca Lippitt, his cousin. He was admitted a freeman of the colony, 1696.
 - ii. MOSES, b. Feb. 17, 1668.
3. MOSES² (*John*¹) was one of the deputies for Warwick at the general assembly at Newport in 1681, 1684, 1690 and 1698. He died Jan. 6, 1703. He married, Nov. 19, 1668, Mary Knowles, daughter of Henry Knowles. They had:—
 - i. MARY, m. John Burlingame, of Kingston, R. I., son of Roger and Mary Burlingame. He was born Jan. 8, 1664.
 - ii. MARTHA, m. Thomas Burlingame, brother of John, b. Feb. 6, 1667.
 - iii. REBECCA, m. John³ Lippitt (*John*² *John*¹).
 4. iv. MOSES, m. Ann Phillis Whipple.
4. MOSES³ (*Moses*² *John*¹) was born about 1683; died Dec. 12, 1745, and was buried in his own ground at Warwick. Rev. James McSparran, D.D., preached a funeral sermon. He was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1704, and was a deputy to the general assembly six years between 1715 and 1730. He married, Nov. 20, 1707, Ann Phillis Whipple, daughter of Joseph and Alice Whipple, of Providence. She was a woman of herculean strength. They had:—
 5. i. MOSES, b. Jan. 17, 1709; d. Aug. 8, 1766; m. Waite Rhodes.
 6. ii. JEREMIAH, b. Jan. 27, 1711; d. 1776; m. Welthyan Greene.
 7. iii. CHRISTOPHER, b. Nov. 29, 1712; d. Dec. 7, 1764; m. Catherine Holden.
 8. iv. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 4, 1715; d. May 17, 1783; m. Lucy Bowen.
 - v. ANN PHILLIS, b. Aug. 29, 1717; d. June 24, 1774; m. June 18, 1736, Abraham Francis, b. 1711, d. Oct. 11, 1764. He was the son of Abraham Francis, of Boston, and "was reported to be heir to most of the land on which Boston stood, but never obtained it." He was admitted a freeman of Warwick at the time of his marriage, and lived there during the remainder of his life. He was appointed

captain of the 4th company in the Rhode Island regiment in the "Old French War" in 1775. He had no children.

- vi. **FREELove**, b. March 31, 1720; m. Aug. 10, 1743, Samuel Chace, eldest son of Capt. John Chace, of Newport, and Anne Arnold, dau. of Benedict Arnold, first governor of the colony under the charter of Charles II. Samuel Chace was b. July 30, 1722. They had ten children, the youngest of whom married her cousin, Thomas⁵ Lippitt (Joseph,⁴ Moses,³ Moses,² John¹).
- vii. **MARY**, b. Dec. 2, 1723; d. Dec. 13, 1773; m. — Westrand (or West, or Weston). They had no children.
- viii. **JOHN**, Capt., b. Dec. 24, 1731; d. Sept. 15, 1811. He, with Capt. Benjamin Gorton and Capt. Thomas Greene, was appointed by the general Assembly, in 1772, to "manage" a lottery to raise \$500 for the purpose of building a wharf in Warwick. He m. Bethiah Rice, who died April, 1806, æt. 79. They had no children.

5. **MOSES**⁴ (*Moses*,³ *Moses*,² *John*¹), born Jan. 17, 1709; died Aug. 8, 1766; married, April 26, 1732, Waite Rhodes, daughter of John and Catherine (Holden) Rhodes, who was born Dec. 29, 1714, and died Oct. 13, 1768. They lived in Warwick on a farm on Connimicut Point. They had:—

- i. **CATHERINE**, b. Dec. 19, 1734; m. — Donaldson and had children.
- ii. **MOSES**, b. 1736; d. 1740.
- iii. **WAITE**, b. 1738; d. 1740.
- iv. **JOSEPH**, b. June 28, 1740; d. July 29, 1758, on the coast of Guinea. He was a sailor, on his first voyage.
- v. **WAITE**, b. April 10, 1743; m. Aug. 29, 1765, David Arnold, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Arnold. They had eleven children, the eighth of whom, Waite, was the second wife of Thomas⁵ Lippitt (Joseph,⁴ Moses,³ Moses,² John¹).
- vi. **MOSES**, b. May 26, 1745; d. June 14, 1833. He was called "Moses of the Mill," because he owned the grist-mill built by Thomas Stafford, the first and only one in Warwick, and ground corn for the whole town. He married, 1768, Tabitha Greene, b. 1750, d. Aug. 9, 1831. They had nine children.
- vii. **ABRAHAM**, b. Oct. 26, 1747. He was ordained elder of the Baptist meeting in Warwick, Sept. 7, 1782. In 1793 he moved to Hartwick, Otsego co., N. Y. He m. Aug. 8, 1770, Sarah Arnold, dau. of Capt. Josiah and Maplet (Remington) Arnold, b. May 24, 1748, d. Dec. 30, 1806. They had while living in Warwick seven children.
- viii. **MARY**, b. June 26, 1749; m. Jan. 21, 1768, Caleb Greene, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Greene. He was a sailor, and died at sea.
- ix. **REBECCA**, b. Aug. 11, 1751; joined the Shakers at New Lebanon, Columbia co., N. Y., and died there.

6. **JEREMIAH**⁴ (*Moses*,³ *Moses*,² *John*¹), born Jan. 27, 1711; died 1776. He was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1733, was a deputy to the general assembly four, and assistant five years; and was town-clerk of Warwick thirty-three years. He lived on his father's homestead in Warwick. He married, Sept. 12, 1734, Welthyhan Greene, daughter of Richard and Mary (Carder) Greene, born Feb. 17, 1715, died July 15, 1797. They had:—

- i. **ANNE**, b. Nov. 15, 1735; d. June 9, 1816; m. first, Col. Christopher Greene, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Wickes) Greene, who was slaughtered May 14, 1781. They had three sons and four daughters. She m. second, Col. John Low.
- ii. **WELTHYAN**, b. 1737; d. 1739.
- iii. **JEREMIAH**, b. 1739; d. July 28, 1766, at sea.
- iv. **THOMAS**, b. 1742; d. Feb. 4, 1764, and was buried at Major Clark's plantation, Demerara, British Guiana.

- v. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 20, 1744; d. July 1, 1808, unmarried.
- vi. WELTHYAN, b. March 15, 1746; m. Jan. 13, 1774, William Greene.
- vii. WILLIAM, b. March 9, 1748; was an officer in the Warwick militia in 1776. He m. 1786, Patience East, who probably died soon after, for he lived with his sister Elizabeth in Warwick.
- viii. JOHN, b. May 15, 1750; d. April, 1797, and was buried on the coast of Africa. He was a sea-captain, and sailed to the East Indies. He m. May 19, 1776, Anne Warner, dau. of Amos and Sophia (Harris) Warner. She died 1820. They had ten children.
- ix. MOSES, b. Dec. 16, 1752; d. April 11, 1833. He was a merchant in Providence, and was engaged in the East India trade. He m. Nov. 7, 1785, Eliza⁵ Lippitt (Joseph,⁴ Moses,³ Moses,² John¹), b. Sept. 26, 1760, d. Aug. 12, 1830. They had one daughter and six sons, three of whom were graduated by Brown University. Brig. Gen. Francis James Lippitt, U. S. V., is the eldest grandson of Moses and Eliza Lippitt.

7. CHRISTOPHER⁴ (Moses,³ Moses,² John¹), born Nov. 29, 1712; died Dec. 7, 1764. He moved from Warwick to "Lippitt Hill," in Cranston, where his father built for him a large house. He married, Jan. 2, 1736, Catherine Holden, daughter of Anthony and Phebe (Rhodes) Holden, born Oct. 13, 1717, died May 4, 1807. They are buried in the family grounds on Lippitt Hill in Cranston. They had:—

- i. ANTHONY, d. Oct. 23, 1751, æt. 13 years.
- ii. FREELove, m. March 22, 1759, Olney Rice, son of Randal Rice.
- iii. MARY, m. Thomas Rice, brother of Olney Rice.
- iv. CHRISTOPHER, Col., b. Oct. 28, 1744; d. June 17, 1824. "Col. Lippitt was descended from an ancient and very respectable family in this State, and had for himself acquired a high standing at the time of his appointment to the command of a regiment. He was a brave and energetic officer, prompt in the execution of all orders, prudent in his movements, and highly commended by the commander-in-chief. After the time for which his regiment was raised had expired, Col. Lippitt returned to his farm in Cranston, and was for several years returned a deputy to the General Assembly from that town. In 1780 he was appointed Brigadier General of Militia, and commanded a brigade on Rhode Island at the time the French troops under Rochambeau were stationed near Newport." — Judge Cowell's *Spirit of '76*.
Col. Christopher m. March 23, 1777, Waite Harris, dau. of William and Patience (Clark) Harris, b. 1755, d. Sept. 8, 1836. They had twelve children, six of whom are buried near their parents on Lippitt Hill.
- v. CATHERINE, m. — Higginbottom.
- vi. WARREN, d. Nov. 30, 1751, æt. 3 years.
- vii. PHEBE, b. Dec. 6, 1749; d. Dec. 6, 1751.
- viii. MOSES, b. Sept. 10, 1751; d. Dec. 15, 1844; m. Jan. 8, 1775, Anstis Holden, dau. of Charles Holden. He was an officer in the third company of the Cranston militia in 1780 and 1781, and received a pension for his services at that time. He moved to Killingly, Conn., about the beginning of this century, and lived there the rest of his life. They had thirteen children.
- ix. CHARLES, b. March 2, 1754; d. Aug. 17, 1845; m. Jan. 12, 1783, Penelope Low, dau. of John and Sarah (Wickes) Low. She died Aug. 27, 1839. He settled in Providence after his marriage, and lived there more than sixty years. At his death he was the oldest man in Providence. He and his wife were members of St. John's Church, and, with most of their children, are buried in St. John's Church-yard. They had eleven children.
- x. LOUDON, b. April 17, 1756; d. Aug. 18, 1841; m. April 8, 1781, Nancy Remington, dau. of Capt. Peleg Remington. She died Feb.

22, 1826. Loudon Lippitt removed to Otsego co., N. Y., and afterward to Crawford co., Penn. They had three children.

xi. WATERMAN, b. May 2, 1758.

xii. JOHN, b. Feb. 14, 1763; d. July 19, 1830. He was a private in Capt. Dexter's company, in his brother's regiment, during the year 1776, and was at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. After the war, he kept a store in Providence. He married twice, and had thirteen children. Two only of these were boys, and they died early.

8. JOSEPH⁴ (*Moses,³ Moses,² John¹*), born Sept. 4, 1715; died May 17, 1783. He was deputy to the general assembly six years. He probably kept a store in Warwick. He married, Feb. 19, 1746, Lucy Bowen, daughter of Capt. Thomas Bowen, of Rehoboth, who died May 20, 1795, in her 72d year. On her gravestone in Warwick is written: "Lucy, the truly amiable consort," &c. They had:—

i. ANN FRANCIS, b. March 30, 1748; d. April 1, 1827; m. Edward Russell.

ii. LUCY, b. Dec. 4, 1749; d. April 16, 1787.


iii. JOSEPH (Capt.), b. Sept. 27, 1751; d. Sept. 20, 1776.

iv. SARAH, b. Aug. 5, 1753; d. June 13, 1786.

v. MARY, b. March 24, 1756; d. Oct. 1, 1778.

vi. THOMAS, b. May 15, 1758; d. April 20, 1836; m. first, Elizabeth Chace, dau. of Samuel Chace and Freelove⁴ Lippitt (*Moses,³ Moses,² John¹*); second, Waite Arnold, dau. of David Arnold and Waite⁵ Lippitt (*Moses,⁴ Moses,³ Moses,² John¹*).

vii. ELIZA, b. Sept. 26, 1760; d. Aug. 12, 1830; m. Moses⁵ Lippitt (*Jeremiah,⁴ Moses,³ Moses,² John¹*).

 Later generations of this family, communicated by the author, are deposited in the library of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society.—[EDITOR.]

PLYMOUTH SHERMANS.

Communicated by the Rev. DAVID SHERMAN, D.D., of Malden, Mass.

THE Plymouth Shermans are the descendants of William Sherman, who settled at Plymouth, Mass., 1630–4, and in 1640–4 removed to Marshfield, which has continued the family seat to this day. Of this William we have been able to learn nothing previous to his emigration, not even the place of his residence, or the exact date of his leaving the old world. We first know him by his appearance among the Pilgrims.

Of course from the above remarks it will be understood that no connection has been ascertained between this branch and the one at Dedham, some members of which settled in Boston and vicinity, and of whom an account was given in the REGISTER (vol. xxiv. 63, 155–64). That a connection exists is possible, and it may be probable; but we have not been able to discover it. Future researches may reveal new facts which will throw light on this question.

Our knowledge of this emigrant is limited. Like many of his fellow Pilgrims he came to the new world poor and unlettered, but rich in good habits and puritanic virtues. The few public documents left to us signed by him are signed with a cross. We have no knowledge that the family

bore a coat of arms. He probably belonged to the class of yeomen, though a single document leaves it doubtful whether he came not as a servant into the country. At all events he occupied no such prominence among the Pilgrims as did the Shermans at Massachusetts Bay. This dissimilarity of social position and education would seem to indicate that the branches are entirely distinct, though this would not necessarily follow, as even in branches of high social position, members were liable to fall into an inferior grade.


But whatever may have been the social standing of William at the date of migration, he made a good record for himself after his arrival in Plymouth. Beginning in indigence, he was able by care and industry to become a thrifty husbandman and to leave to his children a rich inheritance of lands. Besides the tract purchased at Marshfield he held others at Rochester, Mass., parts of which are still owned by his descendants.

In old age, blessed in his family and his possessions and honored by his neighbors, he died in 1679, and was buried in the family grounds at Marshfield.

1. WILLIAM¹ SHERMAN in 1638 married Prudence Hill, and had:—
 2. i. JOHN, b. 1646; died 1722.
 3. ii. WILLIAM, died 1724.
 4. iii. SAMUEL, died 1718.
2. JOHN² (*William*¹) was a farmer of Marshfield; married Oct. 25, 1677, Jane Hatch, of Boston, and had:—
 - i. BETHIA, b. Aug. 11, 1678; m. Israel Thomas.
 - ii. ABIGAIL, b. March 15, 1679.
 5. iii. JOHN, b. Oct. 17, 1682.
 - iv. HANNAH, b. April 29, 1685; m. Josiah Holmes, of Rochester, March 29, 1721.
 6. v. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 22, 1686; d. Sept. 7, 1725.
 - vi. DEBORAH, b. Sept. 4, 1689; m. Capt. James Thomas.
 - vii. LOIS, b. Jan. 27, 1691; m. James Dexter, of Rochester, May 24, 1723.
 - viii. WILLIAM, b. June 23, 1693.
 - ix. EUNICE, b. May 11, 1696.
3. WILLIAM² (*William*¹) was a farmer of Marshfield. He served in the war against King Philip, and while at Swanzey, in consequence of exposures and of witnessing the cruelties of that sanguinary chief, he became insane, a malady from which he appears to have suffered during many months; and in consideration of this affliction and of the wants of his family, the colony afforded him relief of £20 in 1675. He married Desire, daughter of John Phillips, and had:—
 - i. HANNAH, b. Feb. 21, 1668.
 - ii. ELIZABETH, b. March 11, 1670; d. 1695.
 7. iii. WILLIAM, b. April 19, 1672.
 - iv. PATIENCE, b. Aug. 3, 1674.
 - v. EXPERIENCE, b. Sept. 22, 1678.
 8. vi. EBENEZER, b. April 21, 1680; d. 1759.
4. SAMUEL² (*William*¹) was a farmer holding a part of the homestead given by deed from his father before his death. In the deed his father calls him "my noble son." He married first, Sarah Daggett, by whom he had three children; and second, Hannah:—
 - i. SARAH, m. Josiah Foster.
 - ii. PRUDENCE, m. 1775, Robert Cushman, who was 80 years of age, and she was a "maiden turned of seventy."

- iii. SUSANNAH, m. John White, Feb. 18, 1700.
 - iv. HANNAH, b. Feb. 20, 1688 ; m. Doten.
 - 9. v. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 1, 1689 ; d. 1764.
 - vi. MARY, b. Oct. 1, 1691 ; unm.
 - 10. vii. JOSHUA, b. Jan. 1, 1693.
 - viii. DESIRE, b. Oct. 1, 1695.
 - ix. PATIENCE, b. March 1, 1698.
 - 11. x. WILLIAM, b. June 1, 1699.
 - 12. xi. GERSHOM, b. 1700.
 - 13. xii. CALEB, b. April 1, 1703.
5. JOHN³ (*John*,² *William*¹) was one of the first settlers of Rochester, on land purchased by his father. He married Sarah Baker, March 26, 1712, and had :—
- i. SARAH, b. Aug. 15, 1714.
 - ii. JANE, b. Oct. 2, 1716.
 - iii. ALICE, b. July 29, 1719.
 - iv. JOHN, } b. July 27, 1721 ; d. Nov. 5, 1802.
 - v. ABIGAIL, } b. “ “ “ “
 - vi. BETHIA, b. Jan. 26, 1724.
 - vii. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 11, 1726.
 - viii. LOIS, b. Oct. 28, 1728.
 - ix. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 2, 1730.
6. SAMUEL³ (*John*,² *William*¹), also a farmer at Rochester, and wife Charity, had :—
- i. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 13, 1724.
7. WILLIAM³ (*William*,² *William*¹) was a farmer at Marshfield ; married Mary, daughter of Peregrine White, Feb. 3, 1697, and had :—
- i. THANKFUL, b. April 4, 1699 ; m. 1726, Robert Atkins.
 - ii. SARAH, b. May 8, 1701 ; m. Adam Hall.
 - iii. MARY, } b. June 6, 1711.
 - iv. ABIGAIL, } b. “ “ “ “
 - v. JOHN, b. July 19, 1720.
 - vi. ANTHONY, b. Dec. 21, 1722.
8. EBENEZER³ (*William*,² *William*¹) was of Marshfield, married Sept. 18, 1702, Margaret, daughter of Valentine Decro, who died about 1800 ; and he married Bathsheba Ford, and had :—
- i. ELEAZER, b. 1702 ; d. 1723.
 - ii. RACHEL, b. 1703 ; m. Seth Joice.
 - iii. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 27, 1704.
 - iv. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 27, 1706 ; m. Wetherell.
 - v. JOSEPH, b. July 28, 1709.
 - vi. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 26, 1710 ; m. Carver.
 - vii. CALEB.
 - viii. ELISHA, d. August, 1797.
 - ix. ROBERT.
 - x. EBENEZER.
 - xi. BATHSHEBA, by second wife ; married a Walker.
9. SAMUEL³ (*Samuel*,² *William*¹) was a farmer on the homestead ; married Feb. 17, 1724, Mary, daughter of Nathan Williamson, and had :—
- i. IGNATIUS, b. Feb. 26, 1726.
 - ii. MARY, m. 1756, Jabez Washburne.
 - iii. NOAH.
 - iv. JOSEPH.
 - v. SAMUEL.
 - vi. SARAH, m. David Lapham, 1764.

10. JOSHUA³ (*Samuel*², *William*¹) settled in Plymouth, wife Deborah, and had:—
 - i. JOSHUA, b. Sept. 17, 1736.
 - ii. NATHANIEL, m. Maria Clark, Oct. 19, 1768.
 - iii. DEBORAH.
11. WILLIAM³ (*Samuel*², *William*¹) leaves us no trace of himself, without he be the William who appears in Rochester and by Bethia (Haskell) Sherman has a son WILLIAM.
12. GERSHOM³ (*Samuel*², *William*¹) settled at Plymouth; married Sarah Stevens, and had:—
 - i. LUCY, b. June 5, 1742.
 - ii. GERSHOM, b. Oct. 8, 1744.
 - iii. SARAH, m. Osborne.
13. CALEB³ (*Samuel*², *William*¹) settled at Plymouth, wife Rebecca, and had:—
 - i. YOUNG, b. June 6, 1746.
 - ii. RING, b. Dec. 17, 1749.
 - iii. HANNAH, b. Oct. 29, 1751.
 - iv. SARAH, b. June 27, 1753.
 - v. ELIZABETH, b. July 1, 1755.

 The Rev. Dr. Sherman's manuscript, deposited in the library of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, contains the later generations of this family down to the sixth generation.—[EDITOR.]

THE CRANE FAMILY.

Communicated by the Rev. JONATHAN CRANE, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

THE large number of persons, in this country, bearing the name of Crane, are generally the descendants of some one of the five families that were known as early as the year 1666. How they were related, and from what particular locality in England they came, remains yet to be learned; and in the hope that some progress may be made in this direction the following statistics are prepared. They are the best in our possession, and may need correction, being derived chiefly from correspondents. These five families are represented by Jasper, of Newark, N. J.; Benjamin, of Wethersfield, Ct.; Henry, of Killingworth, Ct.; Henry, of Dorchester, Mass., and Stephen, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

Jasper, one of the founders of Newark, N. J., is placed first, because he was evidently the eldest, having a family before he came to this country, and appearing in the New-Haven colony as early as 1639. His eldest son John was born in 1635, and was a native of England. He had, beside John, three sons and two daughters. His sons were as follows:—

JOHN, born 1635.

DELIVERED, or DELIVERANCE, b. June 12, 1642.

AZARIAH, b. 1648; d. Nov. 3, 1730.

JASPER, b. 1650; d. March 16, 1712.

His daughters Hannah and Mercy were both married, one in Newark, N. J., the other in Stamford, Ct. Of the sons, Azariah took a prominent part in the Newark Colony and Church, having married a daughter of Robert Treat, who afterwards returned to Milford, Ct., and some of his

descendants settled what was originally called Crane Town, now known as Mt. Clair, New Jersey.

In the New-Haven Colony, a Henry Crane appears as marrying Concurrency, daughter of John Meigs, in 1663, and as one of the proprietors of Killingworth, Ct. His children were eight, three sons and five daughters, as follows:—

JOHN, b. about 1664.

ELIZABETH, b. 1666.

CONCURRENCE, b. Dec. 27, 1667.

MARY, b. Aug. 23, 1670.

PHEBE, b. Dec. 24, 1672.

THEOPHILUS, b. Jan. 25, 1675.

ABIGAIL, b. April, 1676; d. young.

HENRY, b. Oct. 25, 1677.

The eldest son, John, married Martha Daggett, of Rehoboth, or Taunton, Mass., May 25, 1694.

Not far from Killingworth, at Wethersfield, Ct., we find Benjamin Crane, who married April 23, 1655, Mary, daughter of William Backus, of Saybrook, Ct. A daughter of William Backus, of that period, married a Benjamin Crane, and this is the only Benjamin of whom we have any knowledge, of that generation, and though the name Breck has been given by Savage, it was also expressed as doubtful. Benjamin Crane had nine children, seven sons and two daughters, viz.:—

BENJAMIN, b. March 1, 1656; d. June 20, 1693.

JONATHAN, b. Dec. 1, 1658; d. 1734.

JOSEPH, b. April 1, 1661; d. Nov. 8, 1707.

JOHN, b. April 10, 1663; d. Oct. 23, 1694.

ISRAEL, b. Nov. 1, 1671; d. April 28, 1707.

ABRAHAM, b. 1668; d. July 5, 1713.

JACOB. ELIZABETH. MARY.

The second son of Benjamin, Jonathan Crane, married Deborah, daughter of Francis Griswold, of Norwich, Ct., Dec. 19, 1678, and died in Lebanon, Ct., in 1735, having lived a number of years in Windham. His children, born between 1680 and 1700, were: Jonathan, Mary, John, Hannah, Isaac, Joseph, Elizabeth, Deborah and Abigail. The first three were born in Norwich. There was a John Crane, of Coventry and Mansfield, who is supposed to belong to this family, but in what way does not appear. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Peter Cross who removed from Norwich to Windham, in company with Jonathan Crane. The name of Deborah is also found, in his family of children and grandchildren; and so far as we can learn, the change of name to Crain is confined to some of the descendants of Jonathan, and John, of Mansfield, if he is of another family. He was married Oct. 29, 1712, and had nine children, five sons and four daughters, beside one that died in infancy. They were born between 1713 and 1731, and their names are as follows:—Abigail, John, Ebenezer, Mary, Samuel, Hezekiah, Deborah, Daniel and Ruth.

The third son of Benjamin, Joseph Crane, married Sarah, daughter of John Kilbourne, Dec. 10, 1684, and his son Joseph, born Nov. 25, 1696; was the father of Joseph Crane, who migrated to Putnam County, N. Y., and died Aug. 28, 1781, leaving eight children, five sons and three daughters, born between 1721 and 1735. To this family may be ascribed the origin, in some form, of Irving's fancy sketch, that has made the name Ichabod almost national, as connected with the Cranes.

Hezekiah Crane, and Elishama Crane, mentioned in the history of Windsor, Ct., were sons of John Crane, of Windham, Ct., and probably grandsons of Jonathan, second son of Benjamin Crane. John Crane, of Windham, married for his first wife, Sarah Spencer, Sept. 16, 1708, and

for his second wife, Prudence Belden, April 18, 1716, and had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, born between 1709 and 1731. Their names were:—John, Abia, Eunice, Elishama, Sibyl, Hezekiah, Prudence, Lemuel, Hannah, Rhoda and Adonijah.

The next and fourth family we find by the name of Crane, is Henry Crane, of Dorchester, Mass. From the Book of Records, of Suffolk Co., Mass., book 17, page 193, we infer he had a large property, and learn the names of his children. The property was divided among the children and their mother-in-law. The names as recorded are:—Benjamin, of Taunton; John, of Taunton; Stephen, of Braintree; Henry, of Dorchester; Ebenezer, of Milton; Anna, of Taunton; Elizabeth, wife of George Townsend, of Taunton; and Mary, wife of Samuel Hackett, of Taunton. The fifth child, Ebenezer, was born Aug. 10, 1665, and the presumption is, that his father was a brother of Benjamin, and nearly of the same age. The eldest son, Benjamin, with his brother John, bought real estate in Taunton, Feb. 15, 1699, and the names Benjamin and John that appear upon the records of Taunton, Dartmouth and Tiverton, were evidently of this family, and we presume the Cranes from Berkley, Mass., are the descendants of Benjamin the son of Henry.

The fifth distinct family we find, is that of Stephen Crane, of Elizabethtown, N. J., who was in that town as early as 1666, which is the date of the origin of the town. According to Mr. Thomas O. Crane, of Perth Amboy, N. J., this Stephen married a Danish woman, and came over in the *Caledonia*, that sunk in the Amboy harbor. He was born about 1620, and his children were:—Jeremiah, John, Daniel, Nathaniel, and probably Azariah. The children of Daniel were:—Daniel, Jonathan, William, Stephen, who was the father of Gen. William Crane, mentioned in Appleton's *Cyclopaedia*, and the grandfather of Com. William M. Crane, formerly of the United States Navy.

These five families were in all probability closely related to each other, for they were virtually of the same or similar colonies, came over early in the history of the country, and their descendants have revealed certain characteristics that would mark the families as possessed of a common ancestry, either in one or two generations previous to their migration to this country.

Visitors to Cologne, Prussia, are generally introduced to the chapel, for ancient relics connected with the church of St. Ursula, erected by John Crane, with the pictures of the birds on the ceiling, in reference to the origin of the name; and the church proper contains a monument, erected to the memory of St. Ursula, in 1643, by John Crane, styled an ambassador from Holland to Prussia.

The name Crane is found among emigrants from Ireland to this country, but they only take the name in English for the sake of convenience; their original being a different word, and having altogether a different signification.

We presume that the few families about Windham, Ct., in the fourth generation from Benjamin, who saw fit to cast off the reference to the bird, and introduced Crain, did so from a prejudice against the bird; but could they have seen the pictures of the Numidian crane, with its light tufts, or of the Siberian crane, as purely white, they would have discarded their repugnance to the species, and we should not find some of our families divided in the mere orthography of the name, nor any discrepancy between the fathers and the children in the origin of the name.

THE HAYES FAMILY OF CONNECTICUT AND NEW-JERSEY.

Communicated by A. C. M. PENNINGTON, Brev. Col. U. S. A., Capt. 2d Artillery,
Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

1. SERGEANT THOMAS¹ HAYES married Elizabeth Peck, daughter of Joseph Peck, in Milford, Conn., Oct. 29, 1677, by Major Treat, the magistrate, as was the custom at that date, ministers not having the right. They had:

2. i. ROBERT, b. Sept. 30, 1679, at Milford, Conn.; d. Oct. 28, 1759, at Newark, N. J.
3. ii. JOSEPH, } by second wife, dau. of Robert Denison, one of the original settlers of Newark.
4. iii. THOMAS, }
- iv. ELIZABETH, m. ——— Freeman.
- v. HANNAH.

2. ROBERT² (*Thomas*¹) m. Hannah ———; no issue. He was a man of property, and some time before his death he provided that the Presbyterian Church in Newark should have his home lot of four acres, including his residence, at the corner of Broad and Hill streets, where now stands a hotel. His brother Joseph owned property and lived a short distance above on the opposite side of the street. In a will made 1749, he (Robert) mentions his wife Hannah and sisters Elizabeth Freeman and Hannah Hayes. He gave the equal half of all his lands to his brother Joseph; the other half he gave to the sons of his deceased brother Thomas, viz.: Thomas and Daniel.

3. JOSEPH² (*Thomas*¹) m. Elizabeth Day. They had:

- i. DAVID, who m. and had: 1. *Robert*, who had John and Joseph. 2. *David*, who had David A., Esther, m. Tichenor, and Anna, m. King. 3. *Joseph*. 4. *Mary Combs*. 5. *Abigail Pike*. 6. *Lydia Drake*. 7. *Elizabeth Congar*. 8. *Rachel*. 9. *Isaac*, who had John and Oliver. 10. *Moses*, who had Jabez W. and George.
- ii. SAMUEL, who m. Sarah Bruen, and had: 1. *Bruen*, d. unmarried. 2. *Phæbe*, m. Jabez Pierson. 3. *Hannah*, m. Samuel Congar (second wife), and had Samuel H., the librarian of the New-Jersey His. Soc. (office in Newark), and Bruen H. 4. *Sarah*, m. Samuel Pennington (second wife), and had: Jabez P., Samuel H., and Alex. C. M. The latter had (second child) Alexander C. M. Pennington [the compiler], who m. Clara Miller French, dau. of Prof. John French, D.D., U. S. Military Academy, *ante*, vol. xxv. pp. 290 and 336. 5. *Samuel*, who had: Samuel, Sarah, Elizabeth and James.
- iii. JOSEPH, no issue.
- iv. MARTHA, no issue.

4. THOMAS² (*Thomas*¹) m. and had children:

- i. THOMAS, who had: 1. *John*. 2. *Hannah*, m. Elias Osborn. 3. *Elizabeth*, m. Henry Osborn. 4. *Thomas*, d. 1814.
- ii. DANIEL, d. 1775, no issue.

Sergeant Thomas Hayes in 1696 was chosen by the town "to order the prudential affairs of the neck," i. e. the lands then lying in common, without division fences, east of the present line of the New-Jersey Railroad, constituting three (3) wards of the city. Jan. 1st, 1696-7, "The men

chosen to make the town rate and to make assessments on those persons that don't give in a list of their estates are Joseph Harrison, Nathaniel Ward, Seth Tompkins, Zopher Beach, and Thomas Hayes." Seth Tompkins was the son of Deacon Michael Tompkins, who, before the settlement of Newark, secreted in his house at Milford the regicides Goffe and Whalley. In 1698 Thomas Hayes was "with Joseph Harrison, Jasper Crane, and Matthew Canfield to view whether Azariah Crane may have land for a tan-yard out of the common and in case the men above mentioned agree that he shall have the land, he, the said Azariah Crane shall enjoy it so long as he doth follow the trade of tanning."

In 1702 Sergeant Thomas Hayes and Ensign Eliphalet Johnson are chosen assessors for the south end of the town. It is a reasonable conclusion that Thomas Hayes was an intelligent, respectable and influential member of the community. The date of his death is uncertain. Thomas Hayes witnessed a legal instrument in 1712,—perhaps that Thomas Hayes who died in 1749, aged 56. The elder Thomas was living in 1705, when he took a share of land formerly of his brother-in-law John Dennison. There was a Thomas Hayes at Milford in 1645 who came from Wethersfield. Milford was settled in 1639 by people from Wethersfield and New-Haven. This was that Thomas Hayes who with Major Treat, Elder Buckingham and Lieut. Fowler proposed to the town to build a fulling and saw-mill for the town of Milford. Perhaps this Thomas was the father of *Sergeant* Thomas. There seems to be some foundation for the tradition that three persons of the name of Hayes came to Connecticut, as among the inhabitants of Norwalk in 1651 were a Nathaniel Haies and Samuel Haies. In 1694, Nathaniel, James and Samuel Hayes. The name of Hayes appears in Rev. J. Pruden's list of scholars. It is probable that his children had only a common school education. Joseph Hayes m. Elizabeth Day. He was living in July, 1777. By his will of that date he gives his sons David and Samuel all his lands and meadows, and to his daughter Martha all his personal estate, and directs that the estate left by his son Joseph be divided equally among the three. The following is from Alden's *American Epitaphs, Inscriptions, &c.*: "Major Samuel Hayes, descendant from one of the original settlers of Newark, died on the 1st of June, 1811, in the 83d year of his age. He sustained the character of an honest and well-informed man. At an early period he took an active part in the revolutionary struggle, and was a distinguished officer in the militia during the war which secured to his beloved country the blessings of freedom and independence. In 1759 he was commissioned as a deputy surveyor for East Jersey, and, until disabled by paralysis, for half a century he traversed more or less, Bergen, Essex and Morris, with his compass and chain. In 1766 he was the master of a vessel on a voyage to Nova Scotia, and subsequently sailed for other ports. He was one of three commissioners for forfeited estates during the revolution, and in the faithful discharge of his duty incurred the displeasure of the royalists. In July, 1780, the refugees surprised and took him from his house at night and lodged him in the Sugar House in New-York, and detained him some months, together with his fellow commissioners," all atrocious rebels. He served the county and town in various offices until 73 years of age; a self-made man, stern, decided and energetic. His wife died June, 1803, aged 71. Thomas Hayes of 1645 possibly was Sergeant Thomas Hayes, but it is doubtful, indeed improbable.

THE HUTCHINSON AND SANDFORD FAMILIES.

Communicated by ELLIOT SANDFORD, of New-York, N. Y.

IN the record of the will of Samuel Hutchinson, as given in the sixteenth volume of the REGISTER, page 331, there are some errors which must have been made by the clerk when he copied the will into the probate records. An examination of the original in the files of the court will disclose the mistakes.

The name of Elifal Hatton, should be Stratton. She was the daughter of Gov. John Sandford, of Newport, R. I., and Mrs. Elizabeth (Webb) his wife, and was baptized in Boston, December 1637. She was not murdered by the Indians with Ann Hutchinson in 1643, at Pelham, N. Y., as Savage relates, but lived to be more than once publicly whipped with her step-mother, Mrs. Bridget Phillips, and other Quakers, for indulging in certain vagaries of opinion and doctrine not agreeable to the magistrates of Boston. (Drake's *Hist. of Boston*, p. 429.) Mrs. Stratton was the wife of Bartholomew Stratton, mariner, of Boston, and died in Portsmouth, R. I., where her death is recorded January 18, 1724.

Mrs. Bridget Phillips was the daughter of William and Ann Hutchinson, "the prophetess of doleful heresies," and married, as his second wife, Governor (or President) John Sandford. As to his parents (see *Notes and Queries*, 2d series, vol. vii. page 334), they had five sons: Peleg, William, Ezbon, Restcomb and Elisha; all of whom are mentioned in Mr. Hutchinson's will, and one daughter Ann, who died in Boston, August, 1654.

After the death of Governor Sandford she married *circa* 1658, Major William Phillips as his third wife; issue, four sons. Mrs. Bridget Phillips is also referred to in the will of Mr. Hutchinson, but her name is incorrectly written, in the probate court record, *Willis*, and Mr. Whitmore, in his pedigree of the Hutchinsons and Olivers, supposes that she had married a Willis of Bridgewater, not knowing how otherwise to dispose of her.

When Mrs. Phillips died, she gave by will, dated Sept. 29, 1696, to her oldest son, Governor Peleg Sandford, of Newport, large tracts of land, which her husband, Maj. Phillips, gave her in his will (Suffolk Probate Records, Liber 6, page 526); said lands now comprising the towns of Sanford and Phillipston, Maine. (Williamson's *Hist. Maine*, vol. ii. page 383.)

Gov. Peleg Sandford married Mary Brenton, daughter of Gov. William Brenton. (See deed of gift of land by Gov. Brenton to his son-in-law, recorded in Taunton, Liber 5, page 536.) Issue, two sons: Peleg, who died 1702, aged 17 (Bridgman's *King's Chapel Epitaphs*), and William; and three daughters: Ann, Bridget and Elizabeth.

William Sanford, son of Governor Peleg, resided in Newport, and there married, March 1, 1714, Griselda, daughter of Nathaniel and Margaret (Steers) Sylvester, of the Shelter Island family of that name. Issue, three daughters: Mary, who married Gov. Oliver; Margaret, who married her fourth cousin, Gov. Hutchinson; and Griselda, who died unmarried.

William Sanford was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1711, and being the son of a governor, and grandson of two governors, his name was placed, according to the custom of the time, at the head of his class. He died April 24, 1721, in the thirty-first year of his age.

The Sanford coat of arms, as engraved on William Sanford's gravestone, and also his epitaph, are in the *Heraldic Journal*, vol. iii. page 62, but his ancestry is incorrectly stated.

His widow married Rev. Nathaniel Cotton, of Bristol, R. I. (H. C. 1717). Issue, six children. After the death of her second husband in 1739, she resided in Boston.

The estate of William Sanford was divided in 1736. It included, by the law of primogeniture, the real estate of his father, embracing six thousand acres of land in Maine. The deed of partition among his three daughters, co-heiresses, by commissioners appointed by the court, is recorded in Taunton, Liber 8, p. 370. The freeholders of Phillipston and Sanford, Me., trace the title to their estates through this deed.

Gov. Peleg Sandford was appointed judge of the admiralty court. He was living Dec. 1699, but the time of his death is not known; probably within the next three years. Roger Mompesson was commissioned, in 1703, judge of the same court (Judge Daly's *Hist. Court of Common Pleas*), with jurisdiction extending over Rhode Island. Can any one give the date of the death of Governor Sandford?

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DUTCH SURNAMES.—Prof. Pearson, in the preface to his *First Settlers of Albany County*, gives "A key to the Names of Persons occurring in the Early Dutch Records of Albany and Vicinity," which we reprint below for the benefit of our readers:—

"The student who searches the early Dutch records meets with many difficulties, none of which are more vexatious than their personal names. The majority of the first settlers ordinarily used no surnames, some evidently had none. In these cases individuals were often distinguished by personal peculiarities, trades, &c., which, though sufficient for the time, give little or no aid to one tracing the pedigree of a family. It is only after great familiarity with the early writings, and a careful noting of the use of surnames, as they are sometimes subscribed to wills, conveyances, and other important papers, that any connection can be established between a first settler and his later descendants.

"But while many individuals had no surnames whatever, apparently, a few families had two or more. *Marcelis Janse Van Bommel* was farmer of the burger and tapster's excise of liquors in Beverwyck many years. Some of his children took *Marcelis* as their surname, others *Van Iveren*; without a knowledge of this fact it would be quite impossible for his descendants to trace back their pedigree to him. A similar case occurred in the Albany branch of the *Bratts*. In the passage over from Holland, one child was born at sea in a storm, and he was named *Storm Van Derzee*, which epithet he and his descendants have since used as a surname.

"It was not uncommon for the same individual to have two or more surnames, and to use them indifferently. *Jan Barentse Wemp* [*Wemple*] was sometimes called *Poest*; he had a mill on *Poesten-kil*, which perhaps derived its name from him rather than from the Dutch word *poesten*. After his death, in 1663, his widow *Maritie Myndertse* married *Sweer Teunise*. He had two surnames, *Van Velsen* and *Van Westbroeck*. *Jan Fort*, of *Niskayuna*, had the following *aliases*: *Jan La Fort*, *Jan Vandervort* and *Jan Libbertee*.

"The change in the spelling and pronunciation of names is likewise a source of considerable embarrassment. Who would recognize the ancient *Du Trieux* (pronounced *Du Troo*) in the modern *Truax*, or *Beaufils* in *Bovie*, or *Barrois* in *Barroway*, or, finally, the familiar name of *Jones* in such laughable disguises as *TSans*, *TJans* and *Shawns*. The system of nomenclature in common use among the early

Dutch settlers consisted in prefixing the child's to the father's Christian name, terminating in *se* or *sen*; in baptism but one name was usually given; the patronymic was used by custom in all cases, and in the absence of a surname was sometimes adopted as such. Thus the children of Rutger Jacobsen (Van Schoenderwoert or Van Woert) were respectively Margaret *Rutgers*, Engel *Rutgers* and Harmen *Rutgers*, and *Rutgers* was subsequently assumed as the family name. The two sons of the first settler Wynant Gerritse (Vander Poel) were Melgert *Wynantse* and Gerrit *Wynantse*. The first settler Harmen Tomase Hun (Vans Amersfort) had a son named Tomas *Harmense*, and a daughter Wyntie *Harmense*. The first settlers Philip and David Schuyler, were more commonly called Philip and David *Pieterse*, being sons of Peter Schuyler.

"Occasionally two patronymics were used, as Samuel Arentse Samuelse Bratt; i. e. Samuel Bratt the son of Arent, who was the son of Samuel. The use of surnames gradually increased among the Dutch from the time the Province was occupied by the English, in 1664, and after the first quarter of the following century few names were written without the addition of a family name."

OUR REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—In some instances, states, towns and cities have bought, and taken pains to protect from spoliation, the relics of the revolutionary war, and they have done this at the prompting of a truly patriotic and reverent spirit. They would remind the living and future generations of the immense price that was paid for our national liberties. Indeed, it may be truly said, that any people which fails to commemorate, or hold in respect, the chief events and scenes in their history, shows that their degeneracy has already begun.

On a recent visit to Crown Point we saw that a railway track had been laid through the ruins of the old fort, and that a large part of the earth-works and fort had been carried away to fill up an adjacent causeway.

It is a matter of astonishment that the state of New-York has not bought these ruins, and those of Ticonderoga, and preserved them from destruction. Such ruins, saturated with patriotic blood, should be sacredly guarded, and cherished with all the tender carefulness which gratitude and patriotism can inspire. If thus preserved and cared for during the present century, doubtless succeeding generations would hold them in still higher esteem, as the indisputable memorials of the nation's early history; and so they would continue for ages, perhaps, to be inspirers of patriotism and public virtue in the hearts of those who should visit them.—[EDITOR.]

WASHINGTON IRVING'S GRAVE.—It was Irving's request that no ostentatious monument, but only simple head and foot stones should mark his grave. Was it because he had a presentiment that relic-hunters,—those modern Vandals,—would desecrate his grave? If so, his dream is realized. The Vandals have ruined one stone already. Whoever could perpetrate such an act is insensible to shame.

[EDITOR.]

WILLIAM SHERMAN AND THE REV. FRANCIS HIGGINSON IN LEICESTER, ENGLAND.—The following extract from a letter to me, dated March 25, 1870, from the Rev. Thomas W. Davids, of Colchester, England, contains some interesting particulars concerning one of the chief supporters, in Leicester, England, of the Rev. Francis Higginson, of Salem, Mass., whose memoir, by the Rev. Dr. Felt, may be found in the REGISTER, vol. vi. pp. 105-127:—

"Among the State papers at the Record office (Dom. Series, Charles I, lxxxviii. 13), is one relating to several nonconformists, William Sherman, of Leicester, being one of them. The date is after August, 1629. It appears that he was favored by Bp. Williams, and his case is referred to as an example of that prelate's laxity. William Sherman and others had informed against Mr. Blunt, vicar of St. Margaret's, in that town. To this Blunt replied that Sherman and the rest were puritans, whom he would not spare in their irregularities, being surrogate, and that they were keepers of conventicles. He adds that Sherman and his fellows knelt before and after the communion, but stood up while eating; and he prayed that the bishop would interfere; but he took no notice.

"It also appears that Sherman and another had got into the Court of High Commission for divers inconformities, and were principal ringleaders in such disorders; and that they were the means of introducing Higginson to Leicester, and contributed to his support there. One particular alleged against Sherman before the Court of High Commission, was that he and one Miller had set up some one, whose name I cannot read, to buy the vicarage of St. Nicholas for Higginson, "a notorious in-

conformist," and contributed money for that purpose. Sherman escaped from the court through Williams's intercession. He then "returned with great rejoicing on the part of the puritans of the town." At the date of the paper, there had been several conventicles in Sherman's house, which Higginson used to frequent. Sherman is described as a man evidently trusted in the whole neighborhood, and of some influence, who had successfully pleaded with Williams for the release of some non-conformists from the Ecclesiastical Court."

The Rev. Mr. Davids queries whether the above William Sherman may not be the person named in the following extract from the Massachusetts Colony Records, vol. i. p. 25, under date of 26 February, 1628 [-9]:—

"W^m Sherman hath liberty for 14 daies to fech his keynes in Northampt., neare — ferry."

Dr. Savage (*Genealogical Dictionary*, iv. 85) thinks that the owner of the cows may be the William Sherman who subsequently settled in Plymouth, N. E., a genealogy of whose family, by Rev. Dr. Sherman, is printed in this number of the REGISTER, pp. 73-6; but if, as Dr. Sherman asserts, the Plymouth settler was "poor and unlettered," and Rev. Mr. Davids's conjecture be correct, this was probably not the case.

JOHN WARD DEAN.

PARSONS.—Can any one give us the date of the birth of Philip Parsons, who was of Enfield, Conn., 1690 or 97, and still living there as late as 1713?

His wife Ann died 15 July, 1752. Who were his parents?

Joseph Parsons, son of Joseph and Abigail (Phelps) of West Springfield, was born, as by Springfield records, 1702. Had he descendants; and if so, where did they settle?

Who were the parents of Moses Parsons, who had a son Ezra, of Ludlow, Mass.? Ezra died in 1800.

Joseph Parsons and wife Elizabeth (Wheelwright) dau. of the Rev. John, of Boston, had sons: Joseph, b. 18 August, 1667; and Wheelwright, b. 10 April, 1674. Is anything known of their descendants?

Jabez Parsons, b. Enfield, 1 March, 1730, and Noah, b. 6 February, 1734, sons of Christopher and Mary (Pease) Parsons—did they leave descendants?—if so, where did they settle?

Daniel³ Parsons and wife Mary had a son Benjamin, b. 9 July, 1722, in Enfield, Conn. We should like to obtain information concerning his descendants, or those of the other children of Daniel.

Replies are respectfully solicited, which may be addressed to the subscriber.

DAVID PARSONS' HOLTON, M.D.,

148 East 78th street, New-York.

MORTON—SAFFORD.—(REGISTER, Oct., 1872, p. 445.) In record of children of Joseph⁶, in 14th line of page 445, after the words "William Saxton, the subject of this sketch," insert "Josephine Eugenia, married Nathaniel Foster Safford, of Dorchester." The entire paragraph will then read as follows:—

Joseph⁶, b. Aug. 6, 1764, d. Oct. 13, 1843, had Mary Hersey, mar. George Thompson; Joseph Ephraim, deceased; William Saxton, deceased; *William Saxton*, the subject of this sketch; Josephine Eugenia, mar. Nathaniel Foster Safford, of Dorchester; Sarah Bradford; Caroline Stimson, deceased; Abigail, deceased. Child of Nathaniel F. and Josephine Eugenia Safford, Nathaniel Morton Safford, of Dorchester.

NATHANIEL F. SAFFORD.

WASHINGTON'S LINEAGE.—[The following is admitted as one of the "curiosities" of history. It will not effect the credibility of the statements heretofore made on the subject of Washington's birthplace, by Washington himself, by Sparks (*Life of Washington*, vol. i. p. 546-51), and by Geo. W. P. Custis (*ante*, vol. xi. p. 3). In addition to these statements we have the record in the family Bible, said to be in the handwriting of Washington, which record and the family tradition, and the statements above referred to and based thereon, must be taken as conclusive on the subject until better documentary proof is offered to the contrary.]

We take the liberty to cordially invite Col. Chester, of London, to fulfil in the pages of the REGISTER the promise implied in his interesting article on the Washington family, *ante*, vol. xxi. p. 25.—EDITOR.]

"The entire demolition of the now" [once] "universally received pedigree" of the American Washingtons, by Col. Chester in the REGISTER for Jan. 1867, seems to invite the registry in your pages of whatever may bear on the question of Gen.

Washington's nativity and family, especially of statements published in his lifetime. In a sketch of Gen. Washington, published in London, 1781-1783, by 'Charles Henry Arnold, Esq., late of Philadelphia,' he says: 'Israel Putnam had commanded in the action at Bunker's Hill; but the principal dependence of the colonists was upon Major-General Washington. . . . This gentleman's family was originally descendants from Lincolnshire, but removed to Coventry, where Mr. Washington was born, the 3d of September, 1727. His mother was descended from the famous General Monk, afterwards created Duke of Albemarle. . . . Washington was a private volunteer in Wade's regiment in 1746; he served against the rebels, and afterwards travelled into foreign countries; but when the war broke out, in 1755, he crossed the Atlantic, and became a Major of the provincial forces raised against the French in America. He at length obtained a regiment there; but when peace was concluded, retired to cultivate an estate which he had purchased in Virginia.' "

J. W. THORNTON.

FIRST CHILD NAMED FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON IN NEW-ENGLAND.—(From the *New-England Chronicle* or the *Essex Gazette*, vol. viii. No. 366, from Thursday, July 27, to Thursday, August 3, 1775.) "Cambridge, August 3.—Last Sabbath a child of Col. Robinson, of Dorchester, was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Stoughton, by the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Query.—Is anything known of the history of this child?

G. H. PREBLE.

RIVES, THE HON. WILLIAM CABELL.—Grace Church, county Albemarle, Va., stands near the residence of the late William C. Rives, to whose liberality, and the devoted zeal and untiring energy of Mrs. Rives, the good people of that vicinity are mainly indebted for the imposing and substantial structure in which they are privileged to assemble for Divine worship.

In this church there has recently been placed an appropriate mural tablet. The admirable inscription is published under the persuasion that it will prove very acceptable to the many, at home and abroad, who revered and loved the deceased, and that all of cultivated taste will esteem it as a model of monumental record.

IN MEMORY
OF ONE OF THE FOUNDERS
OF THIS CHURCH,
WILLIAM CABELL RIVES, LL.D.,
STATESMAN, DIPLOMATIST, HISTORIAN,
BORN 4TH MAY, 1793.
DIED 25TH APRIL, 1868.

UNITING A CLEAR AND CAPACIOUS INTELLECT,
A COURAGEOUS AND GENEROUS TEMPER,
WITH SOUND LEARNING
AND COMMANDING ELOQUENCE,
HE WON A DISTINGUISHED PLACE
AMONG THE FOREMOST MEN
WHOM VIRGINIA HAS CONSECRATED
TO THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY;
WHILE HE ADDED LUSTRE TO HIS TALENTS
BY THE PURITY AND DIGNITY
OF HIS PUBLIC CAREER,
AND ADORNED HIS PRIVATE LIFE
WITH ALL THE VIRTUES
WHICH CAN GRACE THE CHARACTER
OF HUSBAND, FATHER, FRIEND,
AND CHRISTIAN.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the LORD."

A TRIPOLINE NEGRO SLAVE, PRIZE TO THE U. S. SHIP CONSTITUTION—1804.—[The following is a copy of a paper found among the papers of Commodore Preble. Can any one explain the transaction here referred to? Who was "Geo. Dyson?"—EDITOR.]

"Syracuse, October 28th, 1804.

"Received from the castle at Syracuse, one Tripoline negro Slave, prize to the United States ship Constitution and shoon'r. Enterprise, captured off Tripoly on the 23d of December, 1803, in the Ketch Mastico, since called the Intrepid—Which slave I promise to return agreeable to the order of the commanding officer of the United States vessels of war stationed in the Mediterranean. GEO. DYSON."

CENTENNIAL OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES. 1776—1876.—[We have received the following circular, and shall be happy to be a medium of conveying to Mr. Snowden any communications designed for him in response to the following appeal.—EDITOR.]

"I have, at the request of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, undertaken to prepare a memoir for the National Centennial 'upon the precise time, place and incidents of the composition, adoption, signing and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence.'

In order that this work may be prepared in a creditable and acceptable manner, I have deemed it proper to invoke the assistance of my fellow-citizens in collecting materials for it.

1. Persons who may have in their possession any letters, diaries or other manuscripts relating to this subject, will render a public service by sending me copies of such papers, or by giving a reference where they can be examined or obtained.

2. I will also esteem it a favor to be referred to any published book, pamphlet or paper, which may be useful in the discharge of the duty assigned me. I make this request because some publications, especially those of a local and personal character, may escape my notice unless my attention is called to them.

3. I intend to embrace in this memoir a notice of historical places and objects connected with the composition, adoption and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence; for example, the house where it was written, the desk used by Mr. Jefferson, the table upon which it was signed, the Hall of Congress, the chair of Hancock, the bell of liberty, &c. And, as far as practicable, to notice the places of abode of each member of the Committee of Independence, and of each member of the Congress of 1776, while sojourning in Philadelphia. Information on these points will be gratefully received; and any engravings or drawings of persons or places connected therewith will be most thankfully acknowledged. It is intended to illustrate the work with pictorial representations of historical places, and of persons and objects connected with the great event to be commemorated.

4. Copies of the Declaration of Independence were sent by order of the Continental Congress, under date of July 5, 1776, to the several assemblies, conventions and committees of safety of the thirteen states then declared free and independent; and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, with instructions that it 'be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the army.' In Philadelphia this order of Congress was carried into effect by the Council of Safety, on the 8th of July, at twelve o'clock, at which time the Declaration was read and proclaimed from the building in Independence Square, which had been erected in 1769, as an observatory to notice the transit of Venus. It will be interesting to place on permanent record the time and place of the promulgation of independence in the other states, and by the commanding officers of the continental troops. Information on these subjects is also respectfully invoked.

5. And generally, any information, paper, manuscript or engraving, which is germane to the subject herein mentioned, will be thankfully received, and will be duly acknowledged in the work which it is my intention to prepare, if life and health permit.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

Philadelphia, August 28, 1871 (No. 7 State House)."

WASHINGTON—THORNTON'S LIFE.—"A | true and authentic | History | of His Excellency | George Washington | . . . By the Reverend Mr. Thomas Thornton . . . Philadelphia . . . 1790," begins with these words: "Notwithstanding it has often been asserted with confidence, that General Washington was a native of England, certain it is his ancestors came from thence to this country so long ago as the year 1657. He, in the third descent after their migration, was born on the 11th of February (old style), 1732, at the parish of Washington, in Westmoreland county, in Virginia . . . the first fruit of a second marriage."

J. W. THORNTON.

WHITTEN.—Who were the parents (and what were their antecedents) of Rebecca Whitten, of Pepperrellboro' (Saco), Maine, who married Joshua Pillsbury, of Newbury? Their intention of marriage was published in Newbury, Dec. 20, 1763, and she died in Newbury, June 28, 1819, aged 77 (gravestone). The records of Saco make no mention of her family.

J. M. BRADBURY.

Ipswich, Mass.

ANCIENT TOWN RECORDS OF CONNECTICUT—THEIR PRESERVATION.—[By chap. cx. of the Acts of the General Assembly of Connecticut, passed in the year 1870, provision is made for the preservation of the ancient records of that state. We print the act, in hope that it may lead other legislatures to do the same. They cannot move too rapidly in this direction if they would save the old records.—EDITOR.]

"SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the town clerk, in each town in this state, having manuscript volumes of town records, containing entries of deeds, town votes, wills, or judicial proceedings made prior to the year 1700, to cause copies to be made of all such entries, in a fair and legible hand, to the satisfaction of the state librarian; and to transmit said copies to the state librarian on or before the fourth day of July, 1871, for preservation in the state library.

"SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the state librarian to procure and furnish to the town clerks of the several towns above referred to, suitable blank books, substantially bound, in which to make said copies.

"SEC. 3. As soon as any book containing such copies shall be received and approved by the state librarian, he shall give to the town clerk from whom he shall have received the same an order for such sum as said librarian may deem a reasonable compensation for making said copies; and the comptroller is hereby authorized to approve and allow all orders so given, and also such further accounts as said state librarian may contract in procuring and furnishing the blank-books described in section second, and to draw upon the state treasurer for the payment of the same.

"Approved, July 15th, 1870."

CURRIER.—Samuel Currier, of Haverhill, who married Mary Hardy about 1668, is supposed by his descendants to have been a son of Richard Currier, one of the early inhabitants of Salisbury and Amesbury; but he is not mentioned in Richard Currier's will. Is there any evidence tending to prove this assumed connection?

J. M. BRADBURY.

KITTERY.—Where does the name of the town of Kittery, Maine, come from, and when was this name first applied to that town?

C. W. T.

NECROLOGY OF N. E. HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., Historiographer.

JEREMIAH PEABODY JEWETT, M.D., of Lowell, a resident member, died in that city, June 23, 1870, æt. 62. He was a son of Dr. Jeremiah and Mrs. Temperance (Dodge) Jewett, of Barnstead, N. H., and was born in that town, Feb. 24, 1808. His father, a native of Rowley, Mass., after attending Dummer Academy, studied medicine with Drs. Torrey and Spofford, of Rowley, and in 1792 removed to Barnstead, where he began the practice of his profession. For a quarter of a century, he was the only physician in the place. He died there April 23, 1836, aged 79. His mother, Temperance, was a sister of Mrs. Judith (Dodge) Peabody, the mother of Mr. George Peabody, the eminent philanthropist. See was born April 4, 1772, and died in Barnstead, Nov. 11, 1872, aged 100 years 7 months. The paternal descent of Dr. Jewett is said to be from Joseph Jewett, an early settler of Rowley.

The subject of this notice studied medicine with his father, and, for a year or two, with Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Groveland, Mass. In the years 1831-2 he was a student in the medical department of Dartmouth College, under the instruction of Drs. Mussey and Oliver. He received the degree of M.D. from that college, 1835.

In March, 1833, he settled in Lowell as a physician. For many years he was special coroner of the city of Lowell, and in 1855 was a representative of that city in the Massachusetts legislature. He was a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and for a considerable time president of the Medical Society of "the Middlesex District."

The disease of which he died was dropsy. His health had been declining since the autumn of the year 1868. His funeral was attended on the 27th of June, 1870, by a large concourse of people. He was interred in the Lowell cemetery.

Dr. Jewett married Miss Harriet E. Loomis, of Windsor, Ct., by whom he had the following children, who survived him:—1, *Emma L.*; 2, *Henrietta A.*; 3, *Thomas P.*; 4, *Joseph D.*; and 5, *Alice A.*

He left at his decease a manuscript history of Barnstead, N. H., which has since been revised and enlarged, and in 1872 was published in a duodecimo of 264 pages, by his friend, Robert B. Caverly, Esq., of the Middlesex bar.

He was admitted a resident member of this society July 14, 1855.

The Rev. EPHRAIM ABBOT, a corresponding member, was born in Newcastle, Me., Sept. 28, 1779, and died of pneumonia in Westford, Mass., July 21, 1870, in his 91st year. He was the oldest son of Benjamin Abbot (who fought at Bunker Hill), by his wife Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Morrill) Brown, of Brunswick, Me.; and a descendant in the 5th generation from George¹ Abbot, of Andover, who m. Hannah, daughter of William and Agnes Chandler, through Thomas² by wife Hannah Grey; Benjamin,³ by w. Hannah Abbot, and Benjamin,⁴ above, his father. His parents removed from Newcastle to Alna, Me., and thence to Concord, N. H. After studying under the Rev. Asa McFarland, and at Exeter Phillips Academy, he entered Harvard College in 1802, and graduated in 1806. He was preceptor of an academy in Charlestown, Mass., from 1806 to 1808, when he entered the Theological Seminary in Andover, and graduated with its first class in 1810. He was a missionary to the Indians in Eastern Maine, from June, 1811, to May, 1812; preached as stated supply in Coventry, Ct., 3 mos., and was agent of the Massachusetts Bible Society in Rhode Island and New-Hampshire till the following year. On the 26th of October, 1813, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Greenland, N. H. On the 1st of December, 1825, he became preceptor of the Brackett Academy, newly established in Greenland, still retaining his ministerial relations to the church. In the autumn of 1828, he dissolved his connection with both parish and academy, and removed to Westford, Mass. In November he became principal of Westford Academy, and held the position nearly nine years. In May, 1831, he commenced supplying the pulpit of the First Congregational Church (Unitarian) in Westford, and continued to do so till 1835. He again supplied it from 1840 to 1845. In the fall of 1848, having recently lost the greater part of his property, he sold most of his real estate in Westford and removed to Harvard, Mass.; but in April, 1850, he returned to Westford and cultivated a small farm. He married 1st, Jan. 5, 1814, Mary Holyoke Pearson, dau. of the Rev. Eliphalet Pearson. Her mother, Priscilla Holyoke, was a dau. of the Rev. Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard College, and great granddaughter of the Rev. John Rogers, another president of that college, who was a grandson of the Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, England, between whom and the proto-martyr, John Rogers, no connection has yet been traced. (See REGISTER, xvi. 43, 93; v. 128.) She was b. March 6, 1782, and d. in Westford July 15, 1829. He married 2d, Jan. 21, 1830, Abigail Whiting Bancroft, dau. of Amos and Abigail (Whiting) Bancroft, of Groton, Mass. His children, all by his second wife, were:—1, *Abba Maria*, b. Nov. 14, 1830, d. Oct. 30, 1831; 2, *Lucy M. B.*, b. April 10, 1832; 3, *Amos B.*, b. Nov. 11, 1833, d. Jan. 25, 1835; 4, *Ephraim E. P.*, b. Aug. 9, 1835, d. April 20, 1841; 5, *George Edward Henry*, b. Feb. 15, 1838, grad. Harvard College 1860; 6, *Sarah Bass*, b. July 13, 1841.

In connection with the Rev. Abiel Abbot, D.D., of Peterborough, N. H., he compiled *A Genealogical Register of the Abbot Family*, which was published in 1847, in Boston, in an octavo of 197 pages.

Mr. Abbot was a christian gentleman of the old school. He delighted in the study of the Bible, and was accustomed, even in extreme old age, and within a short time of his death, to read it critically in the original languages. He was earnest, cheerful and charitable. For some time he was a justice of the peace, and served on the school committee of Westford. In 1839 he represented that town in the state legislature. He was admitted a member of this society, Aug. 10, 1847.

SAMUEL HALL, Esq., of East Boston, a resident member, died there November 13, 1870, aged 70. He was the youngest son of Capt. Luke³ and Mrs. Anna (Tuels) Hall, of Marshfield, Mass., where he was born April 23, 1800. His great grandfather, Adam¹ Hall, said to be from Scotland, settled in Marshfield in the early part of the last century, where he married, Jan. 6, 1725, Sarah, dau. of William and Mercy (White) Sherman, and granddaughter of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New-England. His grandfather, Capt. Adam² Hall, married, in 1752, Kezia, dau. of Samuel and Sarah (Rogers) Ford, and had seven children, of whom Luke³, above, was the 5th.

His opportunities for education in his youth were very limited, he having been able to attend school only six months in the year. In early life he was engaged in the business of shipbuilding with his two elder brothers, Luke and William, at White's Ferry, in Marshfield. Subsequently he removed to Duxbury, where he built ships for the Westons and other leading merchants. Having established the reputation of a first-class shipbuilder, he was induced to remove to East Boston, where he launched his first vessel in the autumn of 1839. From that time till his death he continued to build ships, which were among the finest and best that were launched in these waters.

His active business habits, his great energy, his exactness in financial matters and his sound judgment soon brought him into notice. While a member of the Boston board of aldermen in 1849 and 1850, he took an active interest in the introduction of Cochituate water into East Boston, and suggested the manner and route by which it was introduced. In 1850 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives from Boston, and in 1866 from Marshfield, his native town. For nearly fifteen years he was president of the East Boston Ferry Company, and at the time of his decease he was president of the Maverick National Bank, a position which he had held for about twenty years.

He married, first, Christiana Kent; second, Huldah B. Sherman, both of Marshfield. He had eight children, of whom four survived him, namely: 1, *Samuel*; 2, *Walter Scott*; 3, *Marcia* (Emery); and 4, *Harriet G.*

He was admitted a resident member of this society July 23, 1855.

Hon. BUCKINGHAM SMITH was born on Cumberland Island, Georgia, near the Florida line, Oct. 31, 1810, and died in the city of New-York Jan. 5, 1871. His ancestors removed from Taunton, Mass., to Litchfield, Conn., and thence to Watertown, Conn. He was the son of Josiah and Hannah (Smith) Smith, who were cousins. Josiah Smith, his father, died in 1825, in Xalapa, in Mexico, where he was U. S. Consul, aged 50 years. Mrs. Hannah Smith died in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1858, aged 83 years. Their only children were: 1, *Thomas Buckingham*, the subject of this notice; and 2, *Hannah* or *Anita*.

After his father's death, Thomas Buckingham Smith was placed by his uncle, Robert Smith, of New Bedford, Mass., at Washington, now Trinity College, in Hartford, Conn., where he pursued the partial or scientific course, from about November, 1827, to August, 1830. Soon after he left college he dropped the "Thomas" from his name. He was educated to the profession of the law, at the Law School in Cambridge, Mass., and in the office of Gen. Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, Me., whose son, the late Hon. William Pitt Fessenden (*ante*, xxv. 105-16), was his fellow student. He practised law in Maine one year, and then opened a law office in St. Augustine, Florida. He was twice elected to the Florida legislature, from St. John's county, and was at one time speaker of the house of assembly. September 20, 1844, he was married to Julia G. Gardner, only daughter of Reuben G. and Elizabeth M. (Stinson) Gardner. Reuben G. Gardner died February 18, 1827, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gardner is supposed to be still living in St. Augustine, Florida. Mrs. Julia G., wife of Mr. Smith, died in New-York, without issue, December 26, 1861.

On the 9th of September, 1850, Buckingham Smith was appointed secretary of legation to Mexico, by President Taylor, and was recalled by President Fillmore February 2, 1852. While he was in Mexico, Mr. Smith made the acquaintance of several historical scholars, and especially of Don Jose F. Ramirez, with whom he maintained a very friendly correspondence through life. In 1851 Mr. George W. Riggs, Jr., of Washington, D. C., at his own expense, printed the first literary work of Mr. Smith, the "Narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca," as he did his second, in 1854; and in 1853 Mr. Smith contributed valuable papers on the Pimos and Casas Grande to the third part of the government work, "Information respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes," pp. 296-306. The work contains extracts from the diaries of Padres Garces and Font, from the diary of Mongé, and an anonymous work on Sonora. In the table of "contents" Mr. Schoolcraft, with characteristic vanity, put his own initials to the title.

June 5, 1855, Mr. Smith was appointed secretary of legation to Spain, by President Pierce, Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa, being minister, and was recalled by President Buchanan. While he was in Spain he gained the friendship of the oriental scholar, Pascual de Gayangos, of de Reos, editor of *Oviedo*, and other scholars, and made extensive researches into the archives at Simancas and Seville. He furnished much valuable information, which he had gathered in those researches, for the histories of Prescott, Bancroft, Parkman, Squier, &c. Of the matter col-

lected for his own projected History of Florida, he printed at Madrid, under his own eye, comparing the proof, in all cases, with the original document, a volume entitled "Coleccion de Varios Documentos," to which Trübner, of London, induced him to put his imprint.

He also contributed articles to the *Historical Magazine* in 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, and a "Grammatical Sketch of the Heve Language" to the second number of the *Bulletin of the Ethnological Society*, which was also published in Shea's *American Linguistics* in 1861. A Grammar of the Pima or Nevome Language was printed in Spanish under his editorial care in the *Linguistics*, in 1862, with a *Doctrina Cristiana de Confesionario*.

He also printed, in 1862, a very quaint and curious account of Sonora from a manuscript, "Rudo Ensayo Tentativa de una Prevencional Descripcion Geografica de la Provincia de Sonora," an anonymous work of some old Spanish Jesuit. In 1864 appeared his "Inquiry into the Authenticity of Documents, concerning a Discovery in North America, claimed to have been made by Verrazzano," in which he sought to establish the point that the narrative published by Ramusio was a fiction. This "Inquiry" was read before the New-York Historical Society, and in a subsequent visit to Spain he obtained additional documents, still further substantiating his position, which led him to prepare a new edition, which he left unpublished.

In June, 1866, Mr. Smith was appointed tax commissioner for Florida, and in the same year he prepared for the Bradford Club a translation of the "Narratives of the Career of Hernando De Soto in the Conquest of Florida, as told by a Knight of Elvas and in a Relation by Luys Hernandez de Biedma," to which he added various curious documents relating to De Soto. In the supplement to *Dryckinck's Cyclopaedia of American Literature* are sketches of Verrazzano, Biedma, Canger, Pareja, Florencia, Benavides, Rochefort, Ayeta and Sigüenza, contributed by Mr. Smith. At the time of his death Mr. Smith was carrying through the press a new edition of his work on *Cabeca de Vaca*, of which the Hon. Henry C. Murphy had assumed the publication. This recital of the literary labors of Mr. Smith does not, however, comprise a full bibliography of his works.

Mr. Smith was a man of strict integrity, and of extraordinary fidelity in his researches and writings. He had great sagacity in his judgment of events. He was remarkably reticent about himself, and the largest part of his personal history has been obtained from others, and not from his own lips.

He was a kind-hearted man, fond of the society of his friends, a favorite with children, a connoisseur of works of art, and a great admirer of the painters of the old Spanish school. He was eccentric, would enter your house abruptly, and leave as suddenly. Unexpectedly to his friends, he would leave for New-York, and as suddenly turn up in Florida, and perhaps in Spain. He was a hard student, but not an easy writer. Prolific as his publications were, they were in a manner forced out of him by his friends, and when they appeared they were unsatisfactory to himself.

His death was tragic indeed. He attempted, very injudiciously, to spend the last winter in New-York. He was not aware that his lungs were seriously diseased, though he was hopelessly gone in consumption. On the 4th of January he left the house of his cousin, Mrs. Hewitt, to go to his rooms and consult his physician. The latter advised him at once to procure a nurse. As he stepped out of the car at 12th street his strength failed him; a brutal policeman dragged him to a distant station house, and thrust him into a cold cell, where he lay all night, and then was sent to a hospital, where he died the same day, January 5, 1871, at the age of 60 years. Though his address was on his person, no attempt was made to notify his friends, and although they made search for him in almost every imaginable direction, it was by a mere accident that his remains were found. That a man of his distinction should have passed away in circumstances so trying and peculiar, is one of those mysteries which enwrap many of the conditions of this mysterious world.

Mr. Smith was elected to a corresponding membership in this society, which he accepted, December 15, 1863.

Prepared by CHARLES W. TUTTLE, Esq., Assistant Historiographer.

JOSEPH PALMER, M.D., a resident member, was born in Needham, Mass., October 3, 1796. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Stephen Palmer, a graduate of Harvard College in 1789, who was settled in the ministry in the East Parish of Needham, for a period of nearly twenty-nine years, dying there October 31, 1821, at the age of fifty-five years and twenty-three days. His grandfather, for whom he was named,

was the Rev. Joseph Palmer, born in Cambridge, September 2, 1729, graduated at Harvard College 1747, minister at Norton from 1753 till his death, April 4, 1791, who was a son of Stephen and Sarah (Grant) Palmer, a grandson of Stephen bap. 1697 at Cambridge, whose father Stephen may have been the first person of that name in Cambridge, or possibly his son.

His mother was Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Jason Haven, pastor of the First Church in Dedham, where she was born August 28, 1774. The Rev. Mr. Haven graduated at Harvard College in 1754, married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dexter, of Dedham, whom he succeeded as pastor of the First Church in Dedham, in 1756, and continued in that office till his death, May 17, 1803.

He began to fit for college under his father; but not wishing to go to college, made slow progress in his studies. His parents were exceedingly anxious that he should receive a collegiate education at the same college which his father, grandfather, maternal grandfather and great grandfather had, and he was persuaded to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors. At the age of eighteen years he left Needham, and went to the academy in Framingham, where he continued till August, 1818, when he entered college at Cambridge. His favorite studies while there were Latin and Greek, especially the latter. This made him a favorite with Dr. Popkin, the Greek Professor, and he had assigned him a Greek Dialogue at the minor exhibition, and a Greek Oration at Commencement. After leaving college, in 1820, he kept the Eliot School, at Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, one year, and then was employed as assistant in the private school of Mr. Charles W. Greene, for a few months. While here, a vacancy having occurred in the Latin School in Boston, he made application for the place, was appointed usher, and entered upon the duties of this office January 1, 1822. Here he continued till October, 1824, when he resigned, being worn out with the arduous duties of the office. Among the pupils under his charge while usher in the Latin School, were the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the Hon. Charles Sumner, the Hon. George Tyler Bigelow, and many other gentlemen now distinguished in public and professional life. While thus engaged he began the study of medicine, under Dr. Chandler Robbins, of Boston, and continued the study after leaving the Latin School, till February, 1826, when he received the degree of M.D. from Harvard College. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston, and continued in practice, with but one or two interruptions, till the close of the year 1829. On the third day of October, 1825, being his twenty-ninth birthday, he married Mary Lucy Loretto Charlotte, daughter of James and Charlotte (Kneeland) Gorham, of Boston. She was born in Havana, Cuba, December 10, 1805, where her father then resided as a merchant. Upon the death of her father there, in 1814, she returned to Boston with her mother.

Her father owned a large coffee plantation, about forty-five miles from Havana, called the San Cyrilo, which she inherited. A few months after his marriage it became necessary that he should personally look after his wife's interest in this plantation; and he sailed on the fourteenth of March, 1826, for Havana, on this business. The only incident of the voyage worthy of mention, was being chased by a pirate vessel, just before reaching Cuba, and being rescued by a war vessel of the United States. He returned home late in May, and while in New-York he went to the Park Theatre, and saw the celebrated Edmund Kean in the character of Shylock.

The Cuban plantation failing to yield the expected amount of income, he concluded to go there and reside. On the twenty-fifth day of November, 1829, he sailed with his wife and child in the brig *Agile*, for Havana, reaching that place on the sixteenth day of December. He proceeded to his plantation, and there settled down with the design of conducting it himself. An offer to purchase the plantation was soon made to him, which, after some time, he accepted. He and his wife passed some weeks visiting friends in Cuba, and on the seventeenth day of May, 1830, he embarked, with his family, for Boston.

Having always had a desire to be connected with a newspaper, he gladly accepted an offer made to him in September, to go into the office of the *Columbian Centinel*, which was about to be issued daily instead of semi-weekly. Here he remained till October, 1831, when he purchased of Beals & Homer one-third of the *Daily Commercial Gazette*, and formed with them a partnership. This continued, with some changes of partners, until 1839, when the co-partnership was dissolved, the enterprise proving a financial failure. On the ninth day of February, 1833, his wife died suddenly; and on the twelfth day of March, 1834, he married Elizabeth Frances Harrington, the niece and adopted daughter of Mr. Edward Renouf, of Boston. She was born in Cambridge, September 7, 1805. In about a year her health began to fail, and it was judged that a warmer climate would be more favor-

able for her. In March, 1836, he sailed with his family for Havana, being his third voyage there. Here they remained till the middle of May, when it became apparent that his wife's health did not improve as was expected, and they returned home. She gradually declined, and died October 15, 1836.

In 1840 a paper called the *Whig Republican* was started by the printers formerly connected with the *Centinel*, and Dr. Palmer was engaged to be the editor. In less than three months it stopped for want of capital, he losing all his salary. From September, 1840, to August, 1842, he was the editor of the *Boston Transcript*, taking the place of Mr. Walter, the editor, who was sick.

On the seventeenth day of December, 1843, he married Elizabeth Blanchard Gragg, of Boston. During the sessions of the legislature of 1844 and of 1845, he reported the proceedings of the Massachusetts legislature, for the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. From April, 1844, to the end of the year, he was the editor of the *Boston Traveller*. From 1845 to 1849 he was commercial editor and reporter of local intelligence for the *Boston Atlas*. In July, 1849, he was appointed Inspector in the Custom House, and held the office till June, 1853. He then became connected with the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, in the same capacity as he had been with the *Atlas*, and continued in this position sixteen years, retiring in 1869, on account of ill health.

Dr. Palmer was fond of historical and genealogical researches. In 1851 he began to prepare the necrology of Harvard College (*ante*, xiv. 375), which was printed in the *Advertiser*, on commencement mornings, from that time to 1869. In 1870, he published it in the *Christian Register*. These biographical sketches had so much merit that in 1863 they were collected to that date, and published in an octavo volume of 536 pages. He was a member of the Historical Societies of New-York, Rhode-Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Maryland and Massachusetts. He became a resident member of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society in 1852, and was a most useful member to the end of his life. He was its first Historiographer, filling the office from 1856 to 1862; and from 1862 till his death, he was of the board of directors.

Dr. Palmer was marked by a peculiar gentleness of manner and sweetness of temper, which endeared him to all who knew him. He was patient under all circumstances, and charitable towards all. His industry was great, and he labored as long as his system would allow. A few years before his death his sight began to fail him, and with this his health declined till March 3, 1871, when he died. His wife and a daughter survive him.

CHARLES HENRY WOODWELL was born in Newburyport, March 18, 1828. He was son of David and Joanna (Cook) Woodwell. David Woodwell was fifth in descent from Matthew Woodwell, the great ancestor of the family, who died in Salem, Mass., in 1691.

Mr. Woodwell learned the art of printing in the office of the *Newburyport Herald*, where he worked as an apprentice four years and a half. At the age of twenty-one he came to Boston, where he worked in the capacity of compositor, proof reader and reporter, for the *Advertiser*, and for the *Post*. He served as private in one of the nine months regiments in the late civil war. He was war correspondent of the *Post* for some time, writing under the signature of "Prescott." In 1866 he resumed his connection with the *Advertiser*, and was its chief reporter till 1869, when he purchased, in connection with a partner, the Worcester *Evening Gazette*, which he assisted in editing till his death.

Mr. Woodwell joined the Franklin Typographical Society of Boston in 1851, and was its president three successive years; and at the time of his death was its treasurer. He was, also, treasurer of the Massachusetts Editors' and Publishers' Association. He was a worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Masonic Fraternity.

Mr. Woodwell was deeply attached to his profession. Whether as compositor, reporter or editor, he devoted his whole energy to his work, and became master of the art. His supremacy in these departments made him conspicuous among his associates.

Perhaps one of the most striking traits in his character, was his zeal for the public welfare of the Boston printers. To him, it is said, is mainly due the procuring of a beautiful printers' burial lot, at Mount Hope; the delivery, by the Hon. Edward Everett, of his great oration on Benjamin Franklin, at the Music Hall, by which the treasury of the Typographical Society was enriched several hundred dollars; and the procuring of the Preble Hall in Tremont street, for the use of that society.

Mr. Woodwell was prominent in every undertaking which contributed to the welfare of his fellow printers. By them he was held in the highest estimation.

Mr. Woodwell married, Sept. 15, 1853, Louisa Constant, dau. of Jacob Haskell, of Newburyport. She died April 30, 1856, leaving dau. Anne Eunice, who died April 21, 1857, aged nearly three years.

Mr. Woodwell died in Worcester, after a brief illness, Jan. 30, 1871, and was buried in Newburyport. His death was the occasion of the manifestation of a wide spread grief. His professional brethren united in showing, in every possible way, their sense of his merits, and their sense of bereavement. It has not fallen to any other man of his profession, within my recollection, to have received so many marks of respect and appreciation. For some weeks the public press continued to give to the world tributes to his memory.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Massachusetts, Wednesday, October 2d, 1872. A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Society's House, No. 18 Somerset street, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

Samuel H. Wentworth, Esq., the recording secretary, read the record of the proceedings of the preceding (September) meeting, which was approved.

John Ward Dean, the librarian, reported that during the month of September, 35 volumes, 1494 pamphlets, 1 continental bill, 5 views of old Boston framed and 4 maps had been presented to the society. The views of old Boston are the gift of D. Waldo Salisbury, Esq., and represent different views of Beacon hill and its excavations in 1811-12. They show great changes made in Boston in the vicinity of the State House. *One of the volumes is a manuscript genealogy of the Mason family, by the late Dr. T. W. Harris, beautifully copied by his son E. D. Harris, Esq., for the society. Of the pamphlets, 1145 have been presented by Alfred Mudge, Esq.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters of acceptance from six gentlemen who had been elected to membership.

The board of directors nominated one candidate as a resident and one as a corresponding member. They were elected.

Edward D. Boylston, Esq., of Amherst, N. H., read a paper on *The Hillsboro' County Congress of 1774 and 1775*. Among those present as listeners to the reading were Gen. Israel Hunt, the Hon. Samuel T. Worcester, the Hon. Charles H. Campbell, the president of the New-Hampshire senate, and the Rev. Samuel Lee, citizens of New-Hampshire, besides the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the Hon. Timothy Farrar, Samuel Batchelder, Esq., and others, natives of that state, but now citizens of Massachusetts.

The Hillsboro' congress of 1774 and 1775 has been frequently mentioned by New-Hampshire historians, but very vaguely, from the fact that all authentic records of its action were supposed to have been lost, so that historical writers were dependent on tradition or conjecture. Mr. Boylston, who has been engaged in writing a history of the town of Amherst, N. H., had placed at his disposal a box of old papers, formerly the property of Daniel Campbell, a member of the congress, but now of his grandson, the Hon. Charles H. Campbell. In this box the supposed irrecoverable records of the county congress were found, in the handwriting of Daniel Campbell. The reader of the essay quoted quite extensively from these documents, which have never appeared in print, from the fact that they have remained where the first owner filed them away, undisturbed, with the dust of a century settled down upon them. It appears that the first congress was held November 8, 1774, the second April 5, 1775, and the third May 24, 1775. If there was a fourth session, as some conjecture, the records of it have not yet been brought to light. The first session seems to have been called by the spontaneous action of the people, who found the king's magistrates to be inimical to their rights. Deprived thus of all courts of law and other civil tribunals, they found themselves, as they expressed it, in a "state of nature." Desirous to preserve law and order in their communities, and desirous also to coöperate efficiently with the action of

the continental congress in Philadelphia, the several towns sent delegates to Amherst, where the first congress was held in the court-house on the date above named. Before adjourning they appointed a committee of three with power to call another session when the emergency required it.

Subsequently a committee of safety, numbering fifteen, was appointed, and, until the organization of the present state government, this body was practically the government. The Hillsboro' congress, among other measures, adopted one for the thorough organization of the entire militia force, who were to meet once a week to drill. In this way they were prepared, after getting news of the battle of Lexington, to march instantly to the support of their brethren in arms. Many facts of historical interest were disclosed in the paper, for which a vote of thanks was passed by the society and a copy of the original documents asked for publication.

Thanks were also voted to Messrs. Mudge and Salisbury for their donations.

Boston, November 6. A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, President Wilder in the chair.

The recording secretary read the record of the proceedings at the October meeting, and it was approved.

The librarian reported donations to the society during the month of October of 42 printed volumes, 529 pamphlets, 1 map, 5 manuscripts, 19 broadsides and circulars, 1 engraving and 1 continental bill. Among these donations are the *Sacramento Daily Union* from 1857 to 1860, bound in 7 volumes, the gift of Francis Bush, Jr., Esq.; 18 books and pamphlets relating to the history of Minnesota, some of them rare, from J. Fletcher Williams, Esq., of St. Paul; and more than 300 pamphlets from Col. Albert H. Hoyt.

The corresponding secretary reported letters of acceptance from three gentlemen elected to membership, namely, two resident and one corresponding.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., the historiographer, read biographical sketches of two deceased members, namely, Martin B. Scott, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, and Oliver M. Whipple, Esq., of Lowell, Mass.

The directors nominated four candidates for resident membership, who were elected.

John H. Sheppard, Esq., read a paper on *The Progress of Civilization in the Nineteenth Century as compared with the two or three preceding Centuries.*

In comparing the progress of civilization of the nineteenth century with that of the two or three centuries which preceded, Mr. Sheppard gave a brief description of the state of society and suffering in the reigns of the Tudor and Stuart families, the excessive prerogative including more than twenty branches, the numerous capital offences (in 1790 amounting to 160), the misery of the poor, their travels and manner of living, the scarcity of newspapers and of schools, bad roads, absence of police in the great cities and many other deprivations, for there was then no middle class. In reviewing the nineteenth century and the great changes for the better within a hundred years, he spoke of the great inventions,—the steamship, the telegraph, the Atlantic cable, lucifer matches, the lighting of our houses and streets by gas, and improvements in agriculture, horticulture and pomology, in which he paid a high compliment to the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. He referred to the great increase in the duration of human life, so clearly demonstrated by Edward Jarvis, M.D., and to many valuable inventions in printing and photography, and to the telescope, etc. Among these he mentioned anæsthetics, and gave full credit to Dr. Morton as the first who introduced it to the world and became a benefactor of mankind. He said: "If an angel had come down, like him who stirred up the pool of Bethesda, and had made this gift to the human race, what hosannas would have followed him to heaven! But Dr. Morton met with little reward, and died a poor man." He referred to the savings banks and to the numerous religious and benevolent societies of the day, all incorporated, and observed, "Corporation is the fulcrum on which invention now moves the world." He concluded with a reference, among other things, to the arbitration between the United States and Great Britain in Geneva, pronouncing their award as the harbinger of peace, the joy of christianity, and the hope of all coming time.

The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Sheppard for his interesting and instructive paper.

Joseph Warren Tucker, Esq., of Boston, clerk of the First Church in Roxbury, presented for safe-keeping, in the society's fire-proof apartment, the earliest records of that church, which he did with the consent and approval of the pastor, the Rev.

George Putnam, D.D. Mr. Tucker prefaced his presentation with some remarks upon the peculiarities and value of the records, which contain many particulars not usually found in church records, showing often the families of church members and sometimes the place in England from which they emigrated. The Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., and others, made remarks confirming the value of the records.

On motion of Judge Warren, it was voted that the society gratefully receives the custody of the precious volume, and will deposit it in its safe for preservation and reference.

The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., presented, in behalf of Mrs. Charles W. Homer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a piece of the house in which Major Andre was confined before his execution.

The librarian presented from G. Symonds, Esq., town-clerk of Dorchester in Dorset, England, impressions from the whole series of municipal seals of that town, taken for this society at the suggestion of J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., during his recent visit to that place; and from Thomas C. Smith, Esq., of Boston, the ledger and day-book showing the subscribers and the cost of the frigate Boston, built originally by subscription, and transferred to the United States.

Thanks were voted to Messrs. Symonds, Smith, Bush, Williams and Hoyt, and to Mrs. Homer, for their valuable donations.

It was voted that the corresponding secretary transmit the votes of thanks to persons residing out of the United States, and the recording secretary to those in this country.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, the committee appointed last year to nominate officers, namely, Frederic Kidder, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., William B. Trask, Jeremiah Colburn, Col. A. H. Hoyt and William B. Towne, were chosen the nominating committee for this year.

It was voted that this committee be empowered to fill vacancies and to add to their number for the purpose of having the different sections of New-England represented on it.

Mr. Kidder, in behalf of the Register Club, presented the following list of names which the club recommended to the society for the committee on publication for the ensuing year, viz.:—Col. Albert Harrison Hoyt, John Ward Dean, William Blanchard Towne, Charles Wesley Tuttle and Capt. George Henry Preble; and they were unanimously elected as such.

Boston, December 4. A monthly meeting was held this day at the Society's House, at three o'clock, P.M., President Wilder in the chair.

The president after calling the meeting to order spake as follows:

Gentlemen, we shall be deemed guilty of delinquency, did we not record, in the proceedings of the day, some notice of that calamitous event which has visited our city since our last meeting, an event which will ever be remembered, not only in New-England but in the country and in the world. On the night of the ninth and the morning of the tenth of last month, a fire,—a tornado of fire, struck at the very heart of our city, where its wealth was the largest, where its strength and beauty were the greatest, where its granite and marble and iron warehouses seemed best ably to defy it. But after the short space of fifteen hours, sixty acres of buildings and \$70,000,000 in property were swept by that tidal wave of fire into the whirlpool of destruction. While we sympathize most deeply with those who have suffered in this disaster, many of whom are our own members who have contributed to the erection of this building, and while some valuable collections of books and art-treasure have been lost, let us render thanks to the Giver of all Good that he has preserved all the public libraries of the city and their buildings, and has permitted us once more to assemble in safety under our own roof. In acknowledgment of these mercies, I will call upon the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., to address the Throne of Grace. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Paige.

The recording secretary then read the record of the proceedings of the previous meeting, which was approved.

The librarian's report showed that in November there had been received 57 printed volumes, 765 pamphlets, 3 manuscript volumes, 12 manuscripts, 9 broadsides and 2 curiosities, all of historical value and interest.

Charles W. Tuttle, Esq., assistant historiographer, read a biographical sketch, prepared by the Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of the late Hon. Stephen T. Farwell, a resident member.

The board of directors nominated the Hon. Caleb Cushing, LL.D., and the Hon. Nathan Clifford, LL.D., for honorary membership, and they were unanimously elected.

The president read the following letter from Samuel Batchelder, Esq., of Cambridge, accompanying a donation to the society of the following valuable books and documents :

Cambridge, November 29, 1872.

DEAR SIR,

I send for the *Historic, Genealogical Society*, Thirty-two volumes of bound Newspapers, comprising—

The Repertory from 1813 to 1827,	14
Chronicle and Patriot from 1832 to 1838,	7
Christian Register,	3
Farmer's Cabinet,	2
National Intelligencer from 1811 to 1816, including the whole period of the war of 1812, when the city of Washington was taken by the British, and their printing office burnt,	6
	<u>32</u>

The boxes also contain a miscellaneous collection of pamphlets, some of which may be worth preserving ; among them you will find many early reports and Journals of Congress, and reports to the British Parliament on various subjects.

The collection of New-Hampshire Laws and Documents consists of—

First.—One volume folio, printed in 1771, containing the Laws of the Province of New-Hampshire up to that time.

Second.—One volume folio, beginning with the proceedings of a Congress held at Exeter, January 5, 1776, to establish a form of government according to the resolve of the Continental Congress, passed November 3d, 1775. The Congress at Exeter established a form of government consisting of a House of Representatives and Council, by whose authority the Laws were enacted until the 17th of April, 1784 ; after which time the Constitution of 1784 went into operation, establishing a government consisting of a Governor, Senate and House of Representatives as at present, who held their first meeting, and organized the government under the Constitution of 1784, at Concord, June 3d, 1784. The Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives to March, 1786, and the Laws passed up to that time, are contained in this volume.

Thirdly.—From June, 1786, to 1801, the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives were printed in duodecimo, and are contained in 14 volumes.

Fourthly.—After that time the Journals of both Houses were printed in octavo—a set of these Journals nearly complete as far as 1820, some of them unbound, are also included.

Fifthly.—There is also a set of various editions of the Laws printed in 1789, 1792, 1805 and 1815. The last was printed under the care of Judge Smith. In the publication of these several editions, it was customary to omit such acts as had been repealed or were not in force at the time of the publication of the several volumes. I have therefore

Sixthly, collected in three volumes, with much care, the laws passed at each session, and printed at the close of the session from 1792 to 1821, which comprised the whole legislative history of New-Hampshire for that period. One volume contains the acts from 1792 to 1805. One volume those from 1805 to 1814. One volume those from 1815 to 1821.

Very sincerely yours,

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder,

SAM'L BATCHELDER.

President of the *N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society*.

The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Batchelder for his large and very valuable donation, and it was also voted that his letter be entered at length upon the records.

C. W. Tuttle, Esq., called attention to a curiosity which had been brought into the hall for exhibition, it being a huge rusty iron bar, long enough to extend across a wide door, and having a lock and chain attached. It had been sent in by Mr. J. B. Stearns, of Boston, who had procured it from the site of the old French fortress of Louisbourg, Cape Breton. In the absence of Mr. Stearns, Mr. Tuttle made a statement of the circumstances under which it was found, and said that from the known geography of the place the relic was undoubtedly the inner fastening of what was known as the "Queen's Gate" of that fortress. This fortress was a work of great strength, built by the French to secure the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Work was begun on it in 1720, and continued till 1745, during which time the outlay amounted to £1,200,000, and it was still incomplete. A considera-

ble share of the material was purchased by the French in New-England, and it is quite possible that this bar may have been the work of a Boston blacksmith. In 1745, during the war between England and France, the fortress was captured by an expedition sent out from New-England. By the treaty of peace, it was, however, restored to the French, who held it till 1758, when it was again captured by the English. In 1760 great anxiety was felt by the administration of William Pitt, lest it might again fall into the hands of the French, and, through his influence, orders were given for its destruction. This work was entrusted to Admiral Byron, the grandfather of Lord Byron, who accomplished it after several months' labor, the last blast being fired October 17, 1760. The lock attached to the bar has the bolt in position, showing that the gate was blown up as it stood, with the lock unturned.

The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Stearns for the exhibition, and to Mr. Tuttle for his interesting remarks.

Stephen M. Allen, Esq., then read a paper on *Clayborne's Rebellion in Maryland*. It was based upon the manuscript notes of the late Sebastian F. Streeter, Esq., of Baltimore, secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, well known as one of the most thorough and careful investigators of American history. This rebellion dates from the year 1635, and was mainly a struggle between Clayborne and his party, who had certain grants from the king, and Lord Baltimore, who held the Maryland charter, for the possession of the island of Kent in Chesapeake bay. The fortunes of the two contending parties often fluctuated. In one instance Clayborne's party was captured, and, though he escaped to Virginia, his lieutenant, Thomas Smith, was held and executed. In 1644, Calvert, who was Lord Baltimore's vice-governor, was captured by Clayborne and his party, and expelled from the territory. Calvert made it too hot for him finally, and Clayborne retired to a place within the limits of Virginia which he called New Kent. Clayborne was afterwards secretary of the colony of Virginia, and appears to have been held in high esteem there. The real jurisdiction of some of the territory thus disputed more than two hundred years ago is not yet settled, and commissioners of Virginia and Maryland are now engaged in settling the boundary line.

At the close of the paper Mr. Allen presented to the society, in behalf of Mrs. Streeter, the manuscript of her husband relative to Clayborne's Rebellion, from which Mr. Allen had compiled his paper. Thanks were voted to Mr. Allen for his instructive paper, and to Mrs. Streeter for her very valuable donation.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the society was held at their rooms in Brunswick, July 11, 1872.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year :

President—The Hon. Edward E. Bourne, LL.D.

Vice-President—The Hon. James W. Bradbury, LL.D.

Recording Secretary—A. S. Packard, D.D.

Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. S. F. Dike, D.D.

Standing Committee—Leonard Woods, D.D., LL.D., A. D. Wheeler, D.D., the Hon. Wm. G. Barrows, the Hon. C. J. Gilman, Pres. J. L. Chamberlain.

Publishing Committee—Dr. Leonard Woods, Dr. A. D. Wheeler, Dr. A. S. Packard, Prof. J. B. Sewall and Gen. John M. Brown.

Treasurer—The Hon. Marshall Cram.

Auditors—The Hon. Wm. G. Barrows and B. C. Bailey.

The following gentlemen from different parts of the state were chosen to supply vacancies :

The Hon. Charles Danforth, of Gardiner, one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court; Albert G. Tenney, Brunswick; Philip H. Brown, Portland; the Rev. Daniel Austin, Kittery; William H. Clifford, Portland; the Hon. Lewis Barker, Bangor; the Hon. Noah Woods, Bangor; Frank L. Dingley, Auburn; Owen St. C. O'Brien; Chas. W. Roberts, Bangor; Samuel F. Humphrey, Bangor; William B. Lapham, M.D., Augusta; the Hon. Sydney Perham, Gov. of the state, Paris; the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, Portland. The Rev. President Frank Sewall, and Prof. Thomas B. Moses, Urbana, Ohio; Edward P. Weston, Lake Forest, Ill.; Jairus W. Terry, Salem, Wis., and John C. Dodge, Cambridge, Mass., were chosen corresponding members.

After the disposal of business matters, the society adjourned to the chemical lecture room, Adams's Hall, Bowdoin College, for the literary exercises appropriate to the semi-centennial of the society, where the society assembled with their friends, the President, Judge Edward E. Bourne, LL.D., in the chair, who made some

remarks on the work of the society in rescuing from oblivion ancient records and papers, illustrating his position by facts which had recently fallen under his own observation while investigating the records of York county.

A paper was read by the Recording Secretary, Prof. A. S. Packard, on the history of the society and its work, with an extended notice of the late Hon. William Willis, LL.D., a former president of the society.

Owen St. C. O'Brien, the secretary of the Pemaquid Association, having communicated the wish of that association that the society would formally express its approval of the design to erect a monument on the spot which may be regarded as the "beginnings" of New-England, on motion of R. K. Sewall, a resolution was adopted cordially expressing such approval. The mover sustained the resolution by a series of facts relating to the earliest history of that part of our coast, and affording evidence of the occupancy of Monhegan and Pemaquid at the opening of the 17th century.

The president added a quotation from "The early history of New-England, by Increase Mather, written in 1676":—"a relation of the first troubles in N. E. by reason of the Indians," the first paragraph tending to establish the same point. Dr. Leonard Woods followed with remarks on evidence of a very early settlement at Pemaquid.

Gen. John M. Brown offered remarks on the future work of the society, particularly in rescuing and preserving facts of local history, as had been done in regard to Pemaquid, and then of correcting erroneous impressions made by the earlier histories of New-England. The Hon. J. W. Bradbury, LL.D., followed on the same general subject.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the N. H. Historical Society was held in Concord, N. H., June 12, 1872. P. B. Cogswell was elected secretary *pro tem*.

In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Bouton, the report of the corresponding secretary was read by Joseph B. Walker, and accepted.

On motion of John A. Harris, a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Wm. Prescott for the donation of valuable papers made by him to the society; also to John J. and Samuel N. Bell, for valuable papers of the late Judge Bell, presented by them to the society.

The report of the treasurer was read and accepted.

J. B. Walker, from the committee on remodelling of the society's building, made a verbal report concerning the improvements now in progress, which was accepted.

Remarks in reference to the proper care of libraries were made by William B. Towne, who offered to be one of any number of gentlemen to give \$100 each for a fund, the income of which should be expended for the support of a librarian.

John J. Bell, from the publishing committee, made a verbal report, recommending that the proceedings of the society should be printed and circulated among the members by the publishing committee, which recommendation was adopted on motion of John M. Shirley.

Dr. Bouton was excused from serving on the committee on the Bradley Monument, and the Hon. Moses Humphrey was elected to fill the vacancy.

Remarks in reference to certain minerals and geological specimens, belonging to the society, were made by Messrs. J. B. Walker and John A. Harris, and the subject of disposing of them was referred to the committee on reports, etc.

Mr. Towne, from the committee on nominations, reported the following list of officers, and they were elected:

President—The Hon. Charles H. Bell.

Vice-Presidents—The Hon. William L. Foster, John M. Shirley, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D.

Recording Secretary—P. B. Cogswell.

Publishing Committee—William L. Foster, John J. Bell, Samuel C. Eastman.

Standing Committee—Joseph B. Walker, Ebenezer S. Towle, Enoch Gerrish.

Auditing Committee—Abel Hutchins, John A. Harris.

Mr. Pike, from the committee on new members, reported the following, who were elected:

Honorary Members—Joseph L. Chester, London, England; Charles B. Goodrich, Increase N. Tarbox, Marshall P. Wilder, Luther L. Holden, Boston, Mass.; George A. Marden, Lowell, Mass.; Samuel F. Humphrey, Bangor, Me.

Active Members—W. W. Bailey, Virgil C. Gilman, Samuel T. Worcester, Orrin C. Moore, Cornelius V. Dearborn, Edward Spalding, Frank A. McKean, Nashua;

David Cross, Joseph W. Fellows, Lewis W. Clark, Clinton W. Stanley, Manchester; James W. Emery, Albert R. Hatch, Portsmouth; Joshua G. Hall, George T. Day, Dover; Albert Smith, Peterborough; H. S. Cummings, Exeter; George Olcott, Charlestown; George H. Marsten, William G. Carter, Charles F. Stewart, Jacob H. Gallinger, John H. Albin, Francis A. Fiske, Edward Dow, Concord; George F. Beede, Fremont; the Rev. Josiah G. Davis, Amherst; Clinton S. Averill, Bainbridge Wadleigh, Milford; I. K. Gage, Fisherville; Charles S. Faulkner, Keene; Josiah C. Eastman, Hampstead.

At the evening session the Rev. Dr. Cummings, the Hon. W. L. Foster, the Hon. Sylvester Dana, were appointed to prepare memorial notices of President Nathan Lord, of Hanover, Prof. Dyer H. Sanborn, of Hopkinton, and Prof. John S. Woodman, of Hanover.

The society repaired to the Representatives' Hall, about 8 o'clock, P. M., where the Rev. Dr. I. N. Tarbox, of Boston, delivered a very interesting and instructive address upon the Early History of Dartmouth College. A fine oil painting of the Rev. Samson Occom, the first Indian minister who visited England, was exhibited; also a sermon preached by him, and a Greek Testament which formerly belonged to him, both now owned in Concord.

NOTE.—By a letter from the Rev. Dr. Bouton, we learn that this society has, during the past season, refitted the building recently purchased for their use, arranging the two upper stories with alcoves for the library and making it fire proof. By the liberal contribution of members and friends, the entire cost has been paid.—[EDITOR.]

VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Vermont Historical Society was holden in the general committee room at the State House, in Montpelier, on Tuesday afternoon, October 8, 1872, and was called to order by the Rev. William H. Lord, D.D., president.

Col. Herman D. Hopkins presented the annual report of the treasurer, which was adopted.

The Hon. Charles Reed presented the annual report of the librarian, which was adopted.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were elected members of the society:

Gilbert A. Davis, Reading; Col. Wheelock G. Veazey, Rutland; Col. Kittredge Haskins, Brattleboro'; Z. V. K. Willson, Esq., Rutland; E. J. Ormsbee, Esq., Brandon; Hon. Barnes Frisbie, Poultney; A. M. Caverly, M.D., Pittsford; Orel Cook, M.D., Mendon; the Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, Jamaica; Hiram A. Huse, Randolph; Henry Bean, Northfield; William A. Colwell, Georgia; David L. Field, Milton; the Rev. J. Copeland, Waterbury; the Hon. George Ballard, Fairfax; Henry A. Harmon, Bennington; L. Howard Kellogg, Benson; the Rev. Alfred Stevens, Westminster.

On motion of the Hon. Hiland Hall, the president appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Hiland Hall, Henry Clark, Charles Dewey, who reported the following list of candidates, who were duly elected:

President—William H. Lord, D.D., Montpelier.

Vice-Presidents—The Hon. James Barrett, Woodstock; the Hon. Hoyt H. Wheeler, Jamaica; Luther L. Dutcher, Esq., St. Albans.

Recording Secretary—Hiram A. Huse, Montpelier.

Corresponding Secretaries—The Hon. George G. Benedict, Burlington; Orville S. Bliss, Georgia.

Treasurer—Col. Herman D. Hopkins, Montpelier.

Librarian—The Hon. Charles Reed, Montpelier.

Board of Curators—Henry Clark, Rutland; the Hon. John R. Cleveland, Brookfield; the Hon. Russell S. Taft, Burlington; the Hon. Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; the Hon. E. P. Walton, Montpelier; M. C. Edmunds, M.D., Weston; Col. Kittredge Haskins, Brattleboro'.

The president announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

Printing and Publishing Committee—Hiland Hall, Bennington; E. P. Walton, Montpelier; Charles Reed, Montpelier.

On Library and Cabinet—P. D. Bradford, Northfield; Charles S. Smith, Montpelier; Russell S. Taft, Burlington.

On Finance—Charles Dewey, Montpelier; Charles Reed, Montpelier; Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.

Miss Abby M. Hemenway, of Burlington, in a pleasant letter, presented to the society an autograph letter of George Washington to James Madison, dated nearly

one hundred years ago, and covering four pages of letter-paper; also, two bound volumes of her *Vermont Gazetteer*. Miss Hemenway was elected an honorary member of the society.

On motion of Hon. Hiland Hall, it was voted that the Rev. William H. Lord, D.D., president of the society, be invited to prepare a paper on the "Haldimand papers," to be read at the next meeting of the society.

On motion of the Hon. E. P. Walton, it was voted that Henry Swan Dana, of Woodstock, be invited to prepare a paper on the origin of the names of the counties and towns in Vermont.

On motion of Henry Clark, it was voted that the Hon. James Barrett, of Woodstock, be invited to prepare a paper on the Life and Services of the late Hon. Loyal O. Kellogg, of Benson.

On motion of Henry Clark, it was voted that the next annual meeting be held in Rutland, on the second Tuesday in October, 1873 (provided that no session of the legislature is convened).

On motion of the Hon. Julius Converse, the society adjourned to meet in the Representatives' Hall, at 2 o'clock, P.M., to listen to the annual address by the Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, of New-York.

EVENING.—The society met in the hall of the house of representatives, where also assembled a large audience of ladies and gentlemen.

After prayer by the Rev. Alfred Stevens, of Westminster, the Rev. William H. Lord, D.D., president of the society, in a happy and pertinent manner introduced the Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, of New-York, who proceeded to answer the question, "who took Ticonderoga?"

It was a most interesting and thoroughly prepared review or *résumé* of the operations and events which culminated in the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen: without doubt, in the main, the most accurate presentation of the history of its capture that has ever been made, as Mr. Chittenden had omitted no research for facts bearing upon the subject. It had the close and gratified attention of the audience for nearly two hours.

At the conclusion of the address, Henry Clark offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Vermont Historical Society are eminently due to the Hon. L. E. Chittenden for the repeated pleasure he has afforded them in listening to his able and eloquent defence of Vermont's great hero, Ethan Allen.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting (the sixtieth) of this society was held at their hall, in the city of Worcester, Mass., on Monday, the 21st of October, 1872, at 11 o'clock, the Hon. Stephen Salisbury the president in the chair.

The report of the council embodied a history of the doings of the society during the preceding half year, in which was given a most satisfactory exhibit of the substantial prosperity and usefulness of the society, as evinced in its financial condition, the rapid increase of its library and other collections, and the constant use made of its books by authors of volumes and other public writers. Among their own members, several have given valuable productions to the public, of which the "*History of the Rise of the Republic of the United States*," by the Hon. Richard Frothingham, is specially to be commended. The society has caused to be put in type about one half of the new and enlarged edition of "*The History of Printing*" by Isaiah Thomas, the founder of the society. That will be one of the most important works ever printed in this country.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Nathaniel Paine, showed the state of the several funds of the society to be as follows:

Librarian's and Gen. Fund,	\$28,958 99	Isaac Davis Fund,	\$679 12
Collection and Research Fund,	14,157 08	Lincoln Legacy Fund,	1,152 20
Bookbinding Fund,	10,167 84		
Publishing Fund,	10,123 77	Total,	\$75,845 23
Salisbury Building Fund,	10,606 23		

The librarian, Mr. Samuel F. Haven, reported that during the last six months the library had received by gift, 317 books, 2,941 pamphlets, 4 volumes of newspapers, and 111 unbound newspapers, besides a small addition by purchase and exchange.

The Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester (who presented an interesting paper upon "The Star-Spangled Banner and National Airs"), was re-elected president of the society, with the following named officers as assistants:

Vice Presidents—The Hon. Benj. F. Thomas, LL.D., of Boston, and Mr. James Lenox, of New-York.

Council—The Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., Worcester; the Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, M.D., Boston; Mr. Samuel F. Haven, Worcester; the Rev. Edw. E. Hale, Boston; Joseph Sargent, M.D., Worcester; Charles Deane, LL.D., Cambridge; the Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D., Worcester; the Hon. Richard Frothingham, LL.D., Charlestown; the Hon. Henry Chapin, Worcester; the Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, LL.D., Hartford.

Secretary of Foreign Correspondence—The Hon. Chas. Sumner, LL.D., Boston.

Secretary of Domestic Correspondence—The Hon. Emory Washburn, LL.D., Cambridge.

Recording Secretary—Col. John D. Washburn, Worcester.

Treasurer—Mr. Nathaniel Paine.

Committee of Publication—Mr. Samuel F. Haven, Worcester; the Rev. Edward E. Hale, Boston; Charles Deane, LL.D., Cambridge.

Auditors—The Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., Worcester; the Hon. Ebenezer Torrey, Fitchburg.

The president called attention to the fact that the inscription on the tomb of John Smith, in St. Sepulchre's Church, London, was becoming obliterated, and it was proposed that a mural tablet, with the old inscription, should be placed in that church, at the expense of the members of the society. The matter was referred to the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar and Mr. S. F. Haven, with power to act.

After the reading of Mr. Salisbury's interesting paper and the presentation of some curious communications, autographs, &c., by members of the society, and remarks thereon, the society adjourned.

NEW-HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The public meetings of this society are four in number, and are held for the year 1872-3, on the second Monday of December, January, February and March.

At the annual meeting held at the society's rooms on Monday evening Nov. 25, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :

President—Henry White.

Vice-President—The Rev. E. E. Beardsley.

Treasurer—Nathan Peck.

Secretary—Franklin B. Dexter.

And an advisory committee of eight directors.

THE NEW-LONDON COUNTY (CONN.) HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the society was held in New-London, Monday, Nov. 25th. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, which showed the society to be in an excellent condition financially. Quite a number of donations had been received during the year from different individuals. The following officers were elected :

President—La Fayette S. Foster.

Vice-Presidents—Charles J. McCurdy, Ashbel Woodward, Francis B. Loomis.

Advisory Committee—Thomas P. Field, Hiram P. Arms, Henry P. Haven, William H. Potter, John T. Wait, George W. Goddard, Henry J. Gallup, J. George Harris, Richard A. Wheeler, Thomas Shipman, James Griswold, John W. Stedman, Daniel Lee, Hiram Willey, Leydard Bill, George Pratt, Ralph Wheeler.

Secretary—John P. C. Mather.

Treasurer—William H. Rowe.

Geo. Pratt then delivered the annual address, on "The Privateers of the Revolution," which was listened to with great interest by those present. He commenced by alluding to the first naval conflict of the Revolution, and to the seizure of the brig Nancy, in July, 1775, by Capt. Robert Niles, of Norwich. Capt. Niles was placed in command of the first commissioned armed vessel, the Spy, of Norwich; though the first armed vessel taken by Connecticut, if not the first taken in the war, was the 20 gun vessel taken on the lake by the Ticonderoga expedition, to the command of which, with the rest of the fleet on the lake, Jeremiah Halsey, of Preston, grandfather of Jeremiah Halsey, of Norwich, was appointed.

Mr. Pratt then detailed the connection of Thomas Mumford of Groton with the Ticonderoga expedition, and with the fitting out of privateers from New-London, using extracts and illustrations from the papers of Mr. Mumford in his possession.

The efforts of Silas Deane and others before the first continental congress to get the naval station fixed at New-London were alluded to, and it was shown that the first armed vessels of congress were there equipped. The correspondence of Mr. Mumford with the West Indies, his directions to his captains, the prize lists and shipping papers of the privateers were read to illustrate the manner and extent of the business, and with a general summary of the deeds of the county in the Revolution the address closed.

The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Pratt for his address, and a copy of it was requested for publication.

The seal adopted by the society, the device of which was reported by Ledyard Bill, has a representation of the Thames river from the western bank, a wharf and schooner in the foreground, Groton monument rising on the opposite bank, and a canoe with two Indians crossing the stream.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The New-England Society held an annual meeting on the evening of Dec. 13, 1872. The annual report was submitted by President Cowdin. It strongly recommends the project of an erection of a permanent building commensurate with the importance of such an institution. The report of the finance committee shows that the assets were \$37,800, while the records of the year show larger receipts, larger membership and a larger permanent fund than ever before. The charity committee report that they have visited 313 persons at a cost of \$266.72.

The following-named officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President—Eliot C. Cowdin.

First Vice-President—Isaac H. Bailey.

Second Vice-President—Col. William Borden.

Directors—Dorman B. Eaton, William H. Lee, William H. Fogg, Levi P. Morton, Daniel F. Appleton, Parker Handy, James C. Porter, George Walker, Josiah M. Fiske, Charles G. Landon, Charles L. Tiffany, Richard Butler, Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. E. W. Lambert, George F. Baker, Alfred S. Hatch.

Treasurer—Luther B. Wyman.

Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

A committee was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the loss of the society in the death of Horace Greeley.

BOOK-NOTICES.

Wilmington, North Carolina, Past, Present and Future. History of its Harbor, with Detailed Reports of the Work for Improving and Restoring the same, now being conducted by the United States Government, Resources and Advantages as an Entrepot for the Western Cities, Harbor of Refuge and Coaling Depot for Navy and Merchant Marine. Published by order of the Chamber of Commerce. Wilmington, N. C. : J. A. Engelhard, Printer. 1872. 8vo. pp. 84.

Annual Reports of the Municipal Officers of the City of Wilmington, N. C., for the Fiscal Year beginning January 10th, 1871, and ending January 9th, 1872. Wilmington, N. C. : S. G. Hall, Printer. 1872. 8vo. pp. 45.

The first of these pamphlets contains many valuable documents upon the subjects indicated in the title. The principal report in the second pamphlet is that of the Hon. Silas N. Martin, mayor of Wilmington, 1871-2. It shows with great clearness the financial, industrial and sanitary condition of the metropolis of North Carolina, a state whose prospects are most cheering, and which is destined to make great advances in material prosperity in the next quarter of a century. The first pamphlet is anonymous, but we presume that Mr. Martin, to whom we are indebted for copies of both pamphlets, is the compiler.

J. W. D.

The Bristol County Directory and History for 1872: containing a Classified List of Professions, Trades and Mercantile Pursuits, arranged Alphabetically for each City and Town; also containing Historical and Descriptive Sketches, with a Register of Societies, Town Officers, etc., and a Full List of the Manufacturing Companies and Corporations in the County of Bristol, Massachusetts. Compiled, Printed and Published by DEAN DUDLEY, No. 8 Congress Square. Boston: 1872. 8vo. pp. 240, 88.

Brief Sketches of Freetown, Fall River and Fairhaven. By EBENEZER WEAVER PEIRCE. Boston: Printed for the Author, by Dean Dudley. 1872. 8vo. pp. 26.

The present issue of the *Bristol County Directory* contains, besides a business directory, a greater amount of historical matter relative to that county than any other publication that we can call to mind, much of which has never before appeared in print. There are historical sketches of each of the nineteen cities and towns, some of which are quite lengthy. Eight of these sketches have been contributed by Gen. Peirce, of Freetown, namely, the three reprinted in the pamphlet whose title is given above, and those of Acushnet, Dighton, Somerset, Swansea and Westport. The sketches of the other towns, namely, Attleborough, Berkley, Dartmouth, Easton, Mansfield, New-Bedford, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk and Taunton, have been furnished by the Rev. Enoch Sanford, the Hon. John Daggett, the Rev. Mortimer Blake, D.D., and Jonathan Chaffin, Esq., or compiled from authentic sources by the editor. Mr. Dudley announces that the book will be reproduced with great improvements and entirely new matter in two or three years. He deserves great praise for the pains he has taken to preserve the local history of the places of which he publishes directories.

A small edition of the pamphlet by Gen. Peirce has been reprinted, for private distribution, with the type set for the directory. J. W. D.

Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College deceased during the Academic Year ending in July, 1872, including the Record of a few who died a short time previous, hitherto unreported (presented at the Meeting of the Alumni July 10th, 1872). No. 2 of the *Second Printed Series* and No. 31 of the *whole Record*. [New-Haven, Conn.: 1872.] 8vo. pp. 30.

The first number of the *Record*, printed in 1860, was noticed at the time of its appearance (REGISTER, vol. xiv. 375). Since then one volume of 389 pages (1860-70) has been completed, and two numbers of a second issued. We believe this College was the first to prepare annual obituaries of deceased graduates, and the first also to issue them in pamphlet form. The biographical sketches must have cost a great deal of labor, as most of them are very complete as to facts and dates. J. W. D.

A Desire for Heaven. A Sermon preached on Sunday, September 3, 1871. By C. D. BRADLEE, Pastor of the "Church of the Redeemer," Boston. Printed, not Published. Boston: Press of John Wilson and Son. 1871. 12mo. pp. 16.

Farewell: A Sermon Preached on Sunday, April 21st, 1872. By C. D. BRADLEE, Pastor of the "Church of the Redeemer." Boston. A Slight Sketch of the "Church of the Redeemer." Printed, not Published. Boston: Press of John Wilson and Son. 12mo. pp. 13.

Christ All in All: A Sermon preached at the "Church of the Good Samaritan," September 1st, 1872 (First Sermon at the Beginning of a Temporary Pastorship of said Church). By C. D. BRADLEE, Late Pastor of the "Church of the Redeemer." Boston: Press of John Wilson and Son. 1872. 12mo. pp. 13.

The author entitles the first of these pamphlets: "A Sermon of Comfort for all who were made Mourners by the Terrible Disaster at Revere, Saturday Evening, Aug. 26, 1871, with special mention of the late Dr. Ezra S. Gannett." He has words of cheer and sympathy for the mourners, and truthfully sketches the mental portrait of his revered friend Dr. Gannett.

The other pamphlets mark the close of Mr. Bradlee's ministry to one church and the beginning of his ministrations to another. In the Farewell Sermon, where he gives a history of the Church of the Redeemer, of which he was the first and only pastor, he pays a cordial tribute to the friends who have assisted him in his labors in the parish and Sabbath school. In the last sermon Mr. Bradlee lays down his creed, which appears to be, like that of Dr. Gannett, "midway between the rationalism and evangelical tendencies of the present day."

The works are suggestive of thought, and are eloquently expressed. J. W. D.

Descendants of George Hubbard, from 1600 to 1872. By LUTHER PRESCOTT HUBBARD. New-York: L. P. Hubbard, 80 Wall Street. 1871. 8vo. pp. 34.

A Family History; Johnson, Stewart, Wilson, Bowers. Washington: Gibson Brothers, Printers. 1872. 8vo. pp. 17.

Memorial Record. In Memory of [the] Hon. Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, Mass. A Funeral Discourse by [the] Rev. Evarts Scudder. With an Appendix, containing Obituary Notices of the Press; Resolutions and Proceedings of the Berkshire Bar; and Dedictory Exercises of Julia Sumner Hall. Bridgeport, Conn.: Gould & Stiles. 1871. 8vo. pp. 74.

The Hubbard genealogy is confined to a few lines, but is very full as to facts and dates, in those lines. It is embellished with several photographs. The second pamphlet, by Winslow M. Watson, Esq., was written, we are told, "to commemorate the remarkable virtues of the families from which Mrs. Bowers [who died at Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1872, aged 94] was descended, maternally and paternally, of whose rare excellence she was herself a signal example, and to furnish some sketches of the family of her husband," a prominent one in Bristol county, Mass. Mrs. Bowers's mother was Mrs. Martha Wilson, whose life is found in Mrs. Ellett's *Women of the Revolution*. The title-page of the third pamphlet will answer for its table of contents. The Hon. Increase Sumner, a son of Daniel and Hannah (Watson) Sumner (*ante*, ix. 305), was a prominent citizen of Great Barrington, and at his death, Jan. 27, 1871, held the office of judge of the district court. Julia Sumner Hall, built by him as a memorial of a favorite daughter who died at the age of twenty-five, in 1864, was dedicated as a public hall, June 28, 1871.

J. W. D.

Genealogy of the Allen and Witter Families; among the Early Settlers of this Continent and their Descendants. By ASA W. ALLEN. Salem, O.: Printed by Luther W. Smith. 1872. 12mo. pp. 251. With a portrait of the author.

Of this book 150 pages are devoted to the Allen family, and 18 pages to the Witter. A large portion of the rest of the book is taken up with an essay on The Early Settlers of this Country. There seems to be little attempt to form regular genealogies by connecting the different individuals; and few dates of birth, death and marriages are given. Much material for future genealogists is, however, preserved here; and persons of the name will no doubt be interested in the work. Those wishing copies can procure them of the author, A. W. Allen, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, who will mail them for \$1.25 and the postage.

J. W. D.

Sheets from an Essay toward an Indian Bibliography, an Extract from a Catalogue of Books relating to the History of the American Indians, in the Library of THOMAS W. FIELD. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Successors to Charles Scribner & Company. 1872.

This catalogue will be especially valuable to American historical students, and will of course be found in all public, and in almost all private libraries. The annotations are full and concise.

Who will undertake to give us a catalogue, on the plan here used, of all original books, pamphlets, papers and memoirs, relating in the whole or in part to the history of what is now the United States? Such a work need not be very voluminous, and could be prepared in four or five years by an industrious and competent person. Such a work would sell, for it is needed.

The Norsemen in the West; or, America before Columbus. A Tale. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, Author of "The Iron Horse, or Life on the Line;" "The Floating Light of the Goodwin Sands;" "The Lifeboat: a Tale of our Coast Heroes;" "Erling the Bold;" "Shifting Winds: a Tough Yarn;" "The Lighthouse: being the story of a great Fight between Man and the Sea;" "Gascoyne," &c. &c. With Illustrations. London: James Nisbet & Co., 21 Berners street. New-York: T. Nelson & Sons. 1872. 12mo. pp. viii. and 406. [For sale by A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston. Price \$1.75.]

Mr. Ballantyne has an established reputation for skill in weaving historical facts and incidents, natural phenomena, and the most interesting and important details of the various trades, arts and callings of life into agreeable and instructive stories. His books are healthy and true to nature.

The volume under notice is founded upon certain well authenticated Icelandic *sagas*, which, it is agreed by those who have given the subject the most careful and intelligent study, relate to a series of voyages by the Northmen to the east coast of North America between the years 986 and 1027. The author follows very closely Mr. Laing's translation of "The Heimskringla, or Chronicles of the Kings of Norway," and confines himself to voyages from Greenland to what the Northmen called Vinland or Vineland, supposed to be the southern parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and more particularly the regions about Narragansett and Buzzard Bays.

We would suggest to Mr. Ballantyne that his use of the word *Norsemen* instead of Northmen is not correct. The word *Norse* was originally and properly applied to the patois spoken by the colonists from Norway who settled in the Orkney Islands and in the county of Caithness, Scotland, and afterward was the name of the dialect spoken by the peasantry of Norway. The original inhabitants of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and those of Iceland and Greenland were one people, who came, probably, from the regions about the Black Sea and the river Don. They first settled in that part of northern Europe called Denmark, but gradually spread over Norway and Sweden, and immigrants found their way to various islands in the northern ocean. The generic epithet or name for this people was, and is, *Scandinavians*. Their language was called, down to the close of the thirteenth century, the Danish tongue (*Dönsk tunga*), and was spread not only over Denmark, Norway and Sweden, but over northern Germany (Saxland), and over a part of England and Scotland. It was carried also to Iceland and Greenland, and this old Danish tongue was the language in which what is called "the flourishing historic literature of the north" had its rise and growth,—a field of study of the greatest interest.

These people, then,—the entire body of Scandinavians,—who spoke the *Dönsk tunga* or Don-ish tongue, were called Northmen, and it was Northmen who first came to the east coast of North America (not the *west* coast as Mr. Ballantyne has it).

History of Lexington, Kentucky,—Its Early Annals and Recent Progress, including Biographical Sketches and Personal Reminiscences of the Pioneer Settlers, Notices of Prominent Citizens, &c. &c. By GEORGE W. RANCH. Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co. 1872. 8vo. pp. vi. and 428. Large heavy paper, muslin cover, price \$4., by mail, prepaid.

Historically, geographically and socially, Lexington is one of the most interesting cities in America: with two or three exceptions none are more so. The era of her foundation, the character of the men who built her up, and protected her from destruction in her infancy, are historic. At one time, and for many years, she was the political, literary and commercial metropolis of "the great Northwest" of the United States. The men and women of Lexington have made her famous.

The author aimed to make a thorough and accurate local history. He has evidently succeeded, and produced a book which is written in good English, with proper reserve, and in good taste. It is a model in these respects.

The publishers have put the book into a very attractive dress, as to type, paper and binding.

Our Flag. Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America, with an Introductory Account of the Symbols, Standards, Banners and Flags of Ancient and Modern Nations. By GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1872. 8vo. pp. 535.

This book is dedicated "not to the living but to the dead; * * to the memory of those gallant spirits who by land or sea have fought and conquered, or fallen in defence of the banner it commemorates." It is the work of our associate,—one of the most able, meritorious and faithful officers of the navy, who by every act of his official or professional life has enlarged and perpetuated the record of useful and honorable service performed on sea and land by his predecessors of the name, and whose personal qualities have endeared him to his numerous friends in all parts of the country. Our readers have been too much indebted to Capt. Preble for valuable articles of a historical and genealogical nature to need any assurance that whatever he undertakes will be done thoroughly.

This is a full and exhaustive book. It is the result of more than twenty years' reading and research. The author informs us that more than a thousand volumes have been examined in the preparation of these memoirs, and the correspondence which such a work necessitated has been immense. The volume is profusely illustrated, and in part by colored plates; the illustrations being over one hundred in number. The letter-press is in handsome style, and Mr. Munsell has spared no pains to bring out the book in an attractive form. This edition of 500 copies was published by subscription.

It would be useless for us to attempt here to convey by analysis, or abstract, an adequate idea of the contents of the volume; that, perhaps, is sufficiently indicated by the title-page. It would seem as though there could be no fact or incident of moment relating to the history of the flag, which happened in this country, in foreign lands or on the ocean, in peace or in war, that has escaped the author's attention. Besides this, we have a learned and voluminous introductory chapter upon the flags, banners, and so forth, of all other countries, from the earliest ages down to the present day.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the range of the volume is very wide. We believe it will be found also to be accurate in dates, names and facts.

The book is an honor to the author, to the navy, and to the country at large, and ought to be republished so that it may be generally circulated; for, besides its historical interest, it is replete with illustrations of bravery, of patriotic devotion to public duty, and of private virtue, which, if rightly heeded, may be of the greatest service to the young and to the old in all parts of the country, among all classes of our people, in public as well as in private life.

A Manual of Ancient History. By M. E. THALHEIMER, formerly Teacher of History and Composition in the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. Wilson, Hinckle & Co., 137 Walnut street, Cincinnati. 28 Bond street, New-York. 8vo. pp. 376.

The study of ancient history is both a duty and a pleasure. A pleasure, because it reveals to us the fact that though the progress of the human race has been marked by vicissitudes of good and evil fortune, yet that, upon the whole, its progress has been an ascending, not a descending one. A duty, because no nation or people in its turn has begun its career at the highest point reached by any of its predecessors, in those respects that determine the civilization of an age or people, such as its art, science, morals, religion, industries and government; because, like the human individual, each has its period of infancy, maturity and decay, and so affords from its experiences to succeeding ages and peoples an endless variety of examples both for warning and encouragement. We need to know why and wherein they failed or succeeded.

Never, since history began to be a common study, have the opportunities been equal to the present for gaining a full, fair and comparatively just view of the past. The explorations of archaeologists, the discoveries of geographers and the investigations of critical scholars in all countries have reduced to fable much that has passed for truth, cleared up a great many uncertainties, and brought to light many hidden facts.

We had long needed a good school manual of ancient history; a work that should be based upon the advanced knowledge and opinions of the most intelligent

and critical students; that should be attractive in style, and free from political, religious and social prejudices.

Such a work we have before us. The author has used the labors of Niebuhr, Arnold, Bunsen, Mommsen, Rawlinson, Curtius and others, who stand among the best historical authorities.

Upon the point whether Miss Thalheimer has correctly reported and interpreted the facts included in that immense sphere of study called "Ancient History," we do not here undertake to determine. It is sufficient that high authority can be found for the substance of the book.

The language is generally simple, and free from idioms, and the author's meaning is always clear. The work is strikingly accurate in the minor details, showing that the editor and proof-reader were cognizant of the matter before them, and the book is elegantly printed. The colored maps and fine engravings add largely to the value and interest of the book, which, we doubt not, will become a general favorite as soon as its merits are known.

The Buckingham Family; or, the Descendants of Thomas Buckingham, One of the First Settlers of Milford, Conn. Compiled at the request of William A. Buckingham, of Norwich, Conn. By [the] Rev. F. W. CHAPMAN, A.M., Author of the Chapman Family; Pratt Family; Trowbridge Family, and Coitt Family; Member of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society; the Connecticut Historical Society; and the New-Haven Colony Historical Society. Hartford, Conn.: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard. 1872. 8vo. pp. 384.

In this volume we have a very modest genealogy of an old and influential Connecticut family. It is probable, if not certain, that all the Buckinghams in the country belong to the family descended from THOMAS who was in Boston in 1637; in New-Haven in 1638; and in Milford in 1639, where he settled. He was one of the company to which Eaton and Hopkins, Davenport and Prudden belonged, and one of "the seven pillars" of the church formed in the last named place, Aug. 22, 1639, of which the amiable and useful Prudden was pastor. He died while on a visit to Boston, in 1657 (later than Sept. 19th, the date of his will), about twenty years after his landing here.

We observe that Mr. Chapman gives credit to numerous members of the family for aid rendered by the loan of manuscript notes made independently of him and of each other. Such helps are of great advantage to the compiler of a genealogy in many and divers ways, not the least important of which is the greater certainty with which they enable him to make his statements.

The volume is well printed, furnished with good indexes and with several portraits, among which is an excellent likeness of the Hon. William A. Buckingham, who was governor of Connecticut from 1858 to 1866, and now holds the office of senator in the federal congress.

The Chandler Family. The Descendants of William and Annis Chandler, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., 1637. Collected by GEORGE CHANDLER, of Worcester, Mass. Printed for the Family. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son, 334 Washington street. 1872. 8vo. pp. xxvi. and 1212.

Dr. Chandler was long engaged in collecting the materials for this book; it was slowly and carefully printed, and subjected to very thorough revision as it went through the press. The edition consisted of 250 copies, of which all but 41 were consumed in the recent fire. The work was prepared and printed at the expense of Dr. Chandler, and we deeply sympathize with him in his loss. It is to be hoped that among the thousands whose names and history are here brought together, there will be found a sufficient number interested in the history of the family, and grateful enough to Dr. Chandler for his generous labors, to take the burden of reproducing the book upon themselves. Should they do so, they will of course be able to revise and correct any errors that may have escaped detection. If they should not do so, then the few volumes that remain will be memorials, not only of Dr. Chandler's great industry and pious interest in his ancestors and relatives, but also of the greatest conflagration that has ever afflicted Boston.

The Trowbridge Family; or, the Descendants of Thomas Trowbridge, One of the First Settlers of New-Haven, Conn. Compiled at the request of Thomas Rutherford Trowbridge, of New-Haven, Conn. By F. W. CHAPMAN, A.M. * * * * New-Haven: Punderson, Crisand & Co., Printers and Lithographers. 1872. 8vo. pp. 462.

The Trowbridge family is not a large one, and nearly all, if not all, who bear the name in this country, are descended from THOMAS, who came from Taunton, Somersetshire, England, to America, not later than 1636, perhaps as early as 1634, and settled in Dorchester, Mass.; and in 1638 or 1639 removed to New-Haven, Conn., which has continued to be the chief seat of the family to the present time.

Of this family, one of the leading members is Mr. Thomas R. Trowbridge, of New-Haven, at whose request, and at whose charge, also, this volume was compiled, edited and published. It seems to be accurate and sufficiently full, and the indexes are ample, and, so far as we have tested them, correct. Portraits of Mr. Trowbridge and his father adorn the volume, and the appendix contains several letters written to him by his son William R., while travelling in foreign lands.

It is gratifying to see how much more attention is paid to the style as well as the matter of family genealogies than there was at one time, and that a majority of the recent works of this kind are arranged after the plan recommended and used in the REGISTER. We see none better.

Genealogy of the Lyman Family, in Great Britain and America; the Ancestors and Descendants of Richard Lyman, from High Ongar in England, 1631. By LYMAN COLEMAN, D.D., Professor in Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. *Nil me poeniteat sanum patris hujus.* Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell, State street. 1872. 8vo. pp. xvi. and 10, 533.

In the preface to this volume, Dr. Coleman ascribes its authorship to the late Miss Julia E. Lyman, daughter of Gaius Lyman, who resided in Hartford, Conn., from 1804 to 1845, the year of his decease. Miss Lyman devoted the greater part of the leisure of her life, no little part of her fortune, and too much of her physical strength to the accumulation of the materials for this genealogy. After her decease the onerous task of completing the work was laid upon Dr. Coleman, who, amid great discouragements, carried it forward to its present state.

Part I. is taken up with matter relating to the English ancestry of the family, and there is an attempt to connect the first emigrant of the name with Sir John Leman *alias* Lyman, Knt., sheriff of London in 1606, and lord-mayor in 1616, and with the Lamberts through Sir Radulphus Lambert, Knt., and Sir Robert Umfreville, Knt., both said to be kinsmen of "William the Conqueror;" but the line is obscure, and the connection doubtful. The matter in this part of the book seems to be made up of loose notes which we fail to understand. We ought to be extremely careful when we enter upon the genealogy of our English ancestors. The liabilities and temptations to error in some instances seem about equal.

The portion of the book which relates to the American Lyman family is full, well arranged, and reasonably accurate. It traces the family from the first emigrant RICHARD, who was born in High Ongar, co. Essex, England, where he was baptized Oct. 22, 1580, and who came to this country in 1631. He was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. From him has grown a large and distinguished family.

The plan upon which this genealogy is arranged follows very closely that recommended by the REGISTER.

The volume is well printed, and bears the mark of careful proof-reading.

The Rise of the Republic of the United States. By RICHARD FROTHINGHAM. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1872. 8vo. pp. xxiv. and 640.

Our shelves are filled with histories of the United States; while of books and essays that treat of political science, and, in a more or less fragmentary way, of the political questions that have arisen from time to time in our history, the number is immense. These, on the one hand, have been confined almost exclusively to the facts of history; or, on the other hand, where they undertook to deal with principles, it was in their application to passing events and the circumstances of the day. A

systematic and philosophical treatise upon the origin and development of those principles and political forces which finally took form and expression in the American Union, has long been a desideratum. Mr. Frothingham has made a successful essay in that direction.

The appearance of this book is opportune. The din of arms is dying away, and the conflict of angry and heated passions is yielding to that higher and noble contest in which the energies of all patriotic men in the country ought to be engaged,—the great task of binding up the wounds caused by the late civil war, and instituting and promoting those measures of domestic and general economy by which the industries of the people may be encouraged, and their comfort, happiness and freedom secured and perpetuated.

Indeed we ought especially now to recur to first principles, lest we yield too much to the influence of those who under the exigencies of war became enamored of military and autocratic power.

The public heart is so softened and the public intelligence is so quickened by recent events, that both are prepared to receive good and healthy impressions of the true spirit and purpose of the founders of the government under which we live. And in no better way can that impression be gained than by a familiar study of the rise and growth of those great principles of political science which lie at the basis, and also enter into the structure of the republic.

Of the author's fitness and ability for a work of this character there can be no doubt, even in the judgment of those whose minds like our own are not influenced by personal acquaintance with the author, but who are familiar with his historical and political writings. These show that he has a sagacious, logical and philosophic mind, the instincts and habits of the scholar, and the learning that comes from extensive reading and study. He is progressive, but not radical. He is conservative, but only to the extent that he would conserve whatever has proved itself to be good until something better is offered. He is a friend of man, and has large faith in humanity; is not a political or social "reformer;" is not a doctrinaire. He is an inquirer after truth, endowed with the judicial spirit and capacity; and is an instance, too infrequent, of how influential historical and political studies may be in quickening, broadening and elevating the intellect and the sensibilities.

The chief characteristics of this volume are profound insight into the spirit of events, wide research, and clearness of thought and statement.

Our limited space does not admit of an analysis of the volume, and in place of that we must content ourselves with a recapitulation of the titles of the several chapters. These are as follows: 1. Introduction—Ideas of local self-government and of national union. 2. The combination of local self-government and union of the New-England confederacy. 3. How aggression on the principle of local self-government led to revolution and inter-colonial correspondence, and how a common peril occasioned a congress. 4. The ideas of local self-government and of union for seventy years, and their combination in the plan adopted by the Albany convention. 5. How the assertion by parliament of a right to tax the colonies by the stamp act evoked a sentiment of union, and occasioned a general congress. 6. How the assertion by parliament in the Townsend revenue acts of absolute power over the colonies was met by a constitutional opposition, and how an admiralty royal order elicited action in a similar spirit by thirteen assemblies in defence of their local self-government. 7. How the patriots advanced from an embodiment of public opinion to a party organization, by forming committees of correspondence. 8. How events developed the American mind, and how the demand for a general congress was accompanied by pledges to abide by its decisions. 9. How a general congress formed the association of the united colonies, and how support was pledged to the inhabitants of Massachusetts in resisting the alteration of their charter. 10. When the popular leaders recognized the fact of revolution, and began to aim at independence, and how they met the question of sovereignty. 11. How the people of the united colonies by the declaration of independence decreed their existence as a nation composed of free and independent states. 12. How the people by ordaining the constitution of the United States instituted republican government.

Of these chapters, the first, second, fourth, eighth and tenth, it strikes us, best show the author's peculiar merits, and bring out some ideas that we do not recollect to have seen elaborated elsewhere. The text is happily fortified by numerous references to authorities on the most important points, and a great deal of valuable and not a little of new matter is put into explanatory foot-notes.

The style of the volume is to be highly commended. The ideas, no matter how

recondite, are clothed in simple and exact language, and from the beginning to the end we have observed, what is really remarkable, but one word used out of its ordinary and natural sense. That occurs on page 608, in the use of "avocation" for vocation.

Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston. By SAMUEL ADAMS DRAKE. Profusely Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company. 1872. 12mo. pp. xviii. and 484.

The object of the author in preparing this work, it appears, was to furnish the public with a historical guide-book to the places of interest and local fame in the city of Boston, and also to contribute his aid toward perpetuating the memory of the personages and events connected with them. The author has not brought forth any thing new; but, what is better perhaps, he has brought together many facts and interesting incidents from widely scattered sources, and grouped them so as to give his narrative the effect of novelty.

The plan is excellent, and the author has produced a very entertaining book. It cannot fail to have a large circulation, and will lead every citizen of Boston who reads it to take a renewed interest in his native or adopted place of residence. The book will serve as a companion volume to Drake's *History of Boston*, and Shurtleff's *Topographical and Historical Description of Boston*.

It bears marks of hasty composition and careless proof-reading, and on this account fails to be altogether as reliable and satisfactory as the author undoubtedly could have made it, if more pains had been taken.

The book is largely illustrated, handsomely printed, and has a good index. A map of Boston would have added to its value.

1. *Daniel Boone, the Pioneer of Kentucky.* By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. New-York: Dodd & Mead. 1872. 12mo. pp. 331.

2. *Miles Standish, the Puritan Captain.* By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. New-York: Dodd & Mead. 1872. 12mo. pp. 372. [For sale by A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington Street, Boston.]


These are the first two volumes of a series entitled "The Pioneers and Patriots of America," which has been undertaken by the enterprising publishers above named. For such a series Mr. Abbott is abundantly well qualified, and if he should fail to produce any part of the series in the style which the critical portion of the public would desire, it will be from want of research and enterprise on his part.

No more captivating and useful labors could engage the pen of an American writer than the biographies of our revolutionary and ante-revolutionary worthies,—heroes most of them, of whom Standish and Boone are examples. Such a series of biographies as has been proposed, if well executed, would command the interest and patronage of a multitude of readers, and would become the classics of American literature.

The volume first named is far from being what it ought to be either in style or substance. It is a hasty compilation, and not from the best materials. Boone was really a noble and great character, far more so than this book represents him. The writer does not appreciate his subject, and has not used the abundant and excellent matter lying ready to his hand. But unsatisfactory as the book is, it will repay perusal, and will convey though inadequately an idea of Boone and his times.

Of the Life of Standish we can speak more approvingly. The material and the style are better. The writer takes a livelier interest in his subject, and has collected the substance of about all that has ever been written concerning the famous puritan captain. Even here, however, we have a good deal of the poetry and romance which have been invented and woven into history, and the author fails to indicate when he is romancing. This is entirely unnecessary; for never were characters that needed less coloring and less of factitious aid. In their case the truth is stranger than fiction.

Mr. Abbott is capable of better work than he presents in either of these volumes, especially in the Life of Boone; and we hope his employers will assist upon having not "journeyman" but "master" workmanship.

 **MAGAZINES RECEIVED.**—We have not space now to do more than give the titles of the following magazines. (*Quarterlies*): The Methodist (N. Y.), The New-Englander (New-Haven), Bibliotheca Sacra (Andover), The American Church Review (Hartford), and The Biographical and Genealogical Record (N. Y.), (*Monthlies*): The Eclectic, Scribner's Magazine, Harper's Magazine, Woods's Magazine, The Penn Monthly, and The Spirit of Missions. All for sale by A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street.

DEATHS.

ALDRICH, The Hon. Cyrus, one of the most widely known men of the north-west, died in Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 5, 1871. He was born in Smithfield, R. I., June 18, 1808. His parents were poor, and he received a limited education. While a mere boy he followed the sea for some years, and also worked on a farm. In 1837, when 29 years of age, he removed to Illinois, and got employment first as a laborer, and soon after as a contractor on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In 1842 he removed to Galena, and became extensively engaged in the stage and mail contract business. In 1845 he was elected to the lower house of the Illinois legislature, and was re-elected in 1846, declining, at the end of his second term, the nomination of senator. In 1847 he was elected register of deeds of Jo Daviess county, and in the spring of 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor receiver of the land office in Dixon, Ill., and continued in that post until the incoming of Pierce's administration in 1853. He also held several minor town and county offices in the meantime. In 1852 he received the whig nomination for congress in the Chicago district, but was defeated by the Hon. John Wentworth. In 1854 he visited Minnesota, and being pleased with the region, removed thither the following spring, and built a house in the village of Minneapolis, being one of the first settlers of that now prosperous city. He soon became one of the most popular and influential men in the territory, and in 1857 was elected "at large" a member of the constitutional convention, in which body he took a prominent part. The same fall he was the republican nominee for congress in his district, but his party were not then successful. In 1859 he was again nominated for that position, and received a very large majority of votes. In 1860 he was again elected by an

unusual majority. During his term as representative, he labored with unrelaxing zeal for his state, while his house and purse were ever open to the sick and wounded soldiers from his own state. His labor and sacrifice during these two years impaired both his health and fortune—the latter almost beyond recovery, but has endeared his name in thousands of households in our state. In 1863 he made an unsuccessful contest for U. S. senator, after which he determined to retire to private life. In 1864, however, he consented to take a seat in the Minnesota legislature, to forward some local interests. In March, 1867, he was, unexpectedly to himself and unsolicited, appointed post-master of Minneapolis, which position he held until the spring of the present year, when failing health compelled him to abandon it. His disease was dropsy. He preserved his mental faculties to the last, and died calmly and in peace. The news was received by the people of his state with sincere sorrow. No public man was more beloved, and none more widely known. Few have done more to shape the institutions of our young commonwealth than he. With a limited education, he possessed remarkably strong common sense and clear judgment. With a nature gentle and frank, though under a plain exterior and off-hand western manners, he had a natural inbred courtesy that attracted the hearts of all toward him irresistibly. He was indeed a remarkable man, and his name will long be a household word in our state.

J. F. W.

EASTBURN, The Rev. Manton, D.D. On the 11th of Sept. 1872, the Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the diocese of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Boston. His disease was malignant dysentery. He was an efficient officer

of the Church, but a man of moderate opinions. He was born in England on the 9th of February, 1801. His parents came with him to the United States when he was a small boy, and settled in the city of New-York. He was graduated at Columbia College when in the seventeenth year of his age, and finished his preparatory studies for the ministry at the General Theological Seminary in New-York; was ordained a minister in May, 1822; officiated a few years as assistant minister of Christ Church in New-York, and became rector of the Church of the Ascension in 1827. In 1842 he was consecrated a bishop, and became the assistant bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts. The following year, on the death of Bishop Griswold, he was made full bishop, and held that office until the time of his death.

Bishop Eastburn was not a voluminous contributor to American literature, his time being faithfully employed in pastoral duties. He was a pleasing speaker: and so early as 1825, he delivered a course of lectures on Hebrew, Latin and English poetry, before the New-York Athenæum, with great acceptance. He wrote a portion of a volume of "Essays and Dissertations on Biblical Literature." In 1833, he published "Lectures on the Epistles to the Philippians," and in 1837 he delivered the oration at the semi-centennial anniversary of Columbia College. He edited "Thornton's Family Prayers," which have been very extensively used among the members of his denomination.

Bishop Eastburn won to himself the solid esteem of those who could appreciate stability in opinion and conduct, learning without pedantry, free social intercourse with true dignity, and a pure and blameless Christian life.

SANFORD, Alpheus, Esq., died in Taunton, Mass., June 1, 1872, aged 78 years 7 months and 12 days. He was the third son of Capt. Joseph Sanford, a soldier of the revolution, and Eleanor (Macomber) Sanford, of Berkley, Mass., and was born Oct. 19, 1793. He resided in Berkley till the year 1837, and after that time in Taunton. He held various local offices in Berkley, such as selectman, justice of the peace, &c., and in 1844 represented Taunton in the house of representatives.

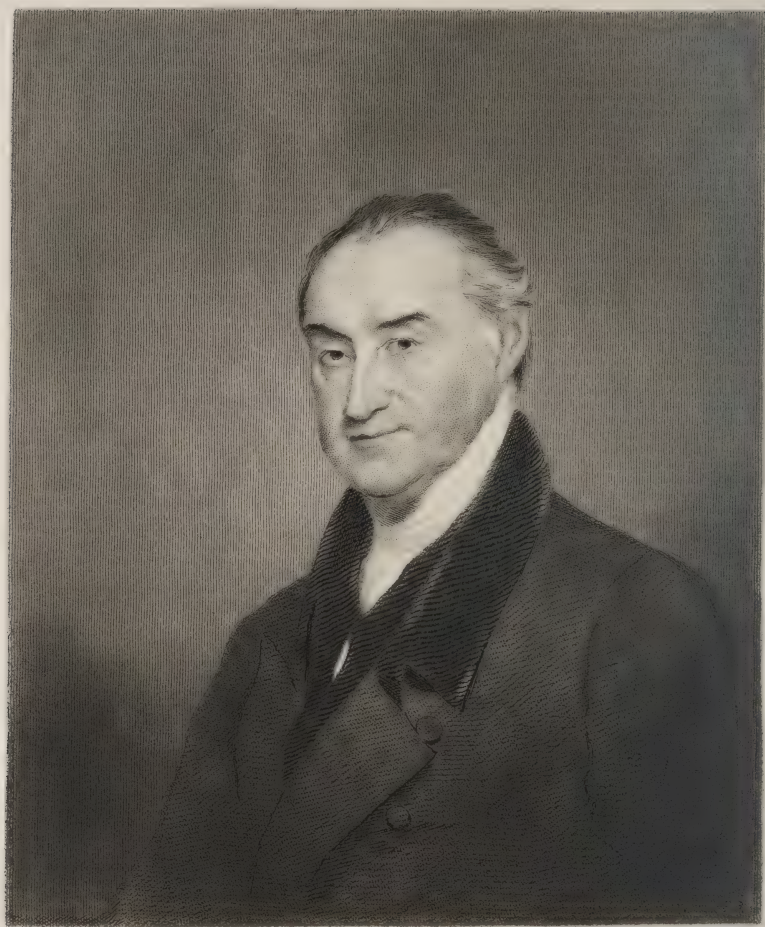
His ancestors were among the early

settlers of Taunton, and possessed great longevity. His maternal grandfather, James Macomber, died at the age of 88, and his grandfather, Lieut. George Sanford, an officer in the "French War," at the age of 96. Four of his brothers, — James, John, Enoch and Baalis, — were graduated at Brown University, and all became Congregational clergymen. The two last survive.

Mr. Sanford was twice married: first, to Miss Sinai Briggs, daughter of the late Mr. Israel Briggs, of Conway, Ms. She died March 21, 1861, aged 63 years. And second, to Mrs. Ruth Parker, widow of Stephen Parker, Esq., and daughter of Mr. Jonathan Jenney, of New-Bedford, who survives her husband. His children, all born of the first marriage, two sons and four daughters, reside in Taunton, except Joseph Briggs Sanford, Esq., of Boston, who is in active practice at the Suffolk bar.

WHELDEN, Mrs. Eliza Davis, in West Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 2, 1872, wife of Isaac Whelden, Esq., of West Barnstable, aged 67.

She was born in Provincetown, Mass., Jan. 10, 1805. Her father was the Rev. Samuel Parker, of Provincetown, who was born in West Barnstable, Aug. 8, 1742; graduated at Harvard College, 1768; settled over the parish church of Provincetown, Jan. 20, 1774; died there April 11, 1811. Her mother was Eunice Hinkley, born July 14, 1765, dau. of Isaac Hinkley, a graduate of Harvard College, and Hannah Bourne, who were married in West Barnstable, Dec. 18, 1748. Mrs. Whelden was by birth nearly allied to that pure and substantial stock that in the early years of the "Old Colony" chose the section of country in the vicinity of Barnstable as the place for a permanent settlement. She lived and died amid the scenes by which her ancestors were surrounded. Patient and calm in all her duties to her family, faithful to friends, she filled the place of wife, mother, friend, better than we can draw the picture. Her native good judgment always seemed to serve her in the right way to leave a good result, and out of those little acts of kindness that she was constantly doing, she has built up before us a personification of daily life refreshing to think of, and ennobling to strive to imitate. T. S.



Jos. May

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COL. JOSEPH MAY, 1760—1841.

By the REV. SAMUEL MAY, of Leicester.

JOSEPH MAY, of Boston, elder son of Samuel and Abigail (Williams) May, was of the sixth generation from the first immigrant of the name, who was John May, of Mayfield, Sussex, England. The line followed thus :—

John (2d), born in England 1628 (or, according to Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary*, 1631), came with his father to Plymouth, 1640; died Sept. 11, 1671.

John (3d), born in Roxbury, May 19, 1663; died Feb. 24, 1730.

Ebenezer, born Oct. 19, 1692; died May 2, 1752.

Samuel, born in Roxbury, Feb. 17, 1723; died in Boston, Aug. 9, 1794.

The first John, above named, who according to Savage must have been just 50 years of age on coming to America, was admitted freeman, in Roxbury, June 2, 1641; died April 28, 1670, aged 80 (see also Farmer's *Genealogical Register*). The name, sometimes spelt Maies, and Mays, occurs frequently in the early Roxbury town and church records. The death of the first John's wife, June 18, 1651, is thus recorded by Eliot, the "apostolic" pastor,—“Sister Mayes died, a very gracious and savoury christian.”

The second John was admitted freeman 1660; he was blind for several of the last months of his life.

The third John, admitted freeman 1690, was a deacon of the Roxbury church.

Samuel, grandson of the third John, was the father of Joseph, of whose life we attempt a short sketch. He (Samuel), married Nov. 3, 1748, Catherine Mears, and their only daughter who survived infancy, Mehetabel, was married in 1768 to Col. William Dawes, of Boston. The wife (C. Mears) died March 20, 1752; and on Oct. 4, 1753, he (S. M.) married Abigail, daughter of Joseph Williams, farmer, of Roxbury. They had thirteen children, nine of whom lived to mature age, and married. The family lived at “the south end,” in a square, plain, wooden house, on what is now the northerly corner of Washington (then Orange) and Davis streets. In an old account, it is called “Squire May's great house.” He was a carpenter, and his older children remembered when he would take his tools on

his shoulder and walk to Roxbury, even to the Plain, for his day's work. He was a good architect for his day, and is said to have been the principal builder of the Episcopal church in old Cambridge, still standing on the westerly side of the old burial ground. He also became a considerable lumber-dealer. In the rear of his house were no streets, as now; but the tide, flowing into the South Cove, brought lumber-vessels to his wharf, which extended across what is now Harrison avenue, at the point where Davis street enters. His name, and those of his brothers, Ephraim, Moses, and Aaron, occur in the first *Boston Directory*, 1789, a thin 18mo. of 57 pages. Moses May was the father of the late Perrin May, merchant, of Boston.

A brief record follows of the nine children of Samuel and Abigail May:

Abigail, b. 1754; m. a distant cousin, Col. John May, of whom a biographical sketch appeared in the January number of the "Register." She died 1824.

Catherine, b. 1757; m. Lemuel Cravath; d. 1788.

Joseph, the subject of this sketch.

Martha, b. 1763; m. Judge John Frothingham, of Portland; d. 1834.

Lucretia, b. 1765; m. Azor G. Archbald; d. 1811.

Mary, b. 1769; m. Isaac Davenport; d. 1853.

Sarah, b. 1772; m. Captain John Holland; d. 1849.

Louisa, b. 1773; m. Benjamin Goddard; d. 1832.

Samuel, b. 1776; m. Mary Goddard; d. in Boston, Feb. 23, 1870.

The widow of the last named still lives in this city, and is the only survivor of that family group.

JOSEPH MAY was born in Boston, March 25, 1760. With quite inconsiderable exceptions, his life of 81 years was spent in Boston. "He was a merry, active, helpful boy. The only son in the large family until nearly seventeen years old, his almost only associates both at home and school, for years, were his sisters. He learned easily, but the school-mistress complained to his mother that she could not 'keep him from talking.' Sewing being tried, proved a failure; and the next resource was to commit psalms to memory; which was more successful, and he learned very many of them, even the 119th, with its 176 verses, the whole of which he repeated without an error. His unusual aptness herein drew the attention of the neighbors, who would sometimes stand him up on a window shutter, which folded down and made a broad shelf in the street, at a shop near his home, and call for one psalm after another, which he would recite, the 119th being the closing achievement." At nine years old, he entered the Latin School, under Master Lovell; and was probably there until nearly the outbreak of the war of the revolution.

His father's family were members of the Hollis Street Society, of which the Rev. Mather Byles was minister (ordained 1732). Dr. Byles, as is well known, was a steady opponent of the "patriotic" movement, of which Boston was head-quarters, and in all ways strove to ridicule it and its principal supporters. As he gave very free expression to his feelings, his opponents of course were not backward in their censures of him. Soon after the "Boston Massacre," Mr. May and family withdrew from Dr. Byles's ministrations—Mrs. May being especially displeased—and united themselves with the Old South congregation, which more than any other in the town was identified with the popular love of liberty. In that church Joseph Warren had just uttered his denunciations of the perpetrators of the massacre, and of the government by whose soldiery it had been committed; and there the principal meetings of the townspeople continued to be held, until it was seized during the war for the use of the British troops. While

at the Old South, the boy Joseph, who had developed an early love for psalmody, sung as well as spoken, sat in the "singers' seats," and sang with them when but twelve years old. It is related of his mother, a strong and resolute woman, that one day when a British soldier reached his hand into her open window to take something from the table, she quickly shut the window down upon his arm and held it as in a vice, until a messenger to the guard-house brought an officer, who caused the offender to be arrested. Such being the condition of things in the town, we are not surprised that the father felt unwilling to have his wife and children remain there. He removed them to Pomfret, Conn., where connections, Mays and Williamses, were living, and they remained there until after the evacuation of Boston by the British troops in March, 1776. When the Old South society, in the autumn of 1777, obtained the use of King's Chapel for their own meetings, the family, or some of them, were again found there.

At about the time of the family's return to Boston from Pomfret, Joseph was apprenticed to Mr. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, who kept a store there. With him, and Mr. Samuel Salisbury, of Boston, he continued from 1776 to about 1780, at which time he was approaching his majority.

He formed, probably in 1781, a business partnership with Thomas Patten, a distant relative, who was engaged in the flour and produce trade in Baltimore and Alexandria, and Mr. May conducted the business in Boston, having the store No. 3, Long Wharf. The business was prosperous; and on the 28th December, 1784, he was married to Dorothy Sewall,¹ daughter of Deacon Samuel Sewall, of the Old South Church. Their first home was in a house in Union street; but he soon removed to a more commodious one in Milk street, on the west corner of Atkinson (since Congress) street. But the firm of Patten, May & Co. failed, about 1798, owing, as alleged, to speculations in Georgia lands, in which Mr. Patten embarked. Mr. May gave up every thing he possessed, even offering the gold ring on his finger. A very serious and protracted illness followed, in which his mental suffering was great, but fruitful of an unusual experience for the remainder of his life. He left the Milk-street house in the spring of 1801, and moved to a plain but comfortable house, No. 1, Federal court, leading from Federal street. It was a sunny and cheerful spot, and had been purchased, and a life-right in it given to him, by several friends, and secured to his wife and children at his decease. In this house he lived until 1835. The family-life there during those thirty-five years, was perhaps as happy as mortals often know. It was of necessity simple and without show; but it lacked no comforts, and was full of hospitable and kindly feeling and deed,—“the spare-room was seldom without an occupant.” His children were respectful, intelligent, well-educated, and their young friends were always made welcome to the society of the house; one of the daughters had great musical gifts and a voice of memorable sweetness; the father himself was most attractive in conversation, with an excellent memory and ready wit, giving hours of every day to reading and retaining the fruits of it for the advantage and entertainment of others, ready to participate in the occupations and amusements of those about him, and joining in their music; the mother, keenly alive to all the joys and trials of her children and of their young friends, sharing fully with her husband in the hospitable spirit of the house, and going beyond it, as he also did habitually, to relieve the needy and the sick, and minister to the dying—accomplishing thus with very moderate

¹ Dorothy Sewall, born Dec. 23, 1758; d. in Boston, Oct. 31, 1825. The Rev. Dr. Sewall, of the Old South, and Chief Justice Sewall, were her ancestors.

means a large amount of benefit; a deep interest in religious thought and inquiry, and an habitual attention to religious observance and worship, supporting, animating, giving cheerfulness and strength to the whole. "I have never seen," says his only surviving daughter, "more contentment and happiness than we enjoyed. We had music, health, love, and good will."

We can see Colonel May, in arm-chair by the fire-side, his head forward and inclined sidewise, the snuff-box (to tell the whole truth) in one hand and gently tapped with the other, and the coming mirth already visible in his eyes. No social pleasure of our childhood and youth was greater than to hear his conversation, and occasionally his song. Among other songs he sang "The Vicar of Bray," with much effect; and took pains to teach it to a young nephew, and gave him, in his beautiful hand-writing, a copy of the words. Stories of the revolutionary times there would be, and of the marked characters in Boston of all professions and occupations. Particularly do we remember his account of the scene in Hollis street meeting-house, when the brethren were assembled in council (August, 1776), having notified their minister, Dr. Byles, that charges would be preferred against him, to which he might reply, if he thought proper. The doctor, on the appointed day, came into the house, slowly ascended the pulpit, and from that place of accustomed authority made audible comments on the business as it proceeded, and upon the different speakers, in a way anything but complimentary; when, having sufficiently signified his lofty indifference to them and their doings, he moved out of the house, not to enter it again. The entire scene with its several actors was given with dramatic effect.

Mr. May was a member of the Independent Corps of Cadets as early as 1786, probably earlier, but, owing to the loss of the company-records of previous years, it is not certain. He was clerk of the corps in that year, and so continued until October, 1794; was elected major, May 14, 1795; and lieutenant-colonel, May 6, 1797. He held the office of commander for two years, and resigned it April 18, 1799.

This was the time of his business-failure. He was "about thirty-eight years of age," says Rev. Dr. Greenwood, when it occurred. Dr. G. adds, "The sufferings which this disaster caused revealed to him that he had become more eager for property, than was creditable to his understanding or good for his heart. After some days of deep depression, he formed the resolution never to be a rich man; but to withstand all temptations to engage again in the pursuit of wealth. He adhered to this determination. He resolutely refused several very advantageous offers of partnership in lucrative concerns, and sought rather the situation he held, for more than forty years, in an insurance office, where he would receive a competence only for his family."¹ And another friend records this emphatic remark of Mr. May—"Life was not given to be all used up in the pursuit of what we must leave behind us when we die."

He was the first and only secretary of the Boston Marine Insurance Company, which was chartered Feb. 13, 1799. The salary never exceeded fifteen hundred dollars, and at times was less; but the position and income alike comported with the new resolutions he had formed, and with his now fixed ideas concerning the uses of life; and he held the office, busily and contentedly, until January, 1838, at which time age compelled him to leave it, and the company was dissolved. Among the presidents of the company were Samuel Cabot, George Cabot, and Daniel Sargent; with all of whom his personal as well as official relations were of the firmest friendship and

¹ Sermon on the death of Joseph May, Esq., 1841.

mutual respect. Also, with Moses Michael Hays, a Jewish gentleman of Boston, a long and affectionate friendship existed.

Undoubtedly one reason for his seeking this office was that it would usually give him the afternoon of the day for those other objects in which he was interested, and which came to absorb more and more of his attention. He aided to establish the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Asylum for the Insane, and was one of the trustees from 1813 to 1826. But he gave more time to cases of private need, to families overtaken by misfortune or suffering from improvidence. Dr. Greenwood says:—"His private charities are not to be numbered. I believe that without much trouble he might be traced through every quarter of the city by the foot-prints of his benefactions. Pensioners came to the door of his house as they do in some countries to the gate of a convent. The worthy poor found in him a friend, and the unworthy he endeavored to reform. His aid to those in distress and need was in many cases not merely temporary, and limited to single applications, but as extensive and permanent as the life and future course of its object. I think I may be allowed to mention, as one instance of this effectual species of charity, that one whole family of fatherless and motherless and destitute children, bound to him by no tie but that of human brotherhood, found a father in him, and owe to him, under Heaven, the respectability and comfort of their earthly condition." And as, in this instance, he "cast his bread upon the waters," so did it "return to him after many days;" yes, and with increase, and thenceforth was never wanting to him, until he ceased to need any human ministration.

Among the "important trusts" which he discharged, was that of a commissioner of insolvent estates. As early as 1807, he was appointed, by the judge of probate for the county of Suffolk, a commissioner to receive and examine claims against the estate of persons deceased insolvent; and he continued to serve in that capacity, from time to time, with such men as Benjamin Rand, William Minot, John Heard, Jr., &c., until near the time of his death. Some probate records as late as December, 1840, show him to be engaged in this work, which was less than three months prior to his death. This added a few hundred dollars to his annual income; and gave him opportunity to know the needs of many families, to save what he might of their means, and to give them courage and hope for their future. For more than thirty years he was seldom without a case of this kind upon his hands.

When the Old South society returned to their own house in 1783, Joseph May, who had become much attached to the mode of worship at King's Chapel, and to the instructions of the Rev. James Freeman, the rector, which he considered much in advance of those of other pulpits, decided to remain there. He was then but little over twenty-three years old. "In 1785," says Dr. Greenwood, "he was one of the twenty who voted to make those alterations in the liturgy, which cut us off from the trinitarian communion, and caused us to be repudiated by the Episcopal Church; and in 1787 he was one of the small but resolved congregation who ordained the late Dr. Freeman by their own authority."¹ This course, in a young man who had his future all before him, and knowing, as he did, the opprobrium it would bring upon him, yet taken without hesitation, appears indicative of a strong and manly character.

An intimate personal friendship grew up between the Rev. Mr. Freeman and himself, and it never was lessened or impaired. Good authority states that the hymn-book, which was published in 1799 for the use of the Chapel,

¹ *Discourse*, p. 17. See, also, Greenwood's *History of King's Chapel*.

was the joint work of the two friends. Their intercourse continued until Dr. F.'s death, which occurred in 1835, at Newton, where he had lived retired, but not secluded from friends, since 1826. A like friendship existed between him and the Rev. Samuel Cary, and afterwards with the Rev. Dr. Greenwood, who were successively colleague-pastors with Dr. Freeman. In the preface to his History of King's Chapel, Dr. Greenwood speaks of the aid he had received in it from his friend, Col. Joseph May, with his thanks.

Mr. May was junior warden of the Chapel, 1793 to 1795; was again chosen, 1798, and continued in office uninterruptedly until 1826. "It was mainly through his persevering applications that the ancient records and registers of the Chapel were obtained from the heirs of Dr. Caner, in England, in 1805; and his high estimation of the value of such documents, and particular attention to their preservation and regular continuance, are abundantly justified by the fact, that since the recovery of these records and registers, property to a large amount has been secured, through their means and evidence, to the rightful possessors." (Greenwood's *Discourse*.)

A quite faithful portrait of Col. May, by Gilbert Stuart, is now in possession of a grandson, John Edward May, of Cambridge.

His children, who survived infancy, were as follows: Catharine, b. 1786; m. to Dr. Charles W. Windship, of Roxbury, 1808; d. 1815. The late Dr. Charles May Windship was their only child.—Charles, b. 1788; m. Caroline M. Gove, of Lynn, 1845; d. 1856.—Louisa, b. 1792; m. Samuel Greele, of Boston (a deacon of Dr. Channing's Church), 1823; d. 1828.—Edward, b. 1795; d. 1802. An interesting story of the manner and circumstances of this lad's death is related in the *Memoir* of Rev. Samuel J. May, just issued from the press of Roberts Brothers, of this city.—Samuel Joseph, b. 1797; m. Lucretia F. Coffin, of Boston, 1825; d. 1871. (See *Memoir*, just named.)—Elizabeth Sewall, b. 1798; m. Benjamin Willis, of Portland, 1817; d. 1822.—Abigail, b. 1800; m. Amos Bronson Alcott, 1830. Mrs. Alcott is the only survivor of his children.

Of his grandchildren it may not be improper to say that Hamilton Willis, Esq., of this city, is thought to resemble him very closely in personal appearance; and that the easy style of narrative, pleasant humor, and aptness at personal sketches, of Miss Louisa May Alcott, the author of "Little Women," &c., are a legitimate inheritance, and to some a frequent reminder of her grandfather.

His son, the late Rev. Samuel J. May, wrote of him: "When I brought to him my last college-bill, receipted, he folded it with an emphatic pressure of his hand, saying 'My son, I am rejoiced that you have gotten through; and that I have been able to afford you the advantages you have enjoyed. If you have been faithful, you must now be possessed of an education that will enable you to go anywhere; stand up among your fellow-men, and by serving them in one department of usefulness or another, make yourself worthy of a comfortable livelihood, if no more. If you have not improved your advantages, or should be hereafter slothful, I thank God that I have not property to leave you, that will hold you up in a place among men, where you will not deserve to stand.'"

His wife died in 1825. Of a family distinguished in our annals for private worth and public service, she stood inferior to none of them for generous qualities and a life of utter unselfishness.

In October, 1826, Col. May was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Cary, widow of the Rev. Samuel Cary, who was assistant-minister of King's Chapel, 1809–1815. More than twelve years they lived together, contributing to

each other's happiness. In 1835, they removed from Federal court to the house on Washington street, corner of Oak street, built by Otis Everett, Esq., and recently occupied by Moses Kimball, Esq. There Mrs. May died in 1839; and there, faithfully cared for by his adopted daughter (now the wife of George Wm. Bond, Esq.), he himself died on the 27th of February, 1841.

A notice of him which appeared in the *Daily Advertiser*, and which was understood to be from William Minot, Esq., has the following:

"His occupations in business were laborious and incessant; yet by untiring industry, strict method, and economy of time, he made leisure for works of charity, and was enabled, in very many instances, to aid those whose ignorance or inexperience in affairs had involved them in perplexities and embarrassments, from which their own skill was insufficient to release them. He rescued many orphan children from poverty, educated and brought them into life; and very few men in our city have, according to their means, bestowed so much money in acts of beneficence and on objects of public utility. This he accomplished with a small and limited income, by a wise and judicious frugality; and, what is quite as remarkable, he was able to restrict his wants within the limits of his means, and never regretted what he could not obtain. He was an encouraging example to persons of moderate fortune, by proving that wealth and fashion are not essential to the highest respectability, and that a man who is not rich has within his reach advantages infinitely superior to riches."

His habits of method and order were exact, but he was never the slave of them, and valued them only as they enabled him to use time to greater advantage, but which might always be set aside to meet a case of need. A sister jokingly said of him that his penknife was once lost for several days because it had got into the *other* waistcoat pocket. "My dear," he is remembered to have said, "if you want a thing *done*, go to a man who has a great deal to do."

We are favored in being able to give the following letter:

MY DEAR FRIEND,—

Jamaica Plain, January 30, 1873.

The face and form of your venerable uncle, Col. Jo. May, are inseparably connected with my first reminiscences of King's Chapel. When, as a very little boy, I stood up on the cushioned seat of the minister's pew, and contemplated the congregation, no more conspicuous face than his impressed itself on my young imagination. In the pews around were such men as Mr. Stackpole (who afterwards went to Kentucky and died there), Mr. Joseph Coolidge the elder and Mr. Joseph Coolidge, Jr., Dr. Bulfinch, Mr. Storer, Daniel Davis, William Minot, Francis J. Oliver, William Sullivan, Thomas Motley, Charles P. Curtis, Samuel A. Eliot, James Dalton, and others. But very noticeable among these was Col. May, with his massive square head, and manly figure—his breeches, his grey stockings showing the muscular limbs of which he was justly proud—the knee-buckles and shoe-buckles of a gentleman of the old style. Every Sunday, before the service began, Col. May was seen issuing from the vestry door, and passing behind the pulpit down to his own pew—a performance which, to my innocent mind, seemed a necessary part of the ritual. When in his pew he read the responses so audibly, that, when at last he was obliged to suspend this practice from increasing deafness, it seemed as if an essential element of the worship had been taken away. Col. May was a frequent

visitor at Dr. Freeman's house, and many an evening I have sat, with my Latin grammar and its lesson for to-morrow neglected on my knees, while I listened to the memorable narrations of the eloquent Colonel. Tapping his snuff-box ere he helped himself to a pinch, or caressing his right leg as it lay on the other knee, he would tell of many a moving accident by flood and field, many an adventure on State street, or in the distant wilds of New-Hampshire, to which we children did seriously incline. But, through all his conversation, whatever might be the subject, there prevailed a tone of uprightness, of courage, of love of truth, which captivated our young hearts. We always welcomed a visit from Col. May. It was very pleasant to see him and his friend, my grandfather Freeman, together. They had stood by each other in their youth, and were growing old together, in one long unbroken friendship,—such a friendship as comes far too seldom in this world; but, when it does come, is an encouragement to faith in all the better qualities of human nature. In commemoration of this friendship I have hung Col. May's portrait and my grandfather's together, in the room where I preserve the pictures of my family.

Very truly yours,

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

From a letter of George B. Emerson, Esq., we make this extract :

"I was in the habit for many years, while in college and afterwards, of going to his house in Federal court, and often spent a night there. The good man was an early riser, and usually took a walk before breakfast, and was respectfully recognized by almost every person he met. Yet he said that he knew very few of them, even by name; but every body knew him as a most kind and benevolent man. . . . Much of the evening would be spent in conversation; he told pleasant, often witty anecdotes, and heartily enjoyed the mirth and good feelings which his conversation always produced. He listened with patience and evident sympathy and satisfaction to what was said by others, and helped to make a poor talker more communicative than otherwise he could have been. The music of the household was almost the sweetest I ever heard. Indeed I never enjoyed music more entirely than I did then and there the rich harmony of this exquisite family-choir. It is now, like the music of carols, 'sweet and mournful to the soul.'"

And one, whose knowledge of him was intimate and daily for almost thirty years, says: "Not that he had no faults; 'faultless people are lifeless,' Miss Sedgwick says; but he had so learned to command a spirit that must once have been extremely fiery, that he had sympathy for the erring, clear words for the bewildered, and love for every body but the false and the selfish. He had a sovereign contempt for appearances as a motive of action; for every thing worth doing there was always to him a deeper reason. He was accustomed to give his thoughts, oftentimes his advice, in neat quotations from his favorite authors (Pope and Goldsmith particularly), or from the Bible. . . . Whatever he entered into, it was with all his heart. He never joined a society or an enterprise without taking some of the hardest work; and he persevered the longest under discouragements. His favorite work was caring for others at home and abroad. . . . The friends of his children were welcome to his house, sick or well, the ailing or lonely classmate, the wearied teacher, young people in search of employment, old and tiresome people, each and all were kindly received, and stayed as long as they desired. The whole family caught and inherited the same spirit

from both sides of the house; nothing could be more noble than the soul of the mother, modest, refined, unselfish. The opportunity to do a good action was a privilege, not to be lost,—and in some way, cost what it would, in labor or inconvenience, the work was done.” And he possessed the faculty of moving others to charitable and benevolent action, and gladly became their almoner when it was desired.

Some benefit by munificent gifts, by noteworthy contributions to great public needs. Colonel May could do nothing of this, but by the sunshine of his nature, by the uprightness of his life, by the vigor of his thought, by the winning tones of his musical voice, by the protecting strength of his friendship, he succored many needy and bereaved, saved many young and tempted, wiped away the tears of orphans and found or gave them a home, and diffused hope, light and cheerfulness wherever he went. “Content with life and happy at its end” (as it was written of him), he passed onward gladly and trustingly, giving to all who ever knew him a new sense of the dignity and value of a human life.

OFFICERS WHO WERE IN THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S (BREED'S) HILL, JUNE 17, 1775

(NOT NAMED IN FROTHINGHAM'S "SIEGE OF BOSTON," SECOND EDITION).

FROM THE ORIGINAL PAPERS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE COMPILER.

Communicated by CHARLES H. MORSE, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

Benjamin Brown, Capt. in Col. William Prescott's regiment.			
Isaac Brown, Lieutenant	do.	do.	in Abijah Wyman's Co.
William Pearley, Captain in Col. James Frye's regiment.			
Nathan Wells, Lieut. in	do.	do.	Capt. John Currier's Co.
Joshua Reed, do.	do.	do.	Jonas Richardson's do.
John Harnden, Capt. Col. Ebenr. Bridge's regiment.			
J. Bridge, Quarter Master of	do.		
Joseph Roby, Captain in Col. Moses Little's regm't.			
Jonathan Holman, do. Col. Ephraim Doolittle's do.			
Jacob Miller, do.	do.	do.	
Asahel Wheeler, do.	do.	do.	
Mark Cresey, Ensign in Capt. John Baker, Jr.'s co. of Col. Doolittle's reg't.			
Benjamin Bowne, Capt. in Col. Thomas Gardner's reg't.			
Thomas Drury, do.	do.	do.	
Job Sumner, Lieut.	do.	do.	Capt. Moses Draper's Co.
Peter Hobart, do.	do.	do.	do. do. Benj. Bowne's Co.
Jonathan Ward, Lt.-Col. of Ward's regiment.			
Eliakim Smith, Capt. in	do.		
James Mellen, do.	do.		
Elihu Lyman, Lieut.	do.		
William Winchester, do.	do.	in Capt. Josiah Fay's company.	
Nodiah Warren, do.	do.	do.	Eliakim Smith's do.
Lemuel Trescott, Capt. in Col. Jona. Brewer's reg't.			
Moses Harney, do.	do.		
Nathaniel Cushing, Lieut.	do.	in Capt. Lemuel Trescott's company.	
John Clarke, do.	do.	do.	Moses Harney's do.
Joshua Leland, do.	do.	do.	Joseph Stebbins's do.
Josiah Wilson, do.	do.	do.	Isaac Gray's do.
Joseph Butler, Captain Col. John Nixon's reg't.			
William Smith, do.	do.	do.	
Jonathan Holman, do. Col. Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge's reg't.			

Asa Barnes,	Captain in Col. Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge's Reg't.		
Richard Montague, do.	do.		
Stephen Pearl, do.	do.		
William Meacham, do.	do.		
Edward Crafts, do.	do.		
William Smith, Lieut.	do.	in Capt. David Cowden's Co.	
Robert Hamilton, do.	do.	John Cowl's Co.	
E. Warner, do.	do.	John King's Co.	
Samuel Trevett, Captain Col. R. Gridley's Regiment.			
John Popkin, do.	do.		
Thomas Foster, do.	do.		
John W. Edes, Lieut.	do.	in John Popkins's Co.	
David Briant, do.	do.	do.	do.
Josiah Lyman, do.	do.	do.	do.
Jonathan Simonds, do.	do.	Thomas Foster's Co.	
Richard Woodward, Lieut. in Col. Richard Gridley's Regt.		Capt. Samuel Gridley's Co.	
Joseph Loring, Ensign or Capt.	do.	do.	
Daniel Ingersol, Jr., do.	do.	do.	

HARVARD COLLEGE — PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN 1795.

Communicated by J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq.

DEAR SIR :

Cambridge, June 9th, 1795.

Examination is three weeks from to-day. We are very much hurried having to attend the philosophical lectures, and to revise our studies. The junior examination is considered by far the hardest of any,—it consists in Algebra, Geometry, Plain Scale, Trigonometry both plain and oblique, Conic Section and Surveying, French, Latin and Greek, Locke on the human understanding, Euclid, Enfield's philosophy, Belles-lettres and history ancient and modern. By this list you must suppose that any one, who is ambitious to pass a good examination, must be employed. In addition to the above task, the government have chosen me to deliver a Latin oration at the next exhibition. I shall visit you at Hampton before that time, but not before examination. The parts for exhibition are :—

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Salutory oration in Latin | per Toppan. |
| 2. A Forensic upon this question whether the thinking principle in man be the effect of bodily organization | per Bender & Dana 2 ^d |
| 3. Oration in Greek | per Clap |
| 4. Dialogue English | { per Bates
& Jenks |
| 5. Oration Hebrew | per Hatch |
| 6. Oration English | per Kendall. |
| & excellent musick between. | I am &c. EDMUND TOPPAN. |

	June 9	8
[Superscribed]	Boston	paid
	Hon ^{le} Christopher Toppan Esq ^r	
To be left at Hamp-	Hampton	
ton Falls	New-Hampshire.	

NOTE.—Toppan, Bender and Dana graduated in 1796; Bates, Clap, Jenks, Hatch and Kendall in 1797.

Jotham Bender died in 1800. The Rev. Samuel Dana was born in Ipswich, May

7, 1778, settled over First Church in Marblehead, Oct. 7, 1801. He died in 1864. Daniel Bates died in 1799.

Elisha Clap, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Dexter) Clap, was born in Dorchester, June 25, 1776; tutor of Greek in H. C., 1801-3; called to settle as pastor of a church in Fitchburg, but declined; principal of Sandwich Academy; taught in Boston many years; married, in 1825, Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Treat Paine; died Oct. 22, 1830; wife died Feb. 27, 1842 (*ante*, xv. 231).

The Rev. William Jenks, D.D. (B. C. 1825), (H. C. 1842), LL.D. (B. C. 1862), was born in Newton, Mass., Nov. 25, 1778; d. Boston, Nov. 13, 1866; teacher; reader in Christ Church, Cambridge; ordained in Bath, Me., Dec. 26, 1805; dismissed Sept. 10, 1823. From 1815 to 1823, prof. of English and Oriental Literature in Bowd. Coll. Opened private school, Boston, in 1818; founded Seamen's Bethel. Oct. 25, to Oct. 1, 1845, pastor of Congregational Society in Green st.; wrote his Comprehensive Com. on Bible; 120,000 copies sold. Author of Explanatory Bible Atlas and Scrip. Gaz., 4to, 1849; Anniversary Address before Am. Antiq. Society, Oct. 21, 1863, and of occasional sermons and discourses. One of the founders of the American Oriental Society; member of many literary, historical and religious bodies. (See *Drake's Dic.*)

The Rev. Nymphas Hatch died in 1850.

The Rev. James Kendall, D.D., was born in Stirling, Nov. 3, 1769; died in Plymouth, March 17, 1859; tutor in Greek in H. C. 1798-9 (*ante*, vol. xiii. 278-9).

[EDITOR.]

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, A.M.

Continued from vol. xxiii. page 340.

MR. NATHANAEL THAYER.

He was connected by marriage with the Elliots. His ancestor was Richard¹ Thayer, of Boston, who, says Savage, probably brought from England sons Richard, Cornelius, *Nathaniel* and Zechariah. His son Richard, Jr., was of Braintree and had a large family, of whom Nathaniel was born Jan. 1, 1658. One Nathaniel,² of Boston, had a child born in 1671, and may therefore be identified with the son of Richard.¹ Nathaniel² Thayer, of Boston, married Deborah ———, and had Nathaniel, born Aug. 28, 1681; Zechariah, born May 29, 1683; Cornelius, born Nov. 14, 1684; John, born April 2, 1687; John, born July 2, 1688; Ebenezer, born Feb. 1, 1689-90; Deborah, b. Oct. 14, 1691, and possibly others.

Cornelius³ Thayer, son of Nathaniel,² by wife Lydia, had Lydia, born March 6, 1707; Nathaniel, born July 17, 1710; Samuel, born Dec. 30, 1712; Deborah, born Jan. 27, 1714; Cornelius, born ———; and Turell, born March 13, 1725.

NATHANIEL⁴ THAYER, son of Cornelius,³ was the subscriber. He married Ruth Elliot, May 8, 1733, and had Ebenezer, born July 16, 1734; Nathaniel, born April 27, 1736; Katherine, born June 7, 1737; and Nathaniel, born Jan. 27, 1738-9.

Of these the Rev. Ebenezer⁵ Thayer was the minister in Hampton, N. H., father of the Rev. Nathaniel⁶ Thayer, of Lancaster, Mass., whose sons were John-Elliot,⁷ Nathaniel,⁷ and the Rev. Christopher-Toppan⁷ Thayer, well-known citizens of Boston,

EDWARD ARNOLD, of Duxbury, Esq.

We learn from Winsor's *History* only that he was born March 20, 1680, being the son of Capt. Seth Arnold, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel

Arnold, of Marshfield. Edward Arnold married, Oct. 8, 1706, Mary Brewster, and had Ezra, July 30, 1707. We are sorry not to be able to explain whence he derived the title of Esquire.

THE HON. THEOPHILUS BURRILL, of Lynn, Esq.

He was a member of a distinguished family, but dying young and probably unmarried, little is in print concerning him. He was born May 21, 1709, one of the two children of the Hon. Ebenezer Burrill, of Lynn. His uncle, the Hon. John Burrill, was a member of the council and speaker of the house. Theophilus was made a justice of the common pleas in Essex, June 21, 1733, and died July 4, 1737.

WILLIAM BRATTLE, of Cambridge, Esq.

This was the well-known general and member of the council. He was bapt. April 21, 1706; H. C. 1722; married Katherine Saltonstall, and died a refugee in Halifax, in October, 1776. See the admirable Brattle Genealogy, by Edward D. Harris, Boston, 1867.

ROBERT HALE, of Beverly, Esq.

He was born Feb. 12, 1702-3; H. C. 1721, and died in 1767. He was a physician, but was better known as Col. Hale. A full account of him is given in Stone's *History of Beverly*, Boston, 1843.

THE REV. MR. NATHANIEL HENCHMAN, of Lynn.

A good account of him is given in Lewis and Newhall's *History of Lynn* (Boston, 1865), p. 332-3. He was b. Nov. 22, 1700, and d. Dec. 23, 1761.

STEPHEN CHASE, A.M.

He was of H. C. 1728; was ordained at Lynnfield in 1731, and at Newcastle in 1750, where he died in January, 1778. His son Stephen, Jr., married Mary Frost, a granddaughter of the first William Pepperrell, and was the father of Theodore Chase, a well-known merchant of Boston. The family has been traced to Thomas Chase, of Chesham, co. Bucks, Eng., being there in 1740. See *Heraldic Journal*, iv. 153-167.

NOTES.

ELIOT FAMILY. In tracing the Boston Eliots, we have found a few individuals who seem not to be connected with the main families, and we therefore record the data for other investigators.

1. JOSEPH ELIOT, of Boston, by wife Sarah, had Joseph, b. July 10, 1698, and Benjamin, b. May 23, 1700.

2. Capt. JOHN ELIOT, by wife Maria, had John, b. Feb. 25, 1714; Bartholomew, b. June 1, 1716; Maria, b. May 5, 1718; and John, b. June 5, 1721. His wife d. Sept. 21, 1721, aged 27 y. 11 m. 8 d. He d. June 9, 1727, aged 32.

3. WILLIAM ELIOT, by wife Isabella, had Isabella, b. Sept. 22, 1716.

4. JOHN ELIOT, m. Martha Clark, Apr. 13, 1725, had a son Clark, b. Dec. 26, 1732.

5. JOSEPH ELIOT, by wife Elizabeth, had Elizabeth, b. Sept. 24, 1728.

6. SIMON ELIOT, by wife Jane, had Margaret, who d. May 10, 1752, aged 17. Simon d. Jan. 7, 1761, aged 49.

7. Adm. of estate of JOHN ELIOT, tinplate worker, was granted June 26, 1727, to his widow Sarah, who m. second, — Dolbear. In 1729 Wm. Downes was guardian of the children, Rebecca, aged 7, and John, aged 5.

8. Adm. of estate of WILLIAM ELIOT, of Annapolis Royal, granted Nov. 9, 1711, to his cousin Walter Eliot.

9. JOSEPH ELIOT, m. Mary Bowden, March 1, 1721. JOSEPH ELIOT m. Esther Curtis, May 20, 1734. HENRY ELIOT m. Mercy Lee, May 26, 1742.

10. JOHN ELIOT, of Windsor, Conn., will April 18, 1719, mentions wife Mary, son John, and daus. Mary, Anne, Elizabeth and Sarah.

WILLIAM CLAIBORNE.

THE following paper was prepared and read by Stephen M. Allen, Esq., before the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, at their request, at the monthly meeting, Dec. 4, 1872. A copy was requested for publication in the REGISTER.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the paper I read you to-day, I present what is intended to be some condensed but fair inferences, drawn from the unpublished manuscript writings and notes of the late Sebastian Ferris Streeter, of Baltimore, upon Claiborne's Rebellion. You are probably well aware of the untiring and zealous efforts of Mr. Streeter, while secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, to correct many errors that had crept into the public histories of early colonial times, particularly those of Maryland and Virginia.

Born in Weare, N.H., July 7, 1810, graduating at Harvard College in 1831, Mr. Streeter soon after became sub-master of the Boston Latin School, but removed to Richmond, Va., in 1835, and finally to Baltimore, Md., the following year, where he remained till his decease, Aug. 23, 1864. He was one of the originators of the Maryland Historical Society, and the recording secretary from its organization till his decease.¹

During this period his manuscript notes and writings were immense, and with the assistance of his wife, who sympathized with him very deeply in his historical researches, collections were made and written out, which in bulk and historical value are seldom equalled, by gleaners of such truths, who do not intend them for immediate publication and pecuniary profit. In the beginning of the war with the southern states in 1860, he took a decided stand as a union man, taking an active part in all the measures for the aid and support of the government.

His death was the result of exposure and fatigue incurred while attending to the needs of the soldiers before Petersburg, Va., 1864. He was buried with military honors, and the loyal citizens of Baltimore, desirous of showing their appreciation of his disinterested patriotism, erected a monument to his memory, having requested the family to allow his remains to be interred there, the scene of his labors, instead of removing them to Boston as was intended.

Mrs. Streeter has kindly permitted me to examine many of these manuscripts, and from the notes of "Claiborne's Rebellion" I have written out the following thoughts and conclusions, which though, no doubt, very imperfect, may be of some service to investigators till the whole work of Mr. Streeter shall be published.

Centuries are good sieves for separating historical events, and time with its ceaseless but ever-balancing tread, measures very accurately and with almost unerring scales, the difference between right and wrong, honor and dishonor, and the truths and falsities attaching to the acts of public men. Each nationality in the world's history has its own system of equation, and time must clear away the mists of prejudice and misapprehension. In the compass of our own history, two hundred years seems to have been a great purifier of both the moral and political atmosphere; for names that have been handed down to us through that period seem now to carry a clearer conviction to the mind of the historian than at any time either previous to

¹ For a sketch of the life of Mr. Streeter, see REGISTER, vol. xix. p. 91.—[EDITOR.]

or succeeding their actual movement in the great drama of life. The settlements of the different American colonies perpetuated the different characteristics of the men who primarily populated each location, and the result is perceptible, even at the present day. The settlements at both Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay have ever maintained their individual characteristics, and Manhattan Island proves not an exception, while the colonies in Virginia and Maryland evince an equally strong identity. Jamestown and her descendants show not only the motives and objects of her first settlers to-day, but the influence of the first mothers; while the Chesapeake Bay settlements in Maryland, still, in many respects, indicate the original characteristics of Lord Baltimore and his colonists.

A striking resemblance also exists in the character of some of the leaders in these primitive settlements, and many of the experiences of William Claiborne were like those of Myles Standish, the faithful engineer, financial agent and brave military leader of the Plymouth colony. Both of these leading pioneers served their respective people many years, and died in the service.

The influences of both settlements have ever been deeply felt in the subsequent history of our common country, and the people of the north naturally feel that the country has just reason to be proud of the distinct legacies from the first settlers of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bays. Mr. Streeter was fully sensible of the prevalence of this feeling at home, and from it, no doubt, borrowed some inspiration for his noble and almost single-handed defence of Claiborne. Among the earlier records of Maryland, the well-known history of the Rev. William McSherry denounces the unfortunate Claiborne in the strongest terms; and the opinion of many other authors seems based upon that estimate of his character. Mr. McSherry had translated the journal of one Father White, a Jesuit of Lord Baltimore's colony, from the Latin, as found in the archives of the Jesuit college in Rome, and perhaps its influence gave some coloring to his own ideas. In the hand of one of these most devoted adherents of the Romish church, it is little wonder that his pen drew such an unreal picture of an offender, one of whose crimes was heresy. Hence the voice of execration has for years been raised to traduce the motives of Captain Claiborne, and throw contempt upon his name. In the manuscript copies of *The Life and Colonial Times of William Claiborne*, left us by Mr. Streeter, a new view is presented us, evidently the result of careful, impartial investigation, and becomes a most keen weapon to combat the now-existing prejudices of the literary public. The first mention of Capt. William Claiborne, that we know of, is on his coming to Virginia in the party of Sir Francis Wyatt, when he was appointed by King James I. surveyor of the new country, in 1621. The fact of his receiving the appointment is *prima facie* evidence of his good reputation and social position, though we cannot discover to what family he belonged. Two families in England, — Cleburne in Yorkshire, and Cliburne in Westmoreland, bear the same arms, and, we infer, are of the same stock. His own signature is invariably spelled *Claiborne*, though McSherry and several of the older writers give several styles of orthography.

Claiborne, becoming a resident of Virginia, seems to have done little public labor during this year, except that he engaged with the "well disposed gentlemen" who went to fight the Indians, who were so troublesome for some years that it was difficult to carry out any permanent plans of public improvement. The capricious character of James I., his

determination that at home there should be "but one doctrine, one discipline, one religion," to which all must conform, or be harried out of the land, or worse, together with his combined avarice and extravagance, created a feeling of unrest in the colonies even beyond what would have existed through the pressure of their own domestic difficulties; and except at Plymouth, where the whole idea centred in "religious liberty," few permanent plans were made by the colonists that succeeded, during the reign of this conceited pedant. The motive in the settlement at Plymouth formed an exception to all other settlements; and this brought together a different people with corresponding results. James rather encouraged the motive of speculation by some of the restless adventurers, who were constantly annoying him at home, and recommended their departure, either to Virginia or to the Orinoco, under the advice of Sir Walter Raleigh, caring but little to which place they started, provided the prospects of gold and tobacco were a good and sure return for loss of citizens valueless to his own private exchequer. He early learned that his *Book of Canons*, consisting of one hundred and forty-one articles, was too arrogant for all to subscribe to, and the fifteen hundred non-conformist clergymen in England were quite enough to attend to, if he left off some of the dissolute and worthless younger branches of the nobility who might possibly send back gold and other products of the new world, if permitted to emigrate, but who would be of no use at home.

Whatever the military capacity of Capt. Claiborne may have been, it is certain that his associations were of a very different type from those of Myles Standish, and his battles were not so decisive or effective. It was not till after the death of James, and the accession of Charles I., in 1625, that Capt. Claiborne made very extended explorations, although his charter from that monarch, as read and understood at the present day, was ample to cover all he ever claimed under it, and completely underrode in perpetual, legal and equitable force, that of Lord Baltimore subsequently signed by the fickle king, and under which his lordship claimed the Isle of Kent, which eventually gave rise to the quarrel between Maryland and Virginia, and Lord Baltimore and Capt. Claiborne, on the subject. During 1627, '28, '29, the commissions from the governor of Virginia "authorized Claiborne to make explorations in Chesapeake Bay or anywhere from the 34th to the 41st degrees of north latitude. By application to Sir William Alexander, the king's Scottish secretary, he had obtained the necessary license and a command to the governor (Harvey) of Virginia to allow his freedom of trade. He made peace and established trade with the Indians, and opened trading-houses upon the Isle of Kent. Later, it appears, he applied to Gov. Harvey for a license to trade with the Dutch on the adjoining plantations. This was granted in March, 1631, and this license speaks of him in the most flattering terms. The traffic thus opened became considerably successful. In 1628, while Dr. John Pott was acting, temporarily, as governor, George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, a favorite of James I., visited Virginia. Being a Romanist, he refused to take the "oath of supremacy" which would be required if he settled there, and returned to England to obtain from Charles I. a grant of the country afterward called Maryland,—representing to the king, when asking the favor, that he supposed it peopled solely by Aborigines and would prefer it to his previously-attempted settlement in Newfoundland (commenced under the favor of James I.). He intended to call the new grant *Crescentia*, but by the king's request named it Maryland, in honor of Henrietta Maria.

At about, or perhaps exactly the same time of his return to England, Claiborne went also to ask some favor of the king to upbuild his fortunes, his efforts, so far, in Virginia having resulted more favorably to public than private benefits.

Mr. Streeter compares the two voyagers thus: "Lord Baltimore is about fifty years of age; Claiborne by several years his junior. The former, to the training of the court, and the discipline of a severe diplomatic school, unites the coolness and calculation born of years of experience and trial; the latter, yet young and ardent, has learned in the emergencies of adventurous life to think quickly and act with promptness and resolution. Both have earned the confidence of their superiors, and the one holds the same station under the colonial government, which the other occupied for years in the service of the late king." Hitherto Claiborne's course had been much more prosperous, since Lord Baltimore had been much inconvenienced by the unproductiveness and discomforts of Newfoundland.

The king, feeling obliged to adhere, to the established precedent, refused to allow Lord Baltimore any more latitude as to right of citizenship in Virginia, and he was compelled to devise some further expedient. Meantime Claiborne interested the English people in his schemes of colonization, and two London merchants formed a partnership with him; and Sir Wm. Alexander agreed to commence a Nova Scotia trade with them as soon as they were established, and gained for them a license "to trade in any community whatever" and "make any voyages or discoveries."

In 1632, Lord Baltimore died, and his son, Cecilius Calvert, attempted to carry out his father's plans, and assumed jurisdiction over the Isle of Kent, owned by Claiborne under a previous grant. The Virginia people became indignant that their territory was to be granted away, and petitioned, in 1633, to Charles, the king then reigning. The matter was referred to the king's council. They agreed that Lord Baltimore should meet the planters of Virginia and confer with them. This was done, and a friendly ending of the controversy resulted, though jurisdiction was not conceded. Historians generally seem to think that if the personal interests of the planters were intact, they had no further interest, except that the increase of colonization was for their advantage. Bozman says, quite inconsistently, of the council: "they acknowledged the justice of the claim of the planters;" and yet afterward says: "in every point of view, the transfer appears judicious and salutary."

Lord Baltimore delegated his brother, Leonard Calvert, to be governor of Maryland, where the latter arrived in 1634. For a year after Calvert's arrival the colony lived in peace; but Claiborne, being falsely accused of stirring up the nations to hostility, Gov. Calvert ordered his arrest, should he refuse to submit to the government. A vessel, owned by Claiborne and called the "Longtail," was seized and taken by Lord Baltimore's men, and he prepared, for battle, an armed pinnace manned by fourteen men. The government at St. Mary's fitted out two pinnaces, in command of Thomas Cornwaleys, Esq., and in the spring of 1635 the forces met; in which one of the two rivers on the eastern shore of the province, histories do not agree in relating. Each party stated that the other first commenced hostilities. Says Mr. Streeter: "If the smoke of the conflict had not cleared away sufficiently to enable the grand jury of that day to ascertain precisely the place and date of this unfortunate transaction, it will appear the less strange if the mists of intervening time render it somewhat indistinct to our vision. Still we can see enough through the cloud which

misapprehension and misrepresentation have thrown around the whole affair, to be able to form a definite opinion as to the origin of the difficulty and the facts connected with it."

Claiborne's boat and men were captured. Thomas Smith, second in command, was afterward tried, condemned and executed, by authority of the assembly, for his complicity in it. Claiborne fled to Virginia, and soon after went to England. Bozman says that Gov. Harvey sent him, as a criminal, to be tried. Campbell infers, from the silence of Chalmers on the subject, that he went voluntarily. McSherry mentions his never being brought to trial there; in proof of which he refers to Claiborne's boldly maintaining his claim to the Isle of Kent and its dependencies, and accusing the proprietary's officers with assaulting his pinnaces and slaughtering his men, and asking the crown to continue to him a monopoly of the Isle of Kent, with his station at the mouth of the Susquehannah, and thirty-six miles each side the river, from the bay to the Canada lakes, &c., in accordance with his previous license.

The petition referred the commissioners of the council for the plantations, met the reply, that "The lands in question (between Claiborne and the proprietary) belonged absolutely to Lord Baltimore, under and by the second grant, and that no trade with the Indians could be carried on there without his consent, and that with regard to the violences complained of, no cause for any relief appeared, but that both parties should be left to the ordinary course of justice." Further than this, the hostility of Claiborne was justly aroused when Gov. Calvert appointed Capt. George Evelyn proprietor and commander of the Isle of Kent.

In 1638, "the court for testamentary cases," composed of the governor and council of Maryland, met at St. Mary's: two of the indictments then made, interest us; the first, to ascertain if William Claiborne took any part in aiding the attack on Gov. Calvert's boats; the second, charging the aforesaid Thomas Smith with the murder of Wm. Ashmore, who died of a shot fired from Claiborne's boat, and charging Claiborne with complicity in the matter. No capital punishment was allowed by the then-existing provincial laws, and trial on the indictments was postponed to the next session.

During Claiborne's absence in England the Isle of Kent became insubordinate, and Gov. Calvert proceeded to quell it by military force, and deputed his secretary, Mr. John Lewger, to convene an assembly there. Their first act was to pass a bill of attainder against Claiborne, forfeiting his property to the lord proprietor; the second was the indictment of Thomas Smith, and his condemnation and sentence; and so strong and ungenerous was their prejudice that they even denied him the benefit of clergy.

In 1644, Gov. Calvert having been in England, returned to find his colony in a sad condition.

"It is evident," says Mr. Streeter, "that a strong sympathy had existed in the province with the revolutionary movement in England against Charles I. and his ministry. * * * It has been said that the ideas of important epochs pervade the very air and infect the minds of all who breathe it. This simultaneous action of two deliberative bodies, separated by a wide ocean, would seem to indicate that the infection is not always confined to the nation in which such ideas originate.

"All agencies indeed seem spontaneously set at work to communicate the grand impulse to other and distant nations, when the mind of a people is

intensely agitated with the evolution and application of principles essential to its own progress and that of the race, &c. The acts of parliament in relation to the powers of the king, and those of the assembly in regard to the rights of the proprietary and his officers, not only singularly corresponded in sentiment, but were nearly co-incident in point of time." Shortly after Calvert's return he called the freemen and burgesses together, and his proclamation gives us to suppose that affairs were in what he considered a very unsafe condition. Among those in the provinces who at this time freed themselves from their allegiance to the king and declared for parliament, was Capt. Claiborne. With his name are mentioned those of Capt. Samuel Matthews, one of the council, and Richard Bennet, afterward governor of the province, under Cromwell. Some, who impugn the motives of Claiborne, say that at this time he seized the Isle of Kent by armed force; but this cannot be authentically proved.

In February, 1644-5, Calvert's assembly convened at St. Mary's. Hardly had a single act been passed when Richard Ingle, followed by fifty men, broke into the meeting, made the governor a prisoner, took possession of the great seal and the public records; thus revolutionizing the province.

Some suppose that the governor was kept a prisoner, but more that he escaped and sought refuge in Virginia. Ultimately the guilty parties were tried and banished, which shows, Mr. Streeter argues, that the parliamentary powers in England were aware of the state of affairs in Maryland. The name of Claiborne has been for years associated with this event, but Mr. Streeter proves that he was absent at the time in Virginia, and at James City; where his name is among the first of the list of persons present at an assembly there, three days before, and in the intervening time his return would have been impossible. And further, "all the acts and commissions afterward promulgated by the assembly and by Lord Baltimore, without exception, name Ingle alone as the leader of the rebellion. And, also, the words of Cromwell's commissioners, "Kent Island which is Capt. Claiborne's," are very singular if he was one of the insurrectionists.

Owing to the abduction of the records by Ingle, much of the history of Maryland, for ten years, is very imperfect.

The appointment of Gov. Hill by the lord proprietary, soon after this, shows a diminution of power for the rebels. Ingle, who had formerly been proclaimed a traitor and his goods confiscated by Gov. Brent, now loaded a ship with what he considered the equivalent of his property, "and quitted the scene of his struggles and partial success." Gov. Calvert, by a judicious attack, became again commander of Maryland, and later of the Isle of Kent, and succeeded in subduing the inhabitants; and so, "two years after the time of his expulsion from the province, Gov. Calvert was again in possession of the seat of government in Maryland." He treated the insurrectionists with clemency, pardoning such as submitted, and attaching the property of such as had fled from the island; appointing Robert Vaughan its commander. In June, 1647, Gov. Calvert deceased. He appointed in his place, Thomas Green; but this gentleman was deposed by the lord proprietary in favor of Mr. Wm. Stone, a Virginia planter and a friend of parliament; and also a council of Protestants was appointed.

Mr. Streeter believes the reason for his appointment was to conciliate the Marylanders, and not, as stated, because he favored immigration. He required, as directed, the oath of fidelity to Lord Baltimore in the strictest form. Power was delegated to him to grant pardons, except the annulling of any form of laws or acts against Claiborne, which, says the commission,

"we will have to still continue in full force and virtue, anything to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

King Charles, although he had endeavored to profit by if not wholly control and monopolize the colonial trade, was not successful, and Maryland and Virginia both carried on an illicit trade with the Dutch.

In 1650, after the execution of Charles I., parliament, then in power, undertook to put a stop to this, and after due deliberation of the council of state, five commissioners were appointed: from Great Britain, Capt. Robert Dennis, Mr. Thomas Stagge and Capt. Edmund Curtis; and from Virginia, Mr. Richard Bennet and Col. Wm. Claiborne,—to reduce Virginia and the inhabitants thereof to their due obedience to the commonwealth of England. Bozman says that Maryland was mentioned also, but the word erased, as Gov. Stone's goodwill to parliament was well known; but that Bennet and Claiborne contrived to insert it afterward. Curtis arrived in Virginia in 1652; the other two of the English deputation were lost on the passage.

Col. Claiborne was holding the office of treasurer of Virginia, from which he was shortly deposed by King Charles in favor of a royalist, Col. Norwood, by whose assistance Gov. Berkeley endeavored to keep Virginia loyal to the king.

Mr. Streeter believes that neither Bennet nor Claiborne were present at the erasing of the name of Maryland from the commission, as is supposed by some, not believing that, considering their position, "they would have permitted Lord Baltimore, who at best occupied a doubtful position, to carry his point before the committee, if, as has been often insinuated, they had their own personal aims and enmities to answer in the form and purpose of the instructions;" if the account of Lord Baltimore's friend, Langford, be true, "the instructions had no reference to Maryland."

Furthermore, as Mr. Streeter believes, Claiborne was not aware of his appointment until the English commission arrived in the province. The reduction of the province was accomplished with nothing more than a slight show of resistance. Official arrangements were made, placing the power in the hands of the commissioners: so "the direction of affairs was placed in the hands of those who had so long suffered obloquy and reproach for their political opinions." In the spring of 1652, at an assembly in James City, Bennet was elected governor and Claiborne secretary of Virginia, with a new council.

The commissioners sent a report of their proceedings, by Capt. Curtis, to England, where they were presented to parliament; at the same time a remonstrance was received from Lord Baltimore, and divers planters and traders of Maryland, complaining of certain aggravations concerning boundaries, and the reduction of a province "which had rather shown favor than illwill to the cause of parliament." (Mr. Streeter considers it another proof of Bennet and Claiborne not having originated this scheme, that Sir Wm. Berkeley had, only a year before, possessed himself of Palmer's Island, in the face of Lord Baltimore's claims.)

The council, who had the subject under advisement four months, reported in 1652. Being evidently favorable to the Virginians, they did nothing calculated to affect Maryland's charter. They stated the facts of the settling of Virginia and the granting of Maryland; that before the date of said patent, Kentish Island was planted and inhabited by Claiborne, three years previous to Baltimore's arrival, and sent burgesses to the assembly of James City; that Virginians had free trade with the Indians in Chesapeake Bay; that in 1633, upon the arrival of Lord Baltimore's agents, their

trade was prohibited, &c., detailing the particulars of the capture of Claiborne's vessel, the fight that ensued, and his flight to England, and Lord Baltimore's retention of the trade in the bay. Having further particularized objections to Lord Baltimore's charter, they referred the house to his answers of the same, so that we do not know how their expectations were met. The last article alludes to Bennet and Claiborne as being "sent thither," and charges the governor and council with refusing their requisitions on plea of oaths to the lord proprietary.

The confused state of parliament admitted no debate on his report. In 1653, Cromwell convened the new parliament, which finally resigned its power into his hands.

Affairs progressed favorably in Virginia for a while. Bennet and Claiborne, feeling that their presence was required in Maryland, went thither; knowing that Gov. Stone wished to resume his office and the people desired him to do so, they issued a proclamation re-installing him and his former council. The latter promised subjection to the commissioners, reserving their oaths to Lord Baltimore until the pleasure of the "State of England" could be known. The last act in the proclamation related to a treaty with the Susquehannock Indians, and Bennet and three others were chosen to negotiate with them. Of the latter number Claiborne was not one, perhaps because it would involve a longer absence of both officers from Virginia, or from delicacy on his part because of the disputed proprietorship of territory.

In July, 1652, under the commonwealth, the English and Indians made a treaty in whose first article is said, "the Isle of Kent and Palmer's Island, which belong to Capt. Claiborne; and building there is forbidden, except for trade or any such like or occasion."

Mr. Streeter supposes this to have been inserted through Bennet's influence; and the people being independents, originally Virginians, and opposed to Lord Baltimore, were ready to thus defy his authority. In December, 1652, Gov. Stone put forth an order, charging Capt. Vaughan, commander of Kent, with others, with abusing the power given them, and curtailing their authority. So, at the same time that the English committee had struck at the authority of Lord Baltimore, the American officers had also defied his requisitions. Gov. Stone, for nearly a year, had no advice from Lord Baltimore, as the Dutch war caused delay in sending such, and therefore postponed the general court to January, 1654. In November, 1652, Gov. Bennet called an assembly in Virginia. Its last act was to give Col. Claiborne and Henry Fleet, and their associates, the privilege of fourteen years' trade in places west and south where no English had been or traded before. We have no details of the prosperity of this trade. In a treaty made shortly after, with the chief of the Pamunkey Indians, he agreed to cede the south side of the York and Pamunkey rivers to Col. Claiborne. The latter, having long before relinquished all idea of ever repossessing himself of his old settlement, named the new, in memory of it, New-Kent; procured the legal establishment of it as a county; and finally became a resident there. In July, 1653, we read of the confiscation of the cargo of a Scottish ship for some violation of acts of parliament, and that Col. Claiborne was given a considerable portion of the funds accruing, in consideration of his services to the country in the matter. During the summer of 1653, Col. Matthews went to England to report for the commissioners, Bennet and Claiborne, and to urge the claims of Virginia, considering the article of surrender, which pledged a restoration of certain

former bounds, a charter against those who had entrenched upon them, and asking a discontinuance of Lord Baltimore's powers.

The so-called Barebones Parliament was in session; the business was presented to the committee on petitions and opposed by Lord Baltimore. Reports of the result differ. Lord Baltimore's friends state that it was abruptly dismissed; but the report made agreed nearly with the petition. In December, the parliament dissolved, and for a time the subject was dismissed.

In February, 1653, Gov. Stone received instructions, dated nearly a year previous, in response, from the lord proprietary, to his statements that the new settlers objected to taking the proprietary's oath, &c. The people, divided in their allegiance to Baltimore and to the parliament, had asked the guidance of the council of state. No reply was received, excepting a sharp rebuke from Lord Baltimore. Notwithstanding, he made some concessions, but demanded their taking oath, paying taxes, &c., before a certain time should have elapsed. The Marylanders, disconcerted at this, appealed to Bennet and Claiborne. Soon after their petition was sent to Virginia, Gov. Stone called on the people of Maryland to comply with the requisitions of Lord Baltimore; and the latter ordered the former to resume writs given in the proprietary's name, at the same time acknowledging obedience to the commonwealth of England. The commissioners replied to the Marylanders that no authority allowed the people to recede from their act of submission, &c.

The news of Cromwell's accession to the protectorship arrived in 1654, and a new instrument had to be adopted, whose articles disqualified for office those who had served against the parliament, and all Romanists. Gov. Stone was obliged to recognize the new power, which was done by public ceremony, May, 1654. In July, following, Gov. Stone accused the commissioners of being in rebellion and exciting the people thereto; and they afterward meeting him in a conference, Gov. Stone finally resigned.

Bennet and Claiborne called upon Hatton, the secretary of Maryland, to deliver the records to Mr. Wm. Durand. So, for the second time, the power was taken from Lord Baltimore by power of the supreme authority of England. Far from exalting themselves, or taking any advantage of their position to acquire further benefits, the commissioners made use only of their specified powers, and, though personally opposed to Lord Baltimore, carefully carried out the instructions transmitted to them. Capt. Fuller being appointed by them to the authority of Maryland, they returned to their official stations in Virginia. The burgesses of Maryland, shortly after, passed an act freeing themselves from the proprietary's oath. About this time, at the burgesses' assembly in Virginia, the county of New-Kent was represented for the first time.

In January, 1654-5, Lord Baltimore wrote to Gov. Stone, taunting him with cowardice and ordering him to take the commissioners prisoners; which, otherwise, would be done by Capt. Luke Barber, then on his way from England. Stone, encouraged by this, made a bold effort to regain his power; seized the records and carried them to St. Mary's; but on endeavoring to establish himself by military force, was wounded and taken a prisoner by Capt. Fuller's men.

Cromwell, soon after, addressed a letter to Gov. Bennet desiring his non-interference with the civil affairs of Maryland, although, as he afterward stated, he had no intention of abridging the rights of the commissioners. In 1655, Edward Diggs was elected governor of Virginia, and Col.

Claiborne secretary. In the same year, Lord Baltimore made complaint to Cromwell of the infringement of his rights, which Gov. Bennet denied, by going to England and defending himself, first to Cromwell, and afterward, in connection with Col. Matthews, publishing a pamphlet detailing the whole case to the people. The lord protector gave his support to the commissioners in a letter addressed to the government of Virginia. But Col. Claiborne never availed himself of any privileges which might have resulted from the countenance of Cromwell. From this time his connection with public life in Maryland ceased; and he continued the duties of his station in Virginia. In 1657-8 he was re-elected secretary of state. On Cromwell's death, in 1657-8, his son Richard succeeded him; the latter convened a parliament which dissolved in April, and on the same day an assembly was held at James City. By its action, Claiborne was chosen to continue in office "till next assembly, or until his Highness's pleasure be further signified to us." As the enactment reads: "Whereas the office of Secretarie is a place of great trust," we see the confidence of the assembly in Col. Claiborne, after his long continued association with the province of Virginia; and this is sufficient evidence that his years of devotion to the interests of the colony were appreciated. In 1660, almost immediately after the accession of Charles II. to the throne, he appointed Sir Wm. Berkeley, governor; Major Norwood, treasurer; and Thomas Ludwell, Esq., secretary of Virginia.

In 1663-4 Claiborne, we learn, was present at an assembly in James City, as a delegate from New-Kent; although removed from superior office, he seems still to have retained the esteem of the people in the county he had founded. Both colonies were now in an unfortunate state. Disputes between them were severe, and in Virginia complaints of taxation, &c., and frequent depredations from the savages were making much disturbance. Col. Claiborne returned from the assembly to be obliged to assist in preparation for war. For the several years following, the struggles with the Indians were no slight trial, but from Col. Claiborne's former successful experience with the savages he was a most able adviser to the English.

In 1675-6 a garrison, partly from Gloucester and partly from the lower part of New-Kent, was placed in command of Col. Wm. Claiborne, Jr. The failure of the attempts made during the well known Bacon's rebellion, to change the minds of the Virginians, shows the high appreciation in which both father and son were held not to be diminished. In April, 1677, after the crushing of this rebellion, the assembly of Virginia offered to King Charles a justification of Sir Wm. Berkeley, and stated in an address several ways in which they considered themselves injured, one of which particularly interests us: "that the Island of Kent in Maryland, granted to, seated and planted by Col. Claiborne, Sen., formerly a limbe and member of Virginia (as may appear by our records, they having sent delegates to this assembly and divers other Indian proofs and evidences), is since lopt off and deteyned from us by Lord Baltimore."

Fifty years had elapsed since the settlement; long since had its lawful proprietor ceased to urge his right of ownership; and here was the highest official power of Virginia enlisted to revive his claim and renew the old feud, but with a fairer view of the question than had formerly been taken. At that time the eldest son of the late Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, was in London, settling his father's estates and answering before the crown for complaints recently made of the civil and religious state of Maryland. His lordship gave slight heed to the comfort of the Virginians; the latter

considered the proximity of the independent plantations, Maryland and Carolina, injurious to themselves; and the commissioners sharing this feeling, petitioned to the king that the power of jurisdiction and government might be restored to the crown, &c.

In connection with these events is the last mention of the name of Col. Claiborne in the political records of Virginia. As a peaceful day for the colony began to dawn, he retired from public life and devoted himself to his property in New-Kent, and there passed the remainder of his life. The exact period or place of his death is not recorded. It is said that there was a tablet to his memory in Jamestown's oldest church,—long since crumbled to dust.

In the elegant language of his gifted biographer, Mr. Streeter, this paper is appropriately closed: "The hand of prejudice, prompted by personal subservience, traced on the tablet of history an inscription as unjust to the character and actions of the deceased as unbecoming the dignity of the historic muse. It has been reserved for an humble inquirer and a lover of the truth to erase the undeserved censure, and to erect a new cenotaph which displays the name of Claiborne as worthy of honor and respect, and which ranks him who planted it in this country as a man of whom his descendants have reason to be proud,—one of the earliest pioneers of civilization; the first actual settler of the territory of Maryland, and among the most active and prominent citizens in the early colonial days of Virginia; and one of the most remarkable men of his time."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND ERRATA.

Communicated by Mrs. CAROLINE H. DALL.

GENEALOGICAL science stands at this disadvantage. When an error has been discovered, there seems no way of recording it, for the benefit of others, so that there shall be no possibility that any future student may be misled, by a wrong base, a wrong figure, or a worn-out tradition. Genealogical registers themselves, teem with long refuted assertions; and every inquirer has to begin at the beginning and work his way through the confusion.

I have for a long time thought of suggesting to this journal the propriety of publishing a couple of loose pages or more, quarterly, upon which, under the head of errata, old mistakes might be corrected and references might be given, and these pages, easily detached, might in time constitute an invaluable volume.

A great deal of matter would accumulate if those who are in the habit of using Savage's *Dictionary* would check the errors they detect, and forward them to the editor to be ranged under such a head.

No genealogist should be over-sensitive in such a matter. His work is of a kind that requires many auditors. Let him be never so careful, yet if he is human, he must now and then lose the thread of the old story, or may at any absorbed moment permit the misprint of a numeral,—which *he* knows so well, that he will instinctively *read* it right, however it is printed.

I wish now to draw attention to a few items, some of them errors, some

of them discoveries which may be of value to other students, and which I have encountered at different times during the last few years.

Francis, Richard. Mr. Savage speaks of Richard Francis as once of *Dorchester*. The records of that town contain no allusion to any Francis who was a married man. At the age of 39, Richard is found in Cambridge, married to Alice (probably Wilcookes), in the year 1644. He had no son Richard in Cambridge. If he had a son by an early marriage in England, it might have been such a son Richard, who, living in *Dorchester* in 1661, signed a petition for the continuance of religious liberties after the restoration of the Stuarts. In 1669 the constables were ordered to look after sixteen young men, who could not prove an "orderly living." First on the list was Richard Francis, of *Dorchester*. This orderly living might be translated "constant employment." If a man remained unmarried he was a legitimate object of public concern. Savage gives an unmarried Richard Francis in *Northampton* in 1675. He "came from the East," and was clerk of Turner's company in King Philip's war. He wrote a very good hand, and if he was Richard, of *Dorchester*, would have been then 38 years old.

Richard Francis, of Cambridge, is afterward registered in *Medford*, and his will is proved in *Boston*. This does not prove that he changed his residence. William Heley, recorded first in *Roxbury* and then in Cambridge, seems to have lived, from the first, in *Newton*, near to what we now call *Brook Farm*. I have instances of families registered in *Ipswich* in 1638; in *Rowley*, 1660; *Boxford*, 1680, and *Andover*, 1700, who do not seem to have left the land they first settled on, in all that time.

Whittingham, John. This person, who married the sister of Hubbard, the historian, was in *Ipswich* at a very early date. Even Savage is found asserting that he was the son of *Baruch*, a posthumous child of the translator of the Geneva bible, and his wife Katharine, sister of John Calvin.

Surtees gives a careful pedigree of the Whittinghams, and another may be found in the publications of the Camden society.

No such person as *Baruch* is known, nor did John Calvin ever have a sister Katharine. John Calvin married a widow, *Idolette Storder née DeBures*. *Idolette* had a sister Katharine, daughter of *Louis Jacqueman*, of *Orleans*, heiress, in her mother's right, to the Lords of *Turvylye* and *Gouteron*. It was she who became the wife of William Whittingham, dean of *Durham*. The dean left two sons, Sir Timothy and Daniel, — the first the oldest, the other probably the youngest of a family of six children. Daniel, born Nov. 12, 1571, was living in 1590, and received estates under his mother's will in *Kingsgate, Durham*, which were probably those which the American family inherited. He was not married at that time, and is lost sight of in *Durham*. It must have been his son John who came with his mother to *Ipswich*, and did a man's duty there in 1640.

In the Rogers memoranda, in the fifth volume of the REGISTER, there is a confusion, easily cleared up, concerning the wife of the Rev. John Rogers. In January, 1687, John Rogers, *farmer*, was married in *Ipswich* to a Mrs. Martha Smith. Children were born to this pair many years after the Rev. John Rogers married Martha Whittingham; and his name is always entered *Mr. John Rogers, farmer*.

The names of Whittingham and Hubbard have been left in inextricable confusion by all the early chroniclers. It was so common for two or more children of one family to receive the same name in baptism, that only a full record will dissipate the obscurity. This has been gleaned chiefly from the

probate court. William Hubbard, father of the historian, came to Massachusetts in the *Defence* in 1635, with his wife Judith, and two daughters, Martha and Margaret. His other children were: John, aged 15; William, aged 13; Nathaniel, aged 6; Richard, aged 4. Hubbard removed from Ipswich to Boston in 1662, and died in 1670. He is said to have sold his property in England for the advantage of the infant state, reserving only an income of £100 for himself and family.

About the same time, from Southerton, now Sutterton, in Lincolnshire, came John Whittingham, who married Martha Hubbard; and possibly a brother Thomas, who was lieutenant of the Ipswich company in 1645.

Their mother was the widow of Daniel Whittingham, the youngest of the six children left by William Whittingham, dean of Durham.

Daniel was born Nov. 12, 1571; he was living in 1590 and unmarried, inheriting property under his mother's will. There is no record of his marriage or death in Durham, but it is possible both might be found in Southerton. It is he whom Mrs. Partington has chosen to record as Baruch, but why she should describe him as a posthumous child is best known to herself.

John Whittingham married Martha, daughter of the first William Hubbard. Her sister Margaret was already married to Ezekiel Rogers, and Ezekiel's sister Margaret, the beloved daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, subsequently married his brother by that marriage, the Rev. Wm. Hubbard, the historian.

John and Richard died unmarried in England, where they went to look after property, perhaps at Tending Hundred in Essex.

As Nathaniel is never mentioned after his arrival, he probably died early.

William Hubbard, the historian, born in England in 1622, graduated in the first class at Harvard in 1642. He was invited to the Ipswich pulpit in 1656, and soon after married. He died Sept. 25, 1704, at the age of 83; having written more than any man in behalf of the colony, if we except Governor Winthrop, whose material he doubtless had leave to use as if it were his own.

Of Margaret Rogers Hubbard we hear little. She devoted herself to her father in his last illness, and with his dying breath, the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers blessed the three children of his only daughter. She had no children after 1655.

John Whittingham, the sole survivor of his family, married Martha Hubbard, and they had: John, *dead* before 1653; Martha, Richard, William, Elizabeth and Judith.

According to the testimony of their nephew Samuel Clarke, John, Richard, Elizabeth and Judith died without issue, and as John Whittingham himself died in 1649, his grandchildren seem never to have known his name, but to have taken it for granted that it was William.

The sole surviving daughter, Martha, married the Hon. John Clarke, about 1667. This Clarke was the oldest son of the famous old surgeon, lumber merchant and cattle dealer, who had married Martha Saltonstall, and came from Newbury to Boston in 1651, a man who excelled in everything, from trepanning a skull and cutting for the stone, to inventing economical wood stoves. As this second John Clarke was not made a freeman of Boston till 1673, he may have been educated abroad, and probably came from Newbury to Boston.

The Hon. John Clarke married Martha, daughter of John Whittingham and Martha Hubbard, about 1667. They had:

John, born 1668;

William, born 1670; married to Mary, dau. of Wm. Whittingham;

Samuel, born 1677, who wrote the Gordon and Hubbard legend, and inherited the Gordon tankard; and

Elizabeth, born 1680; married first to a cousin "Hubbard" who was a mariner, and afterward the third wife of the Rev. Cotton Mather, who considered her "a great spoil!" In 1818 one of her descendants, Hannah Mather Crocker, dedicated to Hannah More some "Observations on the Rights of Women," probably the first book on that much vexed topic ever printed in America.

William Whittingham, brother of Martha Whittingham Clarke, married Mary, daughter of John Lawrence, who went from Ipswich to New-York in 1662. By her he had at Rowley, near Ipswich:

Martha, married March 4, 1691, to the Rev. John Rogers, of Ipswich;

Mary, married first, to the Hon. Wm. Clark, of Boston, a cousin on the Whittingham side; second, to the Hon. Gurdon Saltonstall, governor of Connecticut, a distant cousin of her first husband;

Elizabeth, married first, to the Hon. Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich; second, to the Rev. Edward Payson, of Rowley;

Richard, graduated at Harvard in 1689;

William, who died early in the West Indies.

It ought to be said here, that few of the families coming to Massachusetts Bay could properly be called puritans.

The Rogerses, Hubbards and Whittinghams were all what is called conformists, though some of them lived to repent of their conformity.

Further corrections in reference to the families of Rogers and Wise, I defer to a future article, but wish to record an interesting discovery made by myself recently in Ipswich, which affords a confirmation of the entry found by Col. Chester on the Candler MS. (*ante*, xxii. 47). Among the children of Nathaniel Rogers in this MS., Col. Chester finds this item:

"Mary married to Wm. Heley."

When this item was published, hardly a descendant of William Heley credited it. Nathaniel Rogers made no will proper, and no one knew that he ever had a daughter Mary. The Heley family had no associations with Ipswich. The item was doubted altogether.

Recently, in making some family investigations in Ipswich, connected with the name of Symonds, I determined to read every line of the records till I exhausted them, and I came unexpectedly upon the following entries.

Elizabeth Heley married Jonas Gregory, May 10, 1672.

Mary Heley married John Wood, May 1, 1676.

It will be observed that the spelling of this name is the same as in the Candler MS. The family have not preserved it, either in this country or in England.

These girls may have been brought up by their grandfather. At all events they appear to have been married from their uncle's house, that of the Rev. John Rogers, afterward president of Harvard College.

Although the descendants of William Heley, who bear his name, are now very few, there must be many persons interested in it, and as his various marriages have confused many investigations, I should like to conclude this article with an exhibit of recorded facts.

At some future time I wish to speak of the family registers ordered to be kept by the Massachusetts Company, and of some interesting matters relating to the posterity of Reginald Foster.

WILLIAM HELEY, b. 1613, probably in Devonshire; m. first, Grace, dau. of Miles Ives, of Watertown, 1643, and had:—

- i. HANNAH, bap. July 7, 1644.
- ii. SAMUEL, bap. Feb. 14, 1646; d. early.
- iii. ELIZABETH, bap. Nov. 14, 1647.

Grace (Ives) Heley died in childbed, Nov. 8, 1649, and William Heley m. second, Mary, dau. of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, in 1650, and had:

- iv. SARAH, bap. Feb. 2, 1651; d. Oct. 10, 1653.
- v. WILLIAM, bap. July 11, 1652.

He m. third, Grace, dau. of Nicholas Buttrick, 14. 8. 1653, and had:

- vi. GRACE, b. 1654.
- vii. MARY, b. Nov. 4, 1657.
- viii. NATHANIEL, bap. Feb. 5, 1659.
- ix. MARTHA, bap. Sept. 9, 1660.

He m. fourth, Phœbe, dau. of Bartholomew Greene, 15. 6. 1661, and had:

- x. SAMUEL, b. 16. 9. 1662.
- xi. PAUL, b. April 3, 1664.
- xii. MARY, b. Oct. 29, 1665.

He m. fifth, Nov. 29, 1677, widow Sarah Brown, of Hampton, the mother of the *Miss Sarah Brown*, married by his son William in 1682.

It will be seen that neither of the daughters married in Ipswich were the children of Mary Rogers. Nor does the circumstance that two Mariés were born and named in 1657 and 1665, prove that either died. I shall at some time give some curious facts to show this.

The date of Mary Rogers's death is not known. She appears on the records simply as "wife Mary."

The elements of confusion in the above record are many; but a copy of it may have this use—it may preach patience.

Students who found children born to William and Grace in 1647, to William and Mary in 1651, and to William and Grace again in 1654, naturally enough thought that there were two William Heleys, a delusion which only the probate record has dispelled.

Again, William Heley, 2d, who married Sarah Brown in Hampton in 1682, returned to Cambridge, where he died in 1689, and his children by "wife Sarah" have been imputed to William Heley, 1st, who died at the age of 70, in less than a year after his son's marriage.

I expect to find the pedigree of William Hele among the descendants of William de la Hele of South Hele in Devonshire.

He seems to have been an unfortunate man, perhaps an oldest son who had lost his inheritance in the civil wars.

He was evidently admitted to the best families, yet it is not uncommon to find his name recorded in the wills of the period, as one to whom "that deat that is in his hand" is remitted.

He was never very fortunate, but all his sons did well.

In 1679, the county court of Middlesex, Mass., issued an order requiring certain statistical returns from the several towns. In the Cambridge return we find:—"30. 1. 1680. For English, our school dame is Good-Wife Heley at present but nine scholars."

Continued from vol. xxvi. page 253.

year 1682	& moneth day	The Baptized — Page 246 —	
	5 9] ye of Indego Potter & of mary his wife. Potter	
	5 16	Laurence] ye son of Joseph Dowfe & of mary his Dowfe	
		[wife.	
	6 6	Jonathan] ye son of m ^r Andrew Belcher & of Belcher	
	8 1	Hannah] ye daught ^r of Benjamin Fellops & Fellops	
	8 22	Pratte	
	9 5 &	Samuel] ye son of Thomas Hitt & Dorothe his wife Hitt	
		& Anne] ye daught ^r of Thomas Cart ^r & Esth ^r his wife Cart ^r : [ham	
	9 19	[two names omitted.] Frothing-	
	& &	Walt ^r s	
	10 3	Hannah] ye daught ^r of m ^r Sam ^l Hunting & of Hunting	
		[Hannah his wife	
	&	Thomas] ye son of Thomas Ashby & of Mary his wife Ashby	
	10	Anna] ye daught ^r of Jacob Hurd & Hurd	
	31	Thomas] ye son of Jn ^o poor & of Elifabeth his wife Poor	
	11 7	Jonathan] ye son of Solomon phips & of mary his Phips	
		[wife	
	14	Hannah] ye wife of Jonathan Cary & Hannah his Cary	
		[wife	
	21	William] ye son of William J ⁱ mifon & of Sarai his J ⁱ mifon.	
		[wife	
		[space for two or three names.] { Ryall	
	28	Abigail] ye wife of Andrew Stimfon Stimfon	
	&	Jn ^o] ye son of Sam ^l Frothingham & of Ruth his Frothing-	
		[wife. [ham	
	&	John] ye son of Nath ^l Cary & of Elisabeth his wife. Cary.	
	&	Abigail] ye daught ^r of Andrew Stimfon & Abigail Stimfon	
		[his wife	
	12 11	Robert] ye son of Robert Luist & of Rebeckah his Luist.	
		[wife	
	&	William] ye son of Zech Johnfon & of Elisabeth Johnfon.	
		[his wife.	
	&	of Jacob Walt ^r s & of Sarai his wife Walt ^r s	
	&	of Steven Codman & of Elifabeth Codman	
		[his wife	
	18	Katharine] ye daught ^r of m ^r John Blaney & of Sarai Blaney	
		[his wife	
	&	Andrew] ye son of Andrew Stimfon & Abigail his Stimfon.	
		[wife.	
	25	Rebeckah] ye daught ^r of Enoch More & of Rebeckah More.	
		[his wife	

yeare & moneth 1683	day	The Baptized — Page 247 —	
	1 4	Miller] ye child of bro: Jofeph Frost & of Hannah Frost	
		his wife daughter of ye R ^d m ^r Miller	
	25	Mary] ye daught ^r of bro. Joseph Kettle & Hannah Kettle	
		[his wife.	
	&	Sarai] ye daught ^r of Jn ^o Walk ^r & of Anna his wife Walk ^r .	
	2 1	Samuel] ye son of Jonathan Cary & Hannah his Cary.	
		[wife	
	22	Thomas] son of Tho: Chapman & Sarai his wife. Chapman.	
	29	Anna] ye daughter of Thomas & Mary Shepard. Shepard	
	&	Caleb] ye son of Jacob Green Jun ^r & Mary his wife Green	

— Page 247 (concluded). —

	&] ye daught ^r of Rob ^t Wallis & Susanna his		Wallis :
3	13	Sarai] ye daught ^r of m ^r Zechariah Long & Sarai	[wife. [his wife.	Long.
	27	Richard] ye daught ^r of Jn ^o Knell & Elifabeth his	[wife.	Knell
	&	Hannah] ye daught ^r of Samuel Blunt & Anna his	[wife.	Blunt.
5	8.	John] ye son of John Ireland & Grace his wife.		Ireland
	15] ye son of Will : Vine & Elifabeth his wife.		Vine
	&] ye daught ^r of Joseph Ryall & mary his wife.		Ryall
	22	Sarai] ye daught ^r of Nath : Davis & Mary his wife.		Davis.
	&	Lydia] ye daught ^r of Jn ^o . Kent & of Hannah his	[wife.	Kent.
6	12	Hannah ye daught ^r of Thomas Sheppard & Hannah	[his wife	Sheppard.
	19	Samuel] ye son of william Wilfon & his wife		Wilfon
7	16	James] ye son of James Cappin & Hannah his wife.		Cappin.
	30	Thomas] ye son of m ^r Tho : Greaves & Sarai his wife		Greaves.
8	7	Mary] ye daught ^r of m ^r Tho : Tuck & Elifabeth his	[wife	Tuck.
	14	Mary] ye daught ^r of Jn ^o . Chamberlayn & Deborah	[his wife	Chamber- layn
	21	Dudley] ye son of Capt. Jonathan Wade & of	[Deborah his wife	Wade.
	28	Jotham] ye son of Paul Mavrick & his wife		Maverick.
9	11	Elifabeth] ye daught ^r of Jn ^o . Whittamore & Mary	[his wife	Whittamore
	18.	Martha] ye daught ^r of Sam ^l Dowfe & of Faith his	[wife	Dowfe.
10	9	Samuel] ye son of Samuel Cutler & of Dorothy his	[wife.	Cutler.
	30	Robert] ye son of Timothy Cutler & of Elifabeth	[his wife.	Cutler.
11	6	Elifabeth] ye daught ^r of Solomon phips & mary his	[wife.	Phips.
	20	Robert] ye son of Jn ^o . Melvyn & Hannah his wife		Melvyn.
12	10	Samuel] ye son of m ^r Sam ^l phips & Katharine his	[wife.]	Phips.

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[Heading lost.]

[1684]	1	30	Ebenezer] ye son of Petr Fowl & mary his wife	Fowl.
		&	Anna] ye daught ^r of m ^r Andrew Belcher & Sarai	Belcher
			[his wife.	
	2	6	william] ye son of william Johnfon & esther his wife.	Johnfon
		13	David] ye son of Stephen Walters & Sarai his wife	Walters.
		&	Ebenezer] ye son of Jn ^o Wilder & Hannah his	Wilder.
			[wife.	
		27	Elifabeth] ye wife of Thomas Call.	Call
	3	4	mary] ye daught ^r of Jn ^o . Eades & Mary his wife.	Eades.
		18	mary] ye daught ^r of m ^r Tho : Lynd & Mary his wife.	Lynd.
	4	1	Timothy] ye son of Jn ^o . Cutler & Martha his wife.	Cutler.
		22	Robert] ye son of Thomas Rand & Sarai his wife.	Rand
		&	Sarai] ye daught ^r of Matthew Soley & Sarai his wife	Soley.
		29	Sarai] ye daught ^r of Will. Jimifon & Sarai his wife.	Jimifon
	5	27	Susanna] ye daught ^r of Enoch more & Rebekah his	more
			[wife]	

— Page 248 (concluded). —

6	17	Ebenezer] y ^e son of Jonathan Cary & Hannah his	Cary.
		[wife]	
	24	John] y ^e son of John Bennet & Ruth his wife.	Bennet.
	31	Samuel] y ^e son of m ^r Will Marfha & Lydia his wife.	Marf hall.
7		& Jonathan] y ^e son of Thomas Call & Elifabeth his	Call.
		[wife]	
	7	Benjamin] y ^e son of Joseph Kettle & Hannah his	Kettle.
		[wife]	
8		& Nicholas] y ^e son of Isaac Johnfon & mary his wife.	Johnfon.
	21	Hannah] y ^e daught ^r of Thomas Afhby & mary his	Afhby
		[wife]	
	12	Eleazer] } y ^e children of of Eleaz ^r phillips & Anna	Phillips
		& Anna] }	
		[his wife]	
		& Henry] y ^e son of Timothy phillips & mary his wife	
		& Mary] y ^e daught ^r of James Smith & mary his wife	Smith
		& Mary] y ^e daught ^r of of Timothy phillips & Mary	
		[his wife]	
		& Benjamin] y ^e son of Stephen Codman & Elifabeth	
		[his wife]	Codman.
	19	Richard] son of James Miller & Hannah his wife	
	26	Mary] y ^e daught ^r of Andrew Stimfon & Abigail	
		[his wife]	
		& Joanna] y ^e daught ^r of Will Johnfon & & Sarai his	Johnfon
		[wife]	
	9	Anne] y ^e daught ^r of Thomas Hitt, & of Dorothy	
		[his wife]	
	9	John] y ^e son of Robert Wallis & Sufanna his wife.	Wallis
	16	Elifabeth] y ^e daught ^r of Sam ^l Leman & Mary his	
		[wife]	
		& Dorcas] y ^e daughter of m ^r Jacob Green Jun ^r & Green.	
		[Mary his wife]	Johnfon.
		& Sarai] y ^e daught ^r of Zechariah Johnfon & Elifabeth	
		[his wife]	
		& Margaret] y ^e daught ^r of Will: Shief & Ruth his	
		[wife]	Shief.
	28	Robert] y ^e son of m ^r Zechar: Long & Sarai his	
		[wife]	
		& John] y ^e son of m ^r Jn ^o . Blaney & Sarai his wife.	
		& Edward] y ^e son of Edward Loyd & Hannah his	Blaney.
		[wife]	
		& Bethiah] y ^e daught ^r of Jn ^o Poor & Elifabeth his	
		[wife]	

year & month

16|84 | day |

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16 85 mon eth	12	1	Anna] the daughter of Thomas & mary Shepard	Shepard.
		22	Abiel] the daught ^r of Jn ^o . Ireland & Grace his wife	Ireland.
mon eth	1	1	Vincent] y ^e son of Thomas Carter & Esther his wife	Carter
			& John] }	Simpson
			& Jofeph] }	
			& Benjamin] }	
			& Jonathan] }	
			& Abigail] }	Simpson
			& Sufanna] }	
			& Deborah] }	
			& Jonathan] y ^e son of G. Jonathan Simpson & Wait	
			[his wife.]	

— Page 249 (concluded). —

	8	Susanna]	y ^e daughter of G. John Dañon & Dañon.	
			[Sufannah his wife]	
	29	Martha]	y ^e daught ^r of G* Peter Frothingham & Frothing-	
			[Mary his wife]	[ham.
		& Nathaniel.	} [* This letter appears to be written over.] y ^e sons } of G. Nathaniel Kettle & Hannah his wife.	Kettle
		& James.		
		& Samuel.		
		& Hannah.		
		& Sarai.		
		& Jonathan]	y ^e son	} of G. Jonath. Kettle & Abigail his wife.
		& Anne	y ^e daught ^r s	
		& Abigail]	y ^e daught ^r s	
2	5	Thomas]	y ^e son of m ^r Robert Luist & Rebekah his	Luist.
			[wife]	
		& Wait]	y ^e daughter of G. Jonathan Simpfon & Wait	Simpfon.
			[his wife.]	
	12	Mary]	y ^e daught ^r of Sam ^l Blunt & Anna his wife	Blunt.
	19	Grace]	y ^e daught ^r of m ^r Nathan Hayman & of Hayman.	
			[Elifab ^h his wife]	
		& Joshua]	y ^e son of Benjamin Fellops &	Fellops.
3	3	Sufanna]	y ^e wife of G. Alexand ^r Logyn.	} Logyn.
		& Alexander]	y ^e sons of Alexand ^r & Sufanna	
		& John]	[Logyn]	
		& Sufanna]	y ^e daught ^r of G.y Logyn by G. Jno. Burrage.	Burrage.
			[Burrage her former husband.]	
	17	John]	y ^e son of G. Jacob Hurd & Anne his wife.	Hurd.
		& Sarai]	y ^e daught ^r of G. Thomas Shepperd & Shepperd.	
			[Hannah his wife]	
	31	Hannah]	y ^e daught ^r of G. Nath ^l Frothingham & Frothing-	
			[Mary his wife]	[ham.
		& Thomas]	y ^e son of Aaron Way & Mary his wife.	Way.

[16.85]

— Page 250, entirely blank. —

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yeares & months 1686.	Days	The Names of such as were <i>Baptized</i> in the Church of Christ at <i>Charles-Town</i> . Since the Induction of me <i>Charles Morton</i> , w ^{ch} was November 5, th 1686.	
9.	7.	John]	y ^e son of William & Jamison
	21	peter]	y ^e son of John & ^{sister} Mary Eades
			y ^e Daughter of Thomas & Elizabeth Call
			Daught ^r of Thomas & Hannah (admitt ^d . * Welsh
10	5	Adam]	son of Jacob & (she member in full com;) Walters
		Abigail:]	Daughter of Isaak & Mary Johnson (she Johnson
			[in full com])
		Hephziba]	Daughter of Stephen & (she admitted) Codman
11	2	Timothy]	S. Tymothy & phillips
		Elizabeth]	D of James & Hannah [?] Miller
	9	Mary]	widdow (aged about 22 y ^r) Adams
		Abigail]	the wife of John Soly (aged) Soly
		Elizabeth]	y ^e wife of Tho: (aged) Bennet
	16	John. s. of Andrew &	Stimson
	30	David. s. of &	Luist
		Rebecca D of Nathaneel &	Kettle
		Debora D }	} Baker
		Elisabeth D }	

* Two words blotted.

GLEANINGS.

Continued from vol. xxvi. page 404.

MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES.

64.

IN 1870, a very handsome edition of these famous nursery rhymes was published by Hurd and Houghton, and in it appeared an essay seeking to prove that the title was given by the publisher of the first edition.

It is a well-known fact that there was a family in Boston, named Vergoose, a name often contracted into Goose. It is certain that in 1715 Elizabeth Goose of this family married Thomas Fleet, and that her mother Elizabeth (Foster) Vergoose lived for many years after that date. The author of the essay cited, claims that this Elizabeth was the "Mother Goose" for whom the collection was named.

He does this on the supposition that the first edition of the rhymes bore the following title: "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children. Printed by T. Fleet, at his printing-house, Pudding Lane, 1719. Price two coppers." If this title be correct we might well consider the case proved; but here unfortunately a doubt occurs. So far as the above quoted Preface goes, it seems that a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who died in 1859 (is the late Edward A. Crowninshield the person meant?), found in 1856 an imperfect copy of the first edition in the library of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester. He took a note of the title. After the death of this gentleman, the writer of the essay "G. A. R." caused a search to be made at Worcester, but did not succeed in finding the pamphlet, and we believe that it has never since been found.

Under these circumstances, if the only witness to the existence of the book be the late Mr. Crowninshield, it is surely essential that we should have an exact copy of his memorandum. It may be that it was in the form above quoted, but if so the fact should be stated.

It would hardly have been worth while, however, to write these lines to point out this evident flaw in the argument, had I not been able to give some new facts bearing on the same topic.

In the account books of Daniel Henchman, the well known printer, now among the Hancock Papers in the library of the N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society, will be found the following items:

Sales book, p. 17, 19, 23, &c.	
May 26, 1719. Edward Bromfield, 1 doz. Verses,	12 <i>d</i> .
June 9, 1719. Nich. Harford, 2 doz. Verses,	2 <i>s</i> .
July 3, 1719. Eleazer Russell, 200 Verses for Children,	12 <i>s</i> .
Aug. 11, 1719. John Dennie, 10 doz. Verses,	10 <i>s</i> .
March 1, 1719-20. Benj. Gray, 12 doz. Verses for Children and other books,	—
April 15, 1720. John Edwards, 100 Verses for Children,	6 <i>s</i> .
April 23, 1720. John and Chas. Caldwell, 16 doz. Verses,	6 <i>s</i> .

I also find, July 13, 1719, Thomas Fleet credited by printing 1*m* Primers, £2 5 0.

It seems, then, that in 1719 Henchman had issued a pamphlet or sheet called "Verses for Children," and that Fleet was engaged in printing for him another cheap sheet called the "Primer." Is it probable that any book with the supposed title of "Songs for the Nursery or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children" would be sold and described as "Verses for Children"? Is it probable that Fleet would have issued a sheet of his own at the same time that he printed one for his employer, and that if he did, Henchman would have been content? Does not the proved existence of Henchman's book render it most desirable that we should have an exact copy of Mr. Crowninshield's note, and does it not raise some doubt as to the existence of Fleet's pamphlet?

W. H. WHITMORE.

65.

A recent memoir of Myles Standish, by John S. C. Abbott, suggests an inquiry into the Standish pedigree. In Myles Standish's will, as printed in the REGISTER, v. 336, is the following clause: "I give unto my son and heir apparent Alexander Standish, all my lands as heire apparent by lawful decent, in Ormistick, Bousconge, Wrightington, Maudsley, Newburrow, Cranston, and in the Isle of man, and given to mee as right heire by lawful decent, but surreptitiously detained from me, my great grandfather being a 2nd or younger brother from the house of Standish of Standish."

Notwithstanding that the names above given are badly spelled or miscopied, it is evident that they are all the names of places in Lancashire, viz.: Ormskirk, Burscough (a part of Ormskirk), Wrightington (in Eccleston parish, nine miles from O.), Mawdesley (in Croston parish eight miles from O.), Newburg (a place some six miles east of O.), and Croston.

These parishes, Ormskirk, Eccleston and Croston, are in the hundred of Leyland, as is also the parish of Standish in which is included Duxbury.

It will be noticed, therefore, that Myles Standish did not claim the main estates of his family, but only some part, which we may presume would be a younger brother's portion. Mr. Abbott makes the astounding discovery about the Standishes, that "in the great controversy between the Catholics and Protestants there was a division in the family, part adhering to the ancient faith and part accepting the Protestant religion. Thus there arose as it were two families; the Catholics who were of Standish Hall, and the Protestants who were of Duxbury Hall. Better authorities, however, say that Thurston de Standish was living in 1221, and that of his two grandsons Jordan was of Standish Hall, and his brother Hugh was father of the first of the Duxbury Hall family.

In the main line there was at Standish Hall, contemporary with our Captain Myles, Ralph Standish who died in 1656. Ralph's father was Alexander, his grandfather was Edward, and his great-grandfather was Alexander Standish, who married in 1518. It is to be noted that Edward was "second son and eventual representative of Alexander."

In the Duxbury Hall family the contemporary of Myles would be Thomas, whose three sons successively held the estate, the last one being father of Sir Richard Standish, bart., created so in 1677. This Thomas was son of Alexander, grandson of Thomas, great-grandson of James, gr.-gr.-grandson of Thomas who married in 1497. There is no intimation of any change in the order of descent in this family.

It is certainly very strange that if Myles belonged to the family of Standish of Standish, he should have named his settlement Duxbury in honor of the home of a different branch of the family.

It would seem more likely that Myles Standish belonged to some junior branch of either family (presumably of the Duxbury Hall line), and did not know when the two families separated. It is true that at the time when the great-grandfather of his contemporary succeeded to the Standish Hall estate, it was as a second son. Still the statement is explicit that Edward was the heir to his brother Ralph who died issueless, and that there were no younger sons.

The account given in BURKE's "Commoners," ii. 64, is very full, and mentions many younger sons in various generations. But the very prominence of the family is a strong argument against any irregularity in the succession to the main estates.

Instead therefore of Mr. Abbott's foolish statement that "it is probable that Myles Standish was the legal heir to all this property [Standish Hall and Duxbury Hall with an income of \$500,000], and that by gross injustice he was defrauded of it," the case seems to be that Myles himself claimed some other estates and was probably ignorant of his own pedigree.

In Winsor's *History of Duxbury*, p. 96-7, is an account of some searches made about 1846-7, by the descendants of Captain Standish, to trace and recover the property. The agent searched the records of the parish of Chorley in Lancashire from 1549 to 1652, and reported that they were all in good condition excepting the leaf containing the births for 1584 and 1585, which seemed to have been intentionally obliterated.

As it was thought that Myles was born in that year, this mutilation was considered as proof that he was the lawful heir and unjustly deprived of his property. So far as this report goes, it does not appear that any search was made at the places named in the Captain's will, nor any attempt made to trace any of the junior lines of the family. It might well repay any of the American Standishes to make a genealogical search in England; but so long as they put forth claims void in law and in probability, they deprive themselves of the best sources of information, the family papers of the rightful heirs now in possession.

W. H. WHITMORE.

WILL OF FRANCIS CHAMPERNOUN.

Copied for the REGISTER from the York County (Me.) Probate Records, vol. i. pp. 54-5, by N. J. HERRICK, Esq., of Alfred, Me.

In the name of God Amen I Francis Champernoun Gentleman, Inhabitant of y^e Island commonly called by the name or Champernouns Island in y^e Township of Kittery in y^e Province of Maine in New-England being weak of body but of Sound and perfect Memory doe make & ordaine this my last Will & Testament In manner & form following, vizt.—Imp^{es} I comit my Soul to God hoping by his mercy through y^e Merrits of Jesus Christ to enjoy life Eternal and my body to y^e earth to be Decently buried in such manner as my Executrix hereafter named Shall think fit. And as for my temporall Estate and goods with which it hath pleased God to Endow me, after my Just Debts and Funeral Charges are paid I give & bequeath as followeth. Itm. I make ordain and constitute my welbeloved wife Mary Champernounge full and Sole Executrix of this my last will & Testament.

Item. I give bequeath & confirme unto my s^d Executrix the one half part of y^e s^d Champernouns Island which I now possess to her my s^d Executrix for ever, which I have already given by Deed under my hand and Seal to my s^d Executrix.

Item. I give and bequeath & confirm unto my Son in Law Humphrey Elliot & Elizabeth his now wife And their heirs forever the other part of my s^d Island, which I have already given by Deed under my hand and Seal to y^e s^d Humphrey & Elizabeth his wife. Item. I give and bequeath unto my Son in Law Robert Cutt, my daughter in Law Bridget Seriven my daughter in Law Mary Cutt and my daughter in Law Sarah Cutt, and to their heirs for ever all that part of three hundred acres of Land belonging unto me lying between Crockets neck and y^e land formerly belonging unto Hugh Gunnison on y^e Estern Side of Spruce Creek to be Equally Devided between y^e s^d Robert Bridget Mary & Sarah Except what I have not before the making of this my last will and Testament disposed of to any other person And also Excepting thirty acres of land in this my last will & Testament hereunder given to Elizabeth Small.

Item. I give & bequeath unto Elizabeth Small my Servant maid and to her heirs for ever in behalf of what I formerly promised her. Thirty acres of Land at Spruce Creek which s^d thirty acres of land part of y^e afores^d three hundred acres, it is my will Shall be first laid out by my Executrix and my overseers hereunder named And also I do give and bequeath unto y^e s^d Elizabeth Small ten pounds to be paid to her in Cattle & ten pounds in goods which is in Lieu of what I promised her.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Son in Law Richard Cutt the Sum of five pounds to be paid by my s^d Executrix.

Item. in respect of y^e great affection that I bear unto my Grand Child Champernoun Eliot Son of Humphrey Elliot I doe by these presents adopt declare & make the s^d Champernoun Elliot my heire. Giving to him y^e s^d Champernoun all y^e Lands of Right belonging unto me or that may belong unto me either in old England or in New England not by me already disposed of And doe by this my last Will and Testament appoint and constitute him y^e s^d Champernoun my Executor of all my Estate that either is or may be of Right belonging or be due unto me in old England from any pson And y^e same to have & enjoy to him y^e s^d Champernoun and his heires for ever.

Item. I doe hereby Constitute Robert Mason Esq^r. John Hincks, Esq^r, Maj^r John Davis of York and Robert Elliot of Great Island Merchant my Loving Friends to be over seers of this my last Will and Testament and desire they may se the Same performed and be Assistant to my s^d Executrix.

Lastly I doe declare and publish this to be my last Will & Testament Annulling and making void all former & other Wills and Testaments.

In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal this sixteenth day of Novemb^r in y^e year of our Lord God one thousand Six hundred & Eighty Six, Anoq^o Reg. Regi^o Jacobi Secundi Secundo.

Signed Sealed delivered and
published to be the last will &
Testament of Francis Champer-
noun Gen^t in y^e pres^{ts} of us:—
William Milborn
Edm. Gach
Rob^t Elliot.

FRANCIS CHAMPERNOUN [SEAL.]

Mr. William Milborn made oath this 28th of Decemb^r 1687 before John Hincks one of his Ma^{ies} Councill for his Territory and Dominion of New-England that this was the last will and Testam^t of Capⁿ Francis Champernoun.

JOHN HINCKS.

Province of Main. At his Ma^{ties} Inferior Court of comon Pleas held at Wells for this Province this 14th of March 1687 Mr. Robt. Elliot & Edmund Gage appeared before Joshua Scottow Esquire, Judge of y^e s^d Court for y^e s^d Province and Mr. Sam^l Wheelwright and Capt. Francis Hook two of his Ma^{ces} Justices of y^e Peace for y^e s^d Province and made oath that they Saw y^e late Capt. Francis Champernoun Sign Seal & Proclaim y^e within written Will as on y^e other Side Expressd he y^e s^d Champernoun being of full & perfect understanding And that they set their hands to y^e s^d Instrument.

FRANCIS HOOK, *Jus. Peace.*
SAM^L WHEELWRIGHT, *Jus. Peace.*

JOSHUA SCOTTOW,
THOMAS SCOTTOW, *Cler.*

Edmund Gage & Robt. Elliot Esqrs came before us this 20th day of Sept. and made oath they were present and Saw Capt. Francis Champernoun Sign, Seal & declare this Instrument to be his last Will & Testament.

W. BAREFOOT, *J. P.*
THOS. GRASPORT.

A true copy of the original Will & probate thereof Transcribed & compared Aug. 18, 1698.

JOS. MOULTON, *Register.*

JOHN BALDWIN OF STONINGTON, AND SOME OTHER JOHN BALDWINS OF THE EARLY COLONY TIMES.

Communicated by the Hon. JOHN D. BALDWIN, of Worcester.

THE "Notes," by Mr. Charles C. Baldwin, "on the Ancestry of Sylvester Baldwin," in the July number of the REGISTER, have great value because they are unusually trustworthy. I can say this with confidence, for I know something of the care and thoroughness with which his investigations were made.

Had it been his purpose to give an account of Sylvester Baldwin's descendants, the same exacting and patient scrutiny of facts and statements professing to be facts, would have corrected a mistake which I find in the "Notes." While showing conclusively that John Baldwin of Stonington, was a son of Sylvester, the "Notes" say: this John Baldwin "married in New London, July 24, 1672, Rebecca Cheeseborough, widow, and had by her five children, the only son being Sylvester, born March 4, 1677." This is all that is told of his family by the New London and Stonington town records; but the church and other records show that he had six children by his wife Rebecca, two of them being sons.

John Baldwin of Stonington died August, 1683. His youngest child, named Theophilus (birth not mentioned in the town records), was born in that year; and it is through this son only that he has descendants who bear the family name. His son John, by his first wife, died when about 18 years old. The children by his wife Rebecca were: Rebecca, born in

1673, Mary in 1675, Sylvester in 1677, Sarah in 1679, Jane in 1681, and Theophilus in 1683. Sylvester died in 1732, leaving no son and only two daughters. Jane was not living in 1692, for, in that year, the mother had all her living children baptized in Stonington, including the son by her first husband, and the church record gives the names as follows: "Elihu Chesebrough, Sylvester Baldwin, Theophilus Baldwin, and Rebecca, Mary, and Sarah Baldwin."

Rebecca, the widowed mother of these children, died in 1713; she was a daughter of Walter Palmer, of New London. John Baldwin removed from Milford to New London in 1664; and from New London to Stonington in 1672, immediately after his second marriage, the reason for his settling in Stonington being the possession of a very large tract of land in the north part of that town. Most of this land was bequeathed to the son Theophilus, by his mother, and has been occupied by five successive generations of her Baldwin descendants. I was born on it.

Theophilus Baldwin (known in Stonington as Deacon Theophilus Baldwin) married, May 10, 1710, Priscilla Mason, daughter of Daniel Mason by his second wife Rebecca (Hobart) Mason; her paternal grandfather being the famous Captain (or Major) John Mason, and her maternal grandfather the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart, of Hingham, Mass. They had the following children: John, my great grandfather, born July 12, 1711; Priscilla, born Nov. 17, 1713; Theophilus, born in 1716; and Sylvester, b. in 1719.

CONCERNING THAT OLD BIBLE.

It is mentioned in the "Notes" on Sylvester Baldwin's ancestry, that I have seen an old Bible in which a family record described John Baldwin, of Stonington, and John Baldwin, of Norwich, as cousins. I will state the facts relative to that old Bible. It belonged originally to Deacon Theophilus Baldwin, and the records in it were made by him. That these records were important may be inferred from two circumstances: first, John Baldwin, of Stonington, was his father; and, second, his mother, who lived thirty years after his father's death, must have been well informed in regard to the family history. As he was, according to tradition, a very intelligent man, it was hardly possible that he should fail to gain considerable accurate information in regard to his ancestry and family connections.

After his death, the Bible with its records went to his son John, my great-grandfather, in whose family it was preserved with jealous care. This son John married Eunice Spalding, of Plainfield, Conn. She lived to be over 104 years old, and died in 1818, when I was in my ninth year. She lived in my father's family, from 1814 to 1817. This old lady, my great-grandmother, was remarkably well preserved in mind and spirits, until a short time previous to her death. She had the old Bible when I first saw it, and was extremely careful to guard it against injury. When she died, it went to my oldest uncle; but the binding had become tender; it was too much neglected; and, after a few years, it became a wreck and disappeared. It could and should have been preserved.

When I was nearly eighteen years old, I began to realize the importance of that old family record, and sought to recover and preserve all that could be remembered of its contents. I could recall much of my great-grandmother's talk concerning it; and one of my aunts who had examined it with much more interest than any other member of the family, was able to give me considerable information. In this way I collected many particulars, of which I made a record at the time. These are some of them.

1. That our first American ancestor was named John; that he lived first in New-Haven; that when he married the wife with whom he settled in Stonington, he was a widower and she a widow; and that through her we were related to the Chesebroughs.

2. That this John Baldwin's father died on the passage to America; that his wife and children settled in New-Haven; that his name was Sylvester; and that my great-grandfather's brother, Sylvester, who lived to be a very old man, and was known to my aunt, was named for him.

3. That my great-grandfather's father married a Mason; and that he had a second wife, but no more children. My aunt's memory was at fault in regard to his name, but she thought it was either Thomas or Theophilus. It was well known in the family, by tradition, that he was a deacon of the "Old Black Meeting House Congregational Church."

4. That an orphan cousin of John Baldwin, of Stonington, came to America in the family of Sylvester Baldwin; that this cousin remained in the family until he was married; and that he settled in Norwich.

These and other particulars of less importance I wrote down more than forty-four years ago, when I knew nothing else of our ancestors and family history beyond what was told by family traditions. I have since found authentic records to verify all these particulars, substantially, except those which relate to John Baldwin, of Norwich, and to a second wife of Deacon Theophilus. Very naturally, I have some faith in the recollections of what that old record said of a relationship between the John Baldwins of Stonington and Norwich. My great-grandmother, who knew much of the Norwich Baldwins of a hundred and thirty years ago, and made them one of her regular topics, always spoke of these two Johns as cousins. My aunt, also, used the word "cousin" in stating her recollections; but this term, which was probably used by Deacon Theophilus in making the record, did not necessarily mean a father's brother's son. It may have meant a second cousin, or even some other form of recognized and not very distant blood-relationship.

According to this record, as remembered, John Baldwin, of Norwich, remained in the family of Sylvester Baldwin's widow, until he was married. A record at New-Haven (where she continued to reside until after her marriage with Captain Astwood) shows that he or some other adopted child was in her family, in the year 1643. In a list of the New-Haven "planters," made in that year, she appears as "the Widow Baldwin," with a family consisting of *five* persons. The order requiring returns for this list specified that "every planter should give in the names of the heads or persons in his family, wherein *his wife with himself and children only* should be reckoned, with an estimate of his estate." Therefore, the Widow Baldwin's family included herself and four children. But, at that time, she had with her only three of her own children, the other three having married and left her; Sarah in 1638, Mary in 1640, and Richard in 1642. In 1643, her family, reckoned as the order required, would have numbered only four persons, if it had not included some child, not her own, which was treated and counted as a child of the family. Who was this additional child? Remembering that old Bible and its record, and remembering, also, the statement in a letter of the Hon. Simeon Baldwin, that, according to the traditions of the Norwich family to which he belonged, "John, the father of the Norwich family, came to this country with a respectable connection of the family, when a boy," I believe, without very serious hesitation, that it was John Baldwin, of Norwich, then, probably, about eleven years old.

The record cannot now be produced ; but I am not aware of either a tradition or a circumstance of any sort which can suggest a different explanation.

That there was very intimate and constant intercourse between the first and second generations of the Norwich and Stonington Baldwins, was well known in our family through traditions which must have had good warrant. As the distance between them was only nine or ten miles, this intercourse was easy. It was one of those matters associated with the first part of my great-grandmother's life, of which she was accustomed to talk ; and, according to her oft-repeated statement, her husband's sister Priscilla became acquainted with Daniel Calkins, of Norwich, whom she married, during some of her visits to the Norwich Baldwins. The first wife of Thomas Baldwin, second son of John of Norwich, was Sarah, daughter of the first John Calkins of that town. Some of the younger children of his second wife, and those of Deacon Theophilus, of Stonington, were nearly of the same age.

OTHER JOHN BALDWINS.

For some years previous to 1653, there were five John Baldwins in Milford, Conn. The printed mistakes of Mr. Savage and others, occasioned by imperfect knowledge of the records, have created some needless confusion in regard to these Johns. I will name them in the order of their ages.

1. John Baldwin, Senior, who was considerably older than the others, and is supposed to have been the John Baldwin who witnessed Sylvester's will "on the main ocean." If so, he was a passenger with Sylvester's family, in the ship "Martin." He had two wives. Perhaps his first wife came with him from England, for he had six children by her who were baptized in Milford, four in 1648, one in 1649, and one in 1651, five of them being sons, and his oldest son seems to have been born in 1638 or 1639. His second wife was Mary Bruen, of New London. By her he had eight children, three sons and five daughters. He died in Milford, in 1681.

2. John Baldwin, afterwards of Norwich, who, in 1653, married Hannah Birchard, of Guilford, and took up his residence in that town. I think it very probable that he was born in England not later than 1632, and that he came to America in the family of Sylvester Baldwin, and remained in it until he went to Guilford. In 1662, he settled permanently in Norwich.

3. John, youngest son of Sylvester, born in 1635, probably ; married his first wife in 1656, buried her in 1657, and removed to New London in 1664. In 1656, he was described as "John Baldwin, Junior," in the record of a grant to him of a house lot ; and he continued to be the John, Junior, of Milford, until 1663, when the last record of his name with this designation appears, also in connection with a grant of land. Hon. Simeon Baldwin, in the letter to which I have referred, thinks the mention, in 1649, of the elder John as "senior," implies that another of the name then living there was recognized as "Junior." If this supposition is correct, the Milford John, Junior, of 1649, may have been John of Norwich.

4. John Baldwin, oldest child of John, Senior. In 1663, he married Hannah, daughter of Obadiah Bruen, and niece of his step-mother. In 1667, he settled in Newark, N. J., where he was known as John Baldwin, Senior. I have not seen a record of his birth ; but, as he was oldest of the four children of his father, baptized in 1648, and older than Nathaniel's son John, I suppose he was born previous to the year 1640, either at Milford or New-Haven.

5. John Baldwin, oldest child of Nathaniel. In 1663, he married Hannah Osborne. In 1667, he settled in Newark, where he was known as John Baldwin, Junior. He was born previous to the year 1644, for, in that year, he, and his brother Daniel who was the next younger child, were baptized at Milford. Probably he was born in Milford not earlier than 1640. I have an unverified report of a record which states that 1640 was the year of his birth.

This account of the John Baldwins of Milford is the result of a very careful study of the records, aided by correspondence with that intelligent genealogist, Samuel H. Congar, Esq., librarian of the New-Jersey Historical Society. Mr. Savage, Miss Calkins, and others, have stated that John Baldwin, Senior, left Milford and settled in Newark; but this is a mistake. He was a constant resident of Milford, from the beginning of the settlement to the end of his life; and the probate records show that he died there.

The same writers have given currency to another inaccurate statement, namely, that Mary (or Marie) Bruen, who, in 1653, became his second wife, was a *daughter* of Obadiah Bruen, of New London, and thus a sister of his son John's wife, Hannah. It is manifest that they did not examine the Milford records for themselves; for these records state, in so many words, that the second wife of John Baldwin, Senior, of that town, was "Marie Brewen, daughter of John Bruen, of Pequot." This, of course, does not mean that John Bruen, father of Obadiah and Marie, was "of Pequot" (or New London), for he did not come to America, and was not living in 1653. It means that Marie was "of Pequot," where she was living in the family of her brother.

John Bruen was of Bruen Stapleford, Cheshire, Eng.; he died in 1625. The English records show that he had three wives; that his first child was born in 1585; that Obadiah, born in December, 1606, was a son of his second wife, probably her oldest child; and that Marie was the only living child of his third wife. She was born when he was about 60 years old, and must have been over thirty years old at the time of her marriage. There is a notice of John Bruen and his family, in "Ormsrod's Cheshire," which can be found in the Astor Library, New-York, and probably in some other American libraries.

Mr. Savage goes so far and so wildly astray as to make John Baldwin, Senior, of Milford, a son of Sylvester. I know that the most careful investigation cannot be sure of perfect accuracy; but, such mistakes as these should not occur. Mr. Congar encountered them, in preparing his "Genealogical Notices of the First Settlers of Newark;" but he found them so readily exposed by the records, that it was not easy to understand how they could be possible in any serious investigation. In his view, the records make nothing more certain than, that the Milford John Baldwin, Senior, never removed from that town, and that his second wife was, not a daughter, but a sister of Obadiah Bruen. On the latter point, he says in a letter to me: "The record in the old town book of Milford (which I have seen again and again), says that John Baldwin, Senior, married 'Marie Bruen, daughter of John Bruen, of Pequot.'" This record can be found so easily in that old town book, that I do not see how it can escape the attention of any body who examines the book with a view to the Baldwin genealogy.

EXPEDITION TO CAPE BRETON.

JOURNAL OF THE REV. ADONIJAH BIDWELL, CHAPLAIN OF THE FLEET.

Transcribed from the original and communicated by Mr. E. M. BIDWELL,
of Providence, R. I.

1745.

April 14. Sunday about eleven of ye clock, the Connecticut Fleet consisting of Seven transports under the convoy of Connecticut & Rhode Island Colony sloops sailed from New London.

15. At eleven anchored at Holmes hole.

16. Rain & Easterly Winds.

17. About five in ye morning we hoisted sail. About one P.M we anchored at Nantucket ten leagues from Holm's hole.

18. About Sun rising weighed anchor but ye wind heading us we return'd & anchored at ye same place again about ten.

19. About twelve the wind being fair we hoisted sail again. past ye shoals a little before night.

20. Pleasant weather with a fair wind.

21. Pleasant weather still with west winds crossing y^e bay of Funda on board y^e sloop Charming Molly, it being Sunday I preached from Luke 2. 10. About half an hour after 4 we spy'd the land of Cape Sables, which is 75 leagues from Cape Cod, at night pretty high wind at NW. The Fleet scatter.

22. In the morning but 2 Sail in sight, at sun seting near Cape Lambro which is — leagues from Cape Sables.

23. At night we anchored at y^e harbour of Fair Bay about 10 or 12 leagues southwest from Canso.

24. Set sail from Fair Bay about Sun Rising, arrived at Canso about noon, & all y^e rest of Connecticut fleet y^e same day, save Rhode Island Colony sloop, which was chas'd y^e day before by 30 gun French Ship & was supposed to be taken. At Canso lay y^e Boston Fleet when we ariv'd there. This Canso lies about 80 Leagues from Cape Sables, & 20 from Cape Breton.

25. Ariv'd ye Rhode Island Colony sloop about 1 of y^e clock fir'd 5 guns.

26. About 11 Captⁿ Rouse & Captⁿ Fones sailed on a Cruize in Quest of y^e French ship that chased Captⁿ Fones.

27. [Blank.]

28. A.M. Preached on board from 1 Tim. 1, 15.

P.M. On Burying Island heard Mr N—— from 1 Kings 20. 11. Doct. Tis very unbecoming any when preparing for a battle to behave themselves as tho they had got the victory.

29. About 5 or 6 in the morning the fleet weighed anchor at Canso & sailed for Cape Breton. the fleet consists of about or near an hundred sail, including Commodore Warren's Ships & W England Naval Forces, which are now a cruizing off Cape Breton. Warren has a sixty, a fifty & two forty Gun ships.

30. At Sun rising Louisburg was alarmed, and fir'd about 6 or 7 Guns from their Forts. About 10 we anchored in Cabaroosa Bay, about 4 or 5 miles from the town. The French came a company of them to the shore

to prevent our landing, but we fired upon them from Several Sloops & began to land our men about 12 a'clock under the Canons and then the French retreated, but y^e Englished pursued and hunted them as dogs hunt foxes in y^e woods. They killed some French that day in y^e woods, wounded others whom they took prisoners & several more prisoners they took not wounded.

[Blank.]

At the same time Commodore Warren with his men of war engaged and battered one of their forts.

[Blank.]

Also y^e same day a small town, & all y^e houses without y^e walls of y^e city were burnt to ashes.

May 1. The English encamped erected a standard & hoisted two English Flags west from y^e town of Louisburg. At night the French stop'd up the touch holes of the cannons of y^e grand battery with hardened steel & deserted the Fort. An English man viz Thos Leeds of Croton with 18 Indians entered y^e Fort & took possession of it & took two women & a child.

2. The English hoisted y^e English Colours in ye grand Fort & began to drill y^e steel out of y^e Cannons. The French began to sling the bombs into y^e Royal Battery. This day General Wolcott landed, we went out & spoke with Commodore Warren, returned at night, & anchored again in y^e bay. Y^e French attempted to land in order to retake y^e Royal Battery, but were repulsed by the English who killed several of the French.

3. About 10 we came to Sail for a Cruize, lay off in sight of Louisburg where we saw y^e Town fire at y^e Grand Fort & y^e Grand Fort at y^e Town for several hours together.

4. We lay this day also off from y^e Town & saw but little firing till 3 in y^e afternoon, then they fired from the Grand Battery between 60 or 70 shots by Sun setting, but no firing from the Town till about 5, then y^e English Artillery began to play on y^e Town with their Bombs & Cannons, & so ye Town fired upon them. About 6 we were ordered by the Commodore on a Cruize with a Man of war, Captⁿ Ting, Captⁿ Tomson, Captⁿ Smithers, & a schooner & sailed round Cape Breton on the East End.

5. This day came into a bay in y^e head of which was very high land & covered with snow, at night we laid to in y^e Bay.

6. In y^e morning we anchored at y^e south end of this large bay, at y^e mouth of a bay y^e runs southward & y^e schooners went into y^e Bay, tis call'd St Anns Bay. In y^e afternoon we sailed several miles up the bay to a narrow Strait there were several houses on the east side & a meadow on the west & a large bay beyond toward the southwest. We anchored and several men went on shore.

7. This day y^e men ransacked y^e town & woods, burnt y^e town of about 20 houses & about y^e same number of shallops, took 12 or 15 Feather Beds, 3 or 4 cases with bottles, Chests with Cloths, Iron Pots, Brass Kittles, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Pewter Plates & Spoons &c took one Prisoner.

8. About 4 weighed anchor, the Prince of Orange & the Defence stood towards the North. About 1 took a shallop with one man, a woman and a child, and carried them on board the Prince of Orange. Snow, turned y^e shallop adrift.

9. Two boyes went on shore up Aganish Bay & burnt a Town of about 80 houses which stood up that bay, about noon steard for Louisburg.

10. This day the winds were high, towards night the storm was so boisterous we brought too & lay till Sunday. We were eastward of Cape Br.

11. Cold with snow & rain.

12. It cleared up & we made Sail again.

13. About Sunrising met with Captⁿ Fones. Arrived at Cape-roos Bay about 11 where we heard that St Peters was taken by the English & burnt, the men taken prisoners & carried to Canso: also y^t 17 English men kil^d by y^e Indians on Cape Breton at y^e taking of a small town & one man was kil^d by y^e taking of St Peters.

P.M. A French Snow got into the harbour of Louisburg.

14. A cold easterly storm with rain, Snow & Hail.

15. About 8 a.m we weighed anchor and sailed out against y^e town of Louisburg & lay of & on all day & saw firing both from y^e Town & Batteries at one another all day by turns.

16. This day the English hoised an English Flag at y^e light house & began to erect a Fascine Battery there & also they in erecting a battery at y^e northwest part of y^e town so near y^t the English killed a man y^t stood on y^e wall with a small arm. Y^e English & French fired at each other all day. Y^e English fired two Bombs at night at y^e town.

17. Captⁿ Douse came to us & informed us that 4 men have been killed, 1 or 2 by y^e bursting of y^e cannon, but y^t y^e men were generally well in y^e Camp, also in y^e afternoon they spy'd a company of French which they pursued, killed some as they supposed, took one y^t was wounded by 2 shot. The English had one Indian wounded y^t died presently after. Of this we were informed by some of Col Gorham's men y^t came to us by night in a boat.

18. This day we spied a brig eastward of Louisburg in y^e morning which Captⁿ Fones pursued and took in Scatere bay. She was from France & had eight men on board.

Sunday. About two the Mermaid, Man of war, engaged a French ship man of war of sixty 4 guns. Commodore Warren being in sight gave chase & took y^e French Ship about 9. She had upwards of 500 men on board, 30 were killed, about so many wounded. The English lost 4 men.

20. In y^e morning came to an anchor in y^e Caperroos bay, where we were told that 13 men went on shore, to wood & water 7 were killed, 3 of them scalped y^t were killed, 3 men taken, 3 returned, 1 well, 2 wounded. This was done y^e Saturday before.

21. Captⁿ. Kinseleigh informed us two English men were killed on Sunday last by two barrels of powder taking fire by accident. We heard y^e English were building a Facine battery north of y^e City in fair shot of y^e City designing to have 6 of y^e 48 pounders there at night. 2 men found dead.

22. We hear by a whale boat y^t y^e English yesterday took 10 or 12 French, one a Doctor y^t had dig^d up y^e Corps of some English and had burned them—also 400 men marched and found a french fort deserted. A 60 gun ship Man of War joined the fleet.

23. Heard one man had dy'd of Sickness viz Dodge.

24. Last night they gathered to attack the Island Battery, but did not do it. The Hector Man of war joined y^e Fleet a ship of 40 Guns. At Night we anchored in Caperroos Bay.

25. Lay in the bay.

26, Sunday. In the morning sailed out against Louisburg. Mr Caulking came on board & informed us y^t Major Newton dy'd on Friday & was buried on Saturday last. The captⁿ went on board the Commodore.

27. Cold & Foggy.

28. Foggy till four & then cleared off & we made for land. A little before sunset land appeared.

29. We lay off Louisburg harbor.

30. Very foggy.

31. [We hear that 150 English men were killed & drowned in storming y^e Island Battery last Monday Night. A Forty Gun ship man of war joined the Fleet.]¹

June 1. Foggy wet weather.

2. In y^e morning we anchored of y^e Camp. Captⁿ came here from Boston. Lord Montegue in y^e Mermaid Man of War took a French Brigandine from Nante in France bound to Lewisburg.

Monday, 4. We hear y^t a sloop from Canada loaden with provision for Lewisburg was taken by Captⁿ Griffith yesterday east of the light house. Also Mr Robinson belonging to the Commodore came on board us & told y^t a Frigas with 19 more French was taken yesterday at night at or near Scatere. Today Captⁿ Edwards in y^e Princess Mary retook a ship of about 200 tun, twas an English ship from Carolina taken by Le Vigilant y^t 64 gun ship which y^e Mermaid took 19th of May.

5. We weighed anchor & went out eastward of y^e Light house.

6. We spoke with Captⁿ Furnel in a privateer Sloop of 10 guns y^t lay at an anchor east from y^e Light house y^t informed us y^t a French Ship with 200 men on board was taken yesterday by some of our Fleet & also y^t a French Man of War last Tuesday night deserted y^e City Lewisburg & came to our General & informed y^t 40 or 50 men had been killed & about so many wounded in y^e City since y^e siege & y^t was three thousand & six hundred men women & children in the city & y^t they had bread enough but no meat. Also y^t 1160 English were taken in storming y^e Island Battery.

7. We carried the French Captⁿ of Le Vigilant with 6 more on board Captⁿ Gatton who was designed for Boston.

8. Anchored in Caperoos Bay.

9. We hear that Captⁿ Chapman has lost a man with sickness named Kellogg. Two Lurtzers deserted & came to our English Army. Yesterday a Flag of truce went into y^e city of Lewisburg.

10. Yesterday a fifty gun ship man of war joined y^e Fleet who informed y^t 4 days before they parted with 2 Sixty gun ships y^t were bound here & y^t they had took a French Privateer of 20 guns. — Today Captⁿ Gatton with a Fleet & 700 prisoners sailed for Boston A.M. One Englishman killed at y^e Light House P.M. Began to fire at y^e Light House Battery.

12. Anchored near Laten with Captⁿ Fletcher, went on shore & plundered. Killed one French man accidentally.

13. Yesterday y^e Canterbury, y^e Sunderland, & y^e Lark joined y^e Fleet. To day all y^e transports ordered out of Caperoos Bay.

14. Lieu^t Gross with about 70 men go on board y^e Superbe.

15. A French Flag of Truce came out to Gen^l Pepperel, y^e Commodore being with y^e General at y^e same time.

Sunday, 16. A Flag of Truce comes on board y^e Commodore.

¹ This entry is crossed out in the original manuscript.

17. The Island Battery surrendered early in y^e morning. The Commodore goes on shore there. The guns were fired once or twice round on y^e Island Battery. P.M. The whole Fleet sailed into Lewisburg harbor. The Light House & other Facine Batteries & y^e Grand Battery salute y^e Commodore as he sailed in. The Commodore when anchored fired 17 Guns —

— The French Flags in y^e City are struck and y^e French march out about 4 of y^e clock & then y^e English army march in, Drums beating, Colours flying, & y^e marines too at y^e same time land.

18. We took a ship off Lewisburg harbour. She had 29 men & 12 guns from Bourdoux bound for Canada coming into Lewisburg for a Pilot.

26. A skooner arrives hear from Annapolis & Captⁿ Rouse comes into y^e harbour.

28. We sailed from Lewisburg.

29. Spoke with Captⁿ Beckwith about 8 off St Esprit who informed us y^t Captⁿ. Fones & Captⁿ. Douchu & he had met with about 1200 French & Indians as they supposed who were designed for Lewisburg.

Sunday, 30. About two anchored at Canso.

July 1. About 7 A M sailed from Canso.

3. About 11 Anchored in Lewisburg harbour just afterwards came in a Sloop, then a skooner from Boston. P.M. came in Captⁿ Tompson, he fired 7 guns passing y^e Fort, y^e Commodore returned 3, then came in a Man of War with 20 Guns, he fired 13 guns passing y^e Island Battery y^e Commodore return^d 9 guns. The Lark also sail'd for Newfoundland this day about 3 P.M. & y^e Launceston for France with transports.

4. Robbins, Cerl & Mumford sail for France with Transports.

5. This day came in a skooner from Boston with Soldiers, who left Boston 11 days before. The Elthain & another ship sail for Boston, we with two other sloops for Canso. Captⁿ Sanders also for Boston.

6. Arrived at Canso.

Sunday, 7. This day came Captⁿ Fones & Donihu's sloop from y^e gut of Canso with y^e sad news y^t Donihu & 11 more men were killed by y^e Indians 8 days before. P.M. I preached on shore in y^e fort at Canso from Luke 2. 10.

8. Died on board defence James Camil & buried on Canso Island y^e day following. P.M. came James Jordon in a skooner from Rhode Island.

11. Sailed to St Peters.

13. Spoke with Captⁿ Hammon bound to Louisb.

15 (Monday). Anchored at Canso.

16. Came here Captⁿ Daniel from Lewisburg this day in a sloop with Colonel Baum, Colonel — Major Pomroy, with other passengers bound home from y^e expedition & some French were on board likewise. At night another sloop bound home came here & both sailed early next morning.

17. Some sail pass by from West to East.

18. Two Sail from y^e West pass by. Upwards of 30 men belonging to y^e defence are sick. About 11 at night Samuel Shirley died & was buried y^e next day A.M.

20. About sunrising we weighed anchor, a little before sunsetting we anchored in Louisburg harbour. Captⁿ Fitch & Chapman ariv'd here y^e 17th. day.

21. A.M. Heard y^e Rev Mr Williams preach from John 20, 31 Doct^r. The great intention of y^e Gospel is to bring men to believe in X & so to

Salvation. P.M. Heard y^e Commodores chaplain from Ps 116. 12. A.M. One Downing dies & is buried P.M.

23. A Ship being seen off from y^e harbour y^e Princess Mary, y^e Canterbury, & y^e Defence sail out early in y^e morning after her. Y^e Princess Mary being ahead meets y^e Ship A.M. fired at y^e Ship & made her strike in a few minutes without receiving one shot. Twas a French Ship of 400 tun from Bengale in 4 months & from France in 18 months. They knew not y^t it was War. She had 60 men on board & s^d to be worth Two hundred thousand pounds sterling mounting 30 or 36 guns.

24. We go into y^e harbour of Louisburg. The East Indian prize fired 15 guns. ye Sunderland return'd 15.

25. The prize fired 15 or 16 guns. The Town fired in salute 15 more. Capt'n Burton arrived here from R. Island in a skooner. A French ship with Passengers sailed for France.

27. Sail'd from Louisburg.

Sunday, 28. About noon anchor'd at Canso where 3 of our men had died since we left y^e place y^e last time. Viz Sam^l Carter & Jonⁿ Gibbors who died 22^d. Day & Daniel Ponley who died 24th. day.

29. About noon Thomas Stanton died and was buried y^e same day on burying Island.

August 1. A.M. David Kuntly died on Canso Island & was bur'd on burying Island. Captⁿ Talcott sail'd from Canso for N. London with 43 sick men belonging to y^e sloop Defence.

2. About Sundown one man in Canso accidentally shot another named Pollard thro' his body, with which he died about 10.

3. Thunder & Lightning.

Sunday, 5. About 6 in y^e morning we sailed for Louisburg.

6. P.M. Anchored in Louisburg harbour when we were informed y^t about 4 days before 2 ships, a South sea man & an East Indian Ship were taken & brought into Louisburg.

10. Captⁿ Aaron Bull in a Sloop ariv'd.

Sunday, 11. A.M. I heard M—— from Luke 8. 18.—P.M. Mr Ely Williams from Deut 32. 29. Doct— 10 earnestly desires TA welfare. 2 0 truest wisdom is to consider & improve y^e advantages of y^e present life in order to a better. 1 what is meant by later end & consider to what are y^e advantages of y^e present 0 in order to another in general. 1 y^e time of life. 2 all y^e dispens of div— prov— & y^e means. 1 y^e 0 what we are to — 4 prove y^e point.

12, 13, 14, 15, 16. About Sunsetting came in y^e Superb with Governor Sherley.

17. A.M. The Governor goes on shore. Hector fires 17 Guns Canterbury 17 Guns. The City 19 Guns.

18, Sunday. A.M Dy'd Ranford Avery. P.M. Dyed William Bramble.

19. About 12 of the clock dyed Lieut Jonah Gross in Louisburg.

20. P.M. Lieut Gross was buried fired 14 Guns as he was carried to grave.

21. About 6 at night y^e Grand Battery fired 19 Guns in salutation of Gouverneur Sherley. About 8, 19 more.

22. About 1 in ye morning dyed Amos Palmer, about 4 P.M Gov^r. Sherley went to y^e Island Battery, 19 guns were fired upon his entering y^e Fort A[nd?] 17 when he went off.

23. About 1 in y^e morning died Will Smith. P.M The Sunderland fired 15 guns.

24. About sundown died Lieut Timothy Root in Louisburg.
25. Sunday, A.M. Heard a Sermon from these words, A Froward heart is an abomination to the Lord. P.M. The Rev^d Mr Williams from Ps 8, 4.
26. Captⁿ Fletcher came in & fir'd 11 guns, The Canterbury ret'd 7 more.
27. The Hector Man of War goes out & fir'd 9 guns. The Canterbury ret'd 7 more.
30. About sunrising died Oliver Clap.
31. This day sailed y^e Massachusetts for Boston & Lais in a Sloop for Connecticut with Colon Burr & 60 or 70 Connecticut men.
- September 3. Richardson brings in a Ship y^t he retook.
4. This day in y^e morning died Jesse Edgecome.
7. About 2 in y^e morning died Archibald Campbel.
8. I preached at y^e Grand Battery A.M 1 Tim 1, 15. P.M Matth 16, 26.
9. Captⁿ Fones arriv'd from Newfoundland & Captⁿ. Miles from Connect, who informed us y^t 8 out of the sick men belonging to y^e Defence Sloop y^t went from Canso with Captⁿ Talcott dyed on their passage home.
11. About 10 at night Wil chester died.
12. A little after Sun up died David Williams of Westherfield.
13. I went to y^e Island Battery — very hot for y^e season. The Governour & Commodore with other Gentlemen & Ladies go on board & go to y^e Island Battery — 4 times 17 guns are fired.
15. Sunday, P.M. I heard y^e Rev Mr Williams preach from Numbers
14. 17 Doct. there is an infinite sufficiency in y^e pardoning grace of God.
17. Lieut Tory died.
19. Cap't Aaron Bull sail'd for Connecticut.
20. 17 Guns were fir'd on board a ship.
22. Sunday. Captⁿ Sanford sail'd in a ship for New York.
23. Munday. Came in a Brig from New York Captⁿ Bingham in a sloop from N. London.
24. Came into y^e harbour Captⁿ Rouse in a snow from England with y^e News y^t General Pepperel was Knighted & also Commodore Warren was Knighted & made Gouverneur of Louisburg & Rere Admiral of the Blue. In passing y^e Island Battery he fired 15 guns, y^e Superbe 13. About 3 P.M Admiral Warren hoised his flag on board y^e superb & then all the ships fired & y^e Grand Battery.
29. Sunday. We sailed for New England. I preached on board from Col 3, 4 & was seized with sickness the same day.
- October 6. We ariv'd at Boston as I was afterwards inform'd but knew nothing of it myself, being bereaved of my senses thro the violence of my distemper.
8. On Tuesday y^e 8 day I was carried to Doc^r Rands where I was eleven weeks & 4 days to y^e 28 of December then I set out from Boston for Hartford & got home to Hartford the eleventh day of January.

VESSELS IN THE CAPE BRETON EXPEDITION:

Commodore Warren's Fleet of 14 sail, viz.:				Guns.	Men.
Man of War	"Superbe,"			60	520
" "	"Launceston,"	Kilmory	Com	40	250
" "	"Eltham,"	Durel	"	40	250
" "	"Mermaid,"	Dugglass	"	40	250

			Guns.	Men.
	Ship "Massachusetts,"	Capt ⁿ . Tyng	22	
	Snow "Sherley,"	" Rouse	24	
	Brig (Boston Packet),	" Fletcher	12	
	A Snow,	" Griffith	14	
	Ship,	" Tomson	24	
	A Ship,	" Snelling	24	
	Boston Galley,	Smathers	14	100
	Sloop "Resolution,"	Donihu	10	
	A Sloop,	Sanders	10	
	A Sloop,	Bush	6	
	The Connecticut Colony Sloop,		12	100
	" Rhode Island " " Capt ⁿ . Fones		14	90
May 19.	A French Ship "Le Vigilant,"		64	420
	A Man of War,	Capt ⁿ . Galen	24	140
22.	Man of War "Princess Mary,"	" Edwards Com ^r .	60	400
24.	" " " "Hector,"	Cornwall "	40	250
June 10.	Ship "Chester,"	Gery "	50	
13.	" Canterbury,"	Hore "	60	
	" Sunderland,"		60	
	" Lark,"		40	
July 3.	A Man of War,		20	
	A Sloop (Privateer),	Furnal	10	
	A Sloop,	Beckwith	6	

PRIZES TAKEN BY THE FLEET (viz.: Com. WARREN'S) AFTER THE
ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE WARREN'S FLEET.

		Guns.	Men.
May 2.	By Capt ⁿ . Snelling a Ship loaden with provisions from Brest to Cape Breton,	14	27
19.	By Com Warren a Man of War "Le Vigilant,"	64	500
June 2.	A Brigandine from Nantz.		
3.	A Sloop.		
4.	A Ship.		
10.	"		
18.	"		
July 23.	An East Indian,	30	60
Aug. 6.	2 Ships & Sept. 3, one ship.		

ORDER OF BATTLE IN ENTERING LOUISBURG HARBOUR.

The Hector to lead & Anchor as far N.W.

& as near the town as possible.

Eltham	Le Vigilant
Chester	Sunderland
Princess Murray	Launceston
Canterbury	Mermaid
Superbe	Lark

MANASSEH CUTLER,

THE MAN WHO PURCHASED OHIO.

An Essay read before the Cincinnati Literary Club, Dec. 21, 1872, by WM. F. POOLE, Esq.

ON the 1st of March, 1786, a meeting of delegates was held at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Boston, for the organization of the Ohio Company, the object of the company being to purchase land of the government of the United States, and to make a settlement in the Northwest Territory, as it was then called, which embraces what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Such a company was then formed, the members of which were chiefly officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, residing in Massachusetts. A committee consisting of General Rufus Putnam, Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Colonel John Brooks, Major Winthrop Sargent and Captain Thomas Cushing was appointed to draw up a plan of association. The committee reported a plan on the 3d of March, which provided that a fund of one million dollars in continental specie certificates (in which the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army had been paid) be raised, in shares of one thousand dollars each, together with ten dollars in gold or silver on each share, to be paid to the agents of the company. The gold or silver, and one year's interest on the certificates, were to be used in defraying the expenses in purchasing the land, and for contingent expenses.

The report was accepted, and the subscription books were opened. Before another year had passed, the subscriptions were deemed sufficient for the company to commence operations.

On the 8th of March, 1787, the shareholders held a meeting at Bracket's tavern, in Boston, and appointed directors to make proposals to congress. The directors employed Dr. Manasseh Cutler, one of their number, to proceed to New-York, where the continental congress was then in session, and purchase the lands of congress, leaving the matters of location and price mainly to his judgment.

Dr. Cutler accepted the commission, and, providing himself with letters of introduction to the members of congress and to the chief citizens of New-York and Philadelphia (in which latter city the convention for the formation of the constitution was then in session), he started from his home in Ipswich, Mass., June 23, 1787, and arrived in New-York on the 5th of July. The journal which he kept of his daily experience, and of his business with congress, I have here, and I propose this evening to read portions of it to you. It has never been printed; and yet it will be found to be a paper of the highest personal and historical interest. He was successful in purchasing land for the Ohio Company, and the next spring, under this purchase, the first English settlement of Ohio, or of the states just named, was made at Marietta. He made the acquaintance of the most eminent men in New-York and Philadelphia, and he records highly interesting personal details respecting them.

The celebrated "Ordinance of 1787" was before congress when he arrived in New-York. This ordinance was for the government of the very territory which he proposed to purchase, and which he did purchase. The origin and history of this ordinance has long been a question of historical

discussion. Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, whom Mr. Webster regarded as the author of the ordinance, was born in the town of Ipswich, where Dr. Cutler preached, and resided in Beverly, in the same county of Essex, and a few miles distant. Of the ordinance and its assumed author, Mr. Webster, in his speech in answer to Hayne, says:

“At the foundation of the constitution of these new north-western states lies the celebrated ordinance of 1787. We are accustomed, sir, to praise the law-givers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the ordinance of 1787. That instrument was drawn by Nathan Dane, then and now a citizen of Massachusetts. It was adopted, as I think I understood, without the slightest alteration; and certainly it has happened to few men to be the authors of a political measure of more large and enduring consequence. It fixed forever the character of the population in the vast regions north-west of the Ohio, by excluding from them involuntary servitude. It impressed upon the soil itself, while it was yet a wilderness, an incapacity to sustain any other than freemen. It laid the interdict against personal servitude in original compact, not only deeper than all local law, but deeper, also, than all local constitutions. We see its consequences at this moment, and shall never cease to see them, perhaps, while the Ohio shall flow. It was a great salutary measure of prevention. Sir, I should fear the rebuke of no intelligent gentleman of Kentucky, were I to ask whether, if such an ordinance could have been applied to his own state while it was a wilderness, and before Boone had passed the gap of the Alleghanies, he does not suppose it would have contributed to the ultimate greatness of that commonwealth.”

Chief-Justice Chase, in his introduction to the statutes of Ohio, says of this ordinance: “It contained six articles of compact between the original states and the people and states of the territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right as the bases of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin which has overtaken all former systems of human polity, and may overwhelm our American Union.

“Never, probably, in the history of the world did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfil, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the North-western States. When the settler went into the wilderness he found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it bore up nothing but the forest.”

Concerning the history of this ordinance, it only comes within my present purpose to state that the bill, which had been reported several months before, and had been occasionally discussed, came down to the 9th of July in altogether a different shape, both in form and substance, from the bill which passed on the 13th of July by the vote of all the states. On the 9th of July it was referred to a new committee consisting of Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, Mr. Kean, of South Carolina, and Mr. Smith, of New-York; a majority being southern members. Up to this time there were no articles of compact in the bill, no anti-slavery clause, nothing about liberty of conscience or of the press, the right of writ of habeas corpus and of trial by jury, or the equal distribution of estates. The clause so often recited

in our local controversies, that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged," was not there.

In short, the bill which finally passed on the 13th of July, and has since been regarded as the noblest monument in American jurisprudence, was, so far as form and matter are concerned, made *de novo* between the 9th and 13th of July. Its principles were not new, as they had been discussed and adopted in the constitution of Massachusetts seven years before. The history of those four days is mainly the history of the ordinance. The secret journals of the congress, which are now printed, throw no light upon this history, and the members who took part in its formation have been silent, as it was regarded as a breach of confidence to speak or write of what occurred in debate or in committees.

It is evident that some new light broke in upon the congress during the week preceding its passage. On the 11th of July, the bill in the main, as it now stands in the ordinance, was reported by the new committee; but still without the anti-slavery clause and some other important provisions.

These clauses were put in at its second reading on the 12th, as appears in the original draft which is now in existence, and which Mr. Peter Force described in the *National Intelligencer* of Aug. 26, 1847. Mr. Force's paper was copied into the *Western Law Journal* of September, 1848, printed in this city. On the 13th the bill took its third reading and final passage by the unanimous vote of every state, and of every member, except Mr. Yates, of New-York,—of whom Dane, in a confidential letter to Rufus King, then a member from Massachusetts in the constitutional convention sitting in Philadelphia, speaks thus: "All agree to the inclosed plan, except A. Yates. He appeared in this case, as in most others, not to understand the subject at all."

The journal of Dr. Cutler affords us light by which we can fathom the history of these few days. This portion of the journal I shall read to you. He, representing the Ohio Company, was more interested in the laws which were to govern that territory than any other person. Massachusetts men were the persons who were to settle the territory, and to them and other northern purchasers the congress was looking for customers. The finances of the country were never in so prostrated a condition as at that period. The country was flooded with certificates of debt, and no money could be borrowed on public credit. The sale of public lands was the main source of relief to which the attention of the congress was directed. It was simply commercial policy to enact such laws as should make the land most valuable to the purchasers, and also to consult with the Ohio Company's agent as to the laws he desired in the territory. His advice was asked, and he gave it, as we shall see in his journal. By his purchase, a million dollars of this floating indebtedness was immediately cancelled. The adoption of the ordinance incited other companies to apply for Ohio lands, and before Dr. Cutler closed his negotiations several of these companies entreated him to buy land for them, as he had more influence with the congress than they could bring to bear. In addition to the million and a half of acres which he wanted for his own company, he bought three and a half millions for other companies.

It has seemed to writers on this subject as a strange proceeding that, four days before the passage of the ordinance, the committee who had charge of the subject up to the 9th of July, a majority of whom were northern men, should then be changed; that three new members, Carrington and Lee, of

Virginia, and Kean, of South Carolina, should be placed upon it, making a majority of the committee southern members; and that Mr. Carrington should have been made chairman instead of Mr. Dane. The journal of Dr. Cutler explains this strange circumstance. The change in the committee was probably suggested by himself in order to secure the southern votes. These southern gentlemen were his special friends. He brought letters of introduction to them; he was much with them, and he took pains to gain their confidence, as he did of all the southern members. The vote of the northern members he knew he could have in any event.

Dr. Cutler came with a scientific reputation; such, perhaps, as no other American, except Dr. Franklin, had at that period. He was then forty-three years of age. He had received a regular collegiate education, and had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions of law, medicine and theology. But it was as a scientist that he was best known. He was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston in 1781, and of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia in 1784. In the first volume of the *Memoirs of the American Academy*, printed in 1785, are four papers of his, on practical astronomy, on meteorology, and on botany. They are:

1. Observations on the transit of Mercury over the Sun, Nov. 12, 1782, in Ipswich.
2. Observations on an eclipse of the Moon, March 29, 1782, and on an eclipse of the Sun on the 12th of April following, in Ipswich.
3. Meteorological observations at Ipswich in 1781, 1782 and 1783.
4. An account of some of the vegetable productions naturally growing in this part of America, botanically arranged.

The last paper fills a hundred quarto pages, and was the first scientific classification that was made of the vegetable productions of New-England. In the journal it will be seen that gentlemen whom he met in New-York and Philadelphia were constantly alluding to this paper. In 1770, when twenty-eight years of age, he received an honorary degree from Harvard College for his scientific investigations, and in 1791 a degree of doctor of laws from Yale College, his *alma mater*. In 1795 he was appointed by Washington, judge of the supreme court of the Ohio territory, which he declined. The same appointment he had before declined, when offered to him while making the purchase of the Ohio Company's land; for he said he "had no desire to go into the civil line." In 1800, however, he was elected a representative of Massachusetts in the congress of the United States, and served as representative for four years. The most elaborate speech he made during his congressional services was on the judiciary. But he had no taste for civil life. Statesmanship, in its largest sense, was a favorite study; but politics he abhorred. After the great dangers which threatened the new republic had passed, he longed to get back to his clerical duties, to his Linnæus, to the quiet study of nature in his botanical garden, and to the use of his telescope and philosophical instruments.

These biographical instances seem to be necessary, that persons not familiar with his name may understand why such marked attentions were shown to him as are described in the journal; and why his advice should be asked and so confidently accepted on so important a question as the fundamental laws of the north-west territory. Excepting Dr. Franklin, he was the peer of any man he met on his journey; and his worth and personal influence were everywhere acknowledged.

In the accomplishments of conversation and social intercourse he is said

to have had few superiors. This peculiarity, which was then not so common as now among northern men, impressed itself upon the southern members of the congress, and doubtless gave southern votes to the ordinance of 1787 and to the Ohio land purchase.

Beneath this suavity of manner there was a resoluteness of purpose which the congress itself could not govern or withstand. One of his demands was that every thirty-sixth section of land should be given by the government and set aside for the benefit of public schools; and that other reservations should be made for colleges. This boon he obtained, and it has since been applied to all similar land bills for the western states. He made his proposition for the purchase, and the congress passed a bill in an amended form.

These changes he said he would not accept. He packed his trunk and said he was going home, meaning all the while to stay and see it out. The members flocked to his room to persuade him to stay, assuring him that he could have what he wanted if he would remain. He postponed his departure till they could vote again. It required the vote of seven states, a majority of the original thirteen, to carry any measure. Seven or eight states were all that were usually represented. The congress passed a second bill for the sale, in an improved form, which he would not accept, and again he made ready to leave. He made his parting calls on the members, said he would buy land elsewhere, and regretted that the congress showed no disposition to come to terms. With the most complimentary assurances he was again entreated to remain till one more vote could be taken, and, on the third issue, the congress accepted Dr. Cutler's proposition precisely as he made it. The details of his management of the purchase are fully narrated in his journal; and a more skilful piece of lobbying has never been done, even in our day. General St. Clair, the president of the congress, he won over by promising to make him governor of the new territory. The bargain was ratified, and the general made a good governor till he failed as a general in his surprise by the Miami Indians.

I have not the space here, and hence I have not undertaken to give a history of the ordinance of 1787, or to develop the evidence in my possession that to Dr. Cutler is largely due the credit of having placed in it those gracious provisions which have made it the memorable instrument it is. This I hope to do in some form which will admit of an elaborate discussion. A literary club, in which an hour's reading is the maximum limit of the listener's endurance, is not the proper field for such a performance. It will probably be found in that examination that the new evidence produced concerning its origin will demand a new distribution of honors.

THE COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON.—The enterprising merchants of Boston, who fitted out the "Columbia" and the "Washington" to trade with the natives of the North West Coast of America, in the year 1787, in the course of which the Columbia river was discovered, suffered considerable pecuniary loss by the undertaking, as appears by the subjoined extract from a letter from Gen. Henry Jackson, dated Boston, 22 Aug. 1790.

"I find the ship Columbia has been arrived some days. The concerned in that enterprise have *sunk* 50 *per ct.* of their capital. This is a heavy disappointment to them, as they had calculated every owner to make an independent fortune."

FRANCIS S. DRAKE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RECORDS OF WESTERLY, R. I.

Communicated by HON. BENJAMIN PARKE, LL.D., of Parkevale, Penn.!

Continued from vol. xxvi, page 386.

LORDS day Feb^y y^e 16th 1752.

This day the desires of John Gavit (son to deacon Gavit were propounded to come to the Lord's table & under the special watch of this society, with Joseph & Benjamin Park who were propounded some time ago.*

Feb^y y^e 19th 1752.

The Rev. M^r Joseph Fish preached a sermon to us at y^e Rev. M^r Parks from Luke y^e 17th & 20 & publickly propounded to come to y^e Lords table Joseph & Benjamin Park & John & William Gavit, sons to Deⁿ Ezekiel Gavit—but refered the fixing of their standing in the Church & under the watch of this Society, to y^e Rev. M^r Park, having declared to us before that he had not light to determine whether we were a regular Society or not.

Lords day March y^e 1st 1752.

The Rev. Mr. Park came from Long Island & gave us a Sermon from Col. 3—3 & 4.

Lords day March y^e 8th, 1752.

The Rev. Mr. Park finished his discourse from Col. 3—3 & 4 and received to y^e Lords table & our Communion, y^e Children above mentioned—Joseph & Benjamin Park, & John Gavit (William Gavit being detained by sickness) and administered the Lords Supper to us—Deacon William Pendleton desired to commune with us which was granted.

After the Sacrament of the Lords Supper was over, the Rev^d M^r Park gave us the following answer to our letter of Sep^r y^e 17 1751 containing an earnest call to come & take y^e pastoral charge of us.

Charlestown in Narragansett March y^e 8, 1752. To the Christian Society regularly dismissed from y^e Church in Westerly, & recommended to y^e Grace of God & y^e Communion of y^e Chhs or to be a distinct Church, who associated into a religious assembly meeting at my house—

Brethren—Whereas ye have desired me to give you an answer to y^r letter to me of 7ber y^e 17, 1751 containing an earnest call to come and take y^e pastoral charge of you if I should be dismissed from my charge of the Ch^h in Westerly. These may assure you of my hearty concern for y^r prosperity under all my perplexities, but my circumstances are such & my engagements in y^e work of the ministry at Southold upon Long Island that at present I cannot comply with y^r request. But if God is pleased to provide

* It is said to have been common in the last century for candidates for membership to present written confessions. The thing here remarkable is that they were recorded. The *Bibliotheca Sacra*, xxv. 202, quotes from Lechford's *Plain Dealing*, describing the usage of a previous century. At the reception of members "the Elder turneth his speech to the party to be admitted, and requireth him, or sometimes asketh him, if he be willing to make known to the congregation the work of grace upon his soul; and biddeth him, as briefly and audibly, to as good hearing as he can, to do the same. Whereupon the party, if it be a man, speaketh himself; but if it be a woman, her confession made before the Elders in private is most usually (in Boston church) read by the pastor who registered the same. . . . Then the elder requireth the party to make profession of his faith, which is also done either by questions and answers, if the party be weak, or else in a solemn speech according to the sum and tenor of the Christian faith laid down in the Scriptures."

another laborer in that part of His harvest & set me at liberty, I shall willingly comply, & in y^e meantime am ready to afford y^e all assistance in my power, & advise y^e to ask the assistance of all neighbouring regular ministers, & do recommend you to God & to y^e word of His Grace which is able to build y^e up & give you an inheritance among them that are sanctified. Amen.

JOSEPH PARK.

Lords day March y^e 22^d.—The Rev^d Mr. Park being returned from Boston, at the desire of Deacon Pendleton preached at y^e Meeting house from Jeremiah ye 8—2, and admitted to full communion William Gavit upon his public assent to the following declaration which hath been jointly offered with Joseph & Benjamin Park & John Gavit. Jemima York, Ruth Sugar & Anna York were propounded for full Communion.

CHARLESTOWN, December 19th, 1751.

We the subscribers do earnestly desire admission to the Lord's Table and to come under the special watch of the society of God's people in this place which have lately been dismissed from the church of Christ in Westerly.

We believe there is one God in three persons, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, into whose sacred name we have been baptized, which solemn covenant obligation we do heartily own. We believe the Scriptures to be the Word of God, and we find by experience that God's Word is true and that we are, as that testifies of us, sinful and miserable by nature and practice, Psalm 51—5, Psalm 58—3, but blessed be God who has found out a way to save such poor lost and undone sinners as we find ourselves to be, by sending his Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, to take our nature upon him, and in it to fulfil and answer the demands of his law which man had broke and to give his life a ransom for us, Rom. 5—8, and that whosoever believeth on him shall not perish but have everlasting life. We believe, Lord, help our unbelief.

We think it our duty (finding it to be the command of Christ, Luke 22 ; 17 & 1 Cor. 11 ; 25, 26) and dare not any longer neglect to confess Christ before men. We therefore offer ourselves to the communion of this society of God's people, whose confession of faith and church covenant we consent unto, begging to be accepted of and watched over by them. Intreating the prayers of God's ministers and people for us that God would grant us grace to adorn our profession by a wise & well ordered life and conversation, and not by a careless and wicked life bring a reproach upon his holy religion and grieve the hearts of the godly and harden the wicked, but that he would conduct us faultless to his heavenly kingdom. Amen.

JOSEPH PARK, Jun^r. JOHN GAVIT,

BENJAMIN PARK, WILLIAM GAVIT.

Joseph & Benjⁿ Park in the 16th year of their age.

John Gavit in his 16th year.

William

Put to vote, whether this church or Christian Society upon what has been offered by these persons, can heartily accept of them as members in full communion in Christ's church & receive them to your special watch.

Voted in the affirmative.

I do then in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the alone head of the Church, declare you and each of you to be members in full communion with the Church of Christ, & to have a full right to all visible privileges therein, & commend you to the special watch & fellowship of the

brethren in this place regularly dismissed from the Church of Christ in Westerly & recommended to the grace of God & communion of the churches of Christ, or to have a right to be a distinct church to have the special ordinances of the gospel administered to them. Amen.

JOSEPH PARK, *Minister of the Gospel.*

REV. & VERY DEAR SIR,

March y^e 22^d 1752.

I do humbly & sincerely I hope bless God for His goodness & mercy to me in bringing me under y^e charge & care of so faithful a watchman as the Lord hath made of you Rev^d Sir, & for furnishing you with such excellent gifts and graces of His Holy Spirit for y^e work of y^e ministry; and I thank you heartily Rev^d Sir for the many Counsels & instructions & admonitions which you gave me, & for the light & comfort which God hath made you instrumental to convey to me. And now Rev^d Sir for the care y^u take of us in our destitute condition in giving us the liberty of your house, & inviting us there, & in preaching the word to us at all opportunities & administering the holy ordinances of the Gospel to us, & more especially for y^e encouragement given us in your answer to our letter of 7 ber 17, which contained an earnest call, after all the discouragements & pressing difficulties & distresses which y^u have suffered in this place.

From your unfeigned loving poor servant,

To y^e Rev^d JOSEPH PARK }
in Charlestown. }

CHRISTOPHER SUGAR.

March y^e 29 1752.

Rev^d & Dear Sir—Being convinced of my unthankfulness to God & y^u at y^e time when we received your answer to our letter of 7ber 17 which contained an earnest call, I do desire humbly to acknowledge my fault to y^u Sir & I desire ever to bless God for making y^u such a rich blessing in this part of His Zion. And I thank you Rev^d Sir for y^r good & kind answer to us in return to your call & I desire ever to bless God & thank y^u Sir for y^r care of & kindness to us a poor & dispised people humbly begging God's blessing on all your labours & that he would keep & preserve you & still make y^u a further blessing in this place.

From y^r most devoted humble Servant,

To Rev^d JOSEPH PARK
in Charlestown.

STANTON YORK.

By CHRISTOPHER SUGAR, *Clerk.*

Lord's day March ye 29th 1752.

Rev. Mr. Park preached from James 1—12. Jemima York, Ruth Sugar, Anna York, offered ye following declaration which they drew up themselves.

We, the subscribers, being sensible that it is our duty to join in Communion with Church of Christ and dare no longer neglect it. We do offer ourselves to the communion of the Church of Christ in the special watch and fellowship of the Christian society in this place whose confession of faith and Church covenant we consent unto. We believe there is one God, and the eternal Godhead is distinguished into three persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and that the great God sent his only Son to give his life a ransom for poor lost sinners, of whom we are chief. We believe, Lord, help our unbelief. And we know that Christ says he that is ashamed of me before men, of him will I be ashamed before my heavenly Father, Hebrews 10 ; 4, 5, for it is not possible that the blood of bulls and goats should take away sin, wherefore when he cometh into the world he saith sacrifice

and offering thou wouldst not, but a body hast thou prepared me. Hebrews 11; 1, now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen; for ye have need of patience that after ye have done the will of God ye may receive the promise, for of his fullness have all we received and grace for grace. And begging of God that we may, as the Ninevites repent of our sins in sackcloth and ashes we know the God of Israel is merciful and kind and begging that we may adorn our profession that we may not grieve the godly nor harden the wicked. Amen.

JEMIMA YORK.

Jemima York in the 14th year of her age.

RUTH SUGAR.

Ruth Sugar in the 13th year of her age.

ANNA YORK.

Anna York in the 11th year of her age.

[The record shows the same formula in taken the vote, and in pronouncing them admitted, as in a former case.]

Westerly, March y^e 16th 1752.

Copy of a letter to M^m Park the consort of the Rev^d Joseph Park.

Dr M^m. Having had y^e comfort of being acquainted with you these 14 years & y^e blessing of being y^e most of y^e time a member of y^e Church of Christ with you, I can truly say that you have been the truest & closest friend to me, & I believe to all of the Church in y^e faithful discharge of y^r Covenant vows & obligations, and I can say to me in particular, that y^u have been a great means of strengthening my hope & of conveying light to me, whereby I have been enabled to resist the Devil and make him flee, & I can truly say that you have been a Deborah in Israel, that you have stirred up y^e Church to purge out a false policy & spirit that was like a canker eating out vital piety out of y^e Church. O, often have I thought with admiration of y^r conduct towards — or rather of God conducting of you in opposing that proud wicked & unchristian spirit which wrought mightily in that man to overthrow faith in this Church & to exalt himself above that is called God or that is worshipped, & have followed it in a steady course ever since against others that have been leavened with y^e same leaven and it has been a matter of admiration to me to see you sell all that was near & dear to you for Christ's sake, & the unfeigned love that truly & plainly appeared in you to y^e brethren (now since our dismissal from y^e Church of Christ dismissing their pastor), in striving and laboring hard against flesh & blood to keep y^e gospel in y^e faith & order of it in this place or rather to have it settled here. Dr M^m time would fail me to recount all y^e good deeds y^e have done here, y^t I know I thought these several years past of giving in this testimony of you, but Satan hindered me. I thought it too much to be said of a woman. But blessed be God who hath given me light, for now I can feel tho imperfectly that passage of Scripture where y^e woman poured rich ointment upon our Lord Jesus Christ y^e disciples found fault with such a waste, but ye Lord bid them not to trouble her but said wheresoever this gospel shall be preached throughout y^e whole world this also that she hath done shall be spoken of for a memorial of her."

Dr M^m gratitude demands a great deal more than this, but duty calls aloud for it. It being greatly to y^e glory of God, for y^e work is y^e Lord's & where God is not acknowledged in his work he is robbed of His glory. Dr M^m begging an interest in your prayers with unfeigned love to you & yours I remain your poor affectionate brother & servant,

CHRISTOPHER SUGAR, Clerk.

THE FLANDERS FAMILY.

Communicated by WILLIAM PRESCOTT, M.D., of Concord, N. H.

1. STEPHEN FLANDERS was, probably, the first and only one of the name that emigrated to America during its early history.* He, with his wife *Jane*, came to Salisbury, Mass., between 1640 and 1646, and were among the first settlers of that town. He was admitted a townsman in Feb., 1650. This was different from being admitted a freeman, as the latter was conferred by the general or quarterly courts only. His will was dated April 4, 1684. He died June 27, 1684. His wife, *Jane*, died Nov. 19, 1683. They had:—
 2. i. STEPHEN, b. March 8, 1646; m. Dec. 28, 1670, Abigail Carter, dau. of Thomas and Mary, of Salisbury, b. Feb. 11, 1653; resided a Salisbury, where he died Oct. 6, 1744, æt. 98 years 6 months and 26 days.
 - ii. MARY, b. May 7, 1650; d. same month.
 - iii. PHILIP, b. July 14, 1652; m. in 1686 or 7, widow Martha Collins, dau. of John and Martha Eaton. She m. first, July 9, 1668, Benja. Collins, who d. in 1683. She was b. Aug. 12, 1648. Philip was admitted a freeman in 1690, and resided in Salisbury. There appears no record that they had any issue.
 - iv. SARAH, b. Nov. 5, 1654; m. a Newhall.
 - v. NAOMI, b. Dec. 15, 1656; m. April 4, 1699, Benja. Eastman (son of Roger, one of the first settlers of Salisbury), as his second wife. He was b. Feb. 12, 1652. He m. first, widow Ann Joy, April 5, 1678; Naomi d. July 4, 1718, in her 62d year.
 3. vi. JOHN, b. Feb. 11, 1659; m. 1686 or 8, Elizabeth Sargent, granddau. of Wm. and Elizabeth, of Salisbury. She was doubtless the dau. of Thomas and Rachel (Barnes) Sargent, and b. about 1668 or 9, and d. Dec. 24, 1716. Deacon John Flanders settled first in Salisbury, Mass., then in South Hampton, N. H. He was admitted a freeman in April, 1670. Was in the fight at Turner's Falls, May 19, 1676. He was respected for his integrity and uprightness, and for many years was a deacon of the church in South Hampton, where he d. Oct. 25, 1745, æt. 86 years 8 months and 14 days. His descendants are numerous.
2. STEPHEN² (*Stephen*¹), b. March 8, 1646; m. Dec. 28, 1670, Abigail Carter (see *ante*), and had:—
 - i. THOMAS, b. Feb. 17, 1671; d. April 12, 1672.
 4. ii. STEPHEN, b. Jan. 31, 1672; m. 1706, Sarah Blaisdell, who d. Jan. 30, 1732.
 5. iii. THOMAS, b. Dec. 3, 1673; m. March 8, 1711, Catharine Hackett. He d. intestate, Oct. 4, 1741, æt. 67 years 10 months.
 6. iv. DANIEL, b. March 16, 1675; m. ———; lived in Amesbury.
 7. v. JOSEPH, b. March 28, 1677; m. first, Esther ———, who d. March, 1702. He m. second, in 1703, Hannah ———, who d. May 5, 1714. He m. third, October, 1716, Mary Thompson, and d. Dec. 29, 1730, æt. 53 years 9 months.
 - vi. PHILIP, b. Jan. 10, 1678; d. Feb. 23, 1678.
 - vii. SARAH, b. Dec. 7, 1679; d. January, 1716, æt. 36.
 8. viii. PHILIP, b. Jan. 8, 1681; m. Feb. 2, 1710, Joanna Smith; resided in Kingston, N. H.
 - ix. JANE, b. March, 1684; m. 1711, John Martin.
 9. x. JEREMIAH, b. Sept., 1686; m. 1724, Mary Hayes; lived at South Hampton, where he d. April 14, 1757.
 - xi. ABIGAIL, b. Oct., 1688; m. 1734, Jabez Page.

* See REGISTER, *ante*, vol. viii. p. 81.

3. JOHN² (*Stephen*¹), b. Feb. 11, 1659; m. 1686, Elizabeth Sargent; lived in Salisbury (see *ante*), and had:—

- 10. i. JACOB, b. Aug. 5, 1689; m. Mercy Clough in 1710.
- 11. ii. Lt. JOHN, b. Aug. 25, 1691; m. 1715, Sarah ———, b. 1623, and d. April 5, 1775, aged 83. He d. Nov. 14, 1782, aged 91 years 2 mos. and 20 days.
- iii. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 3, 1693; d. Oct. 20, 1716.
- iv. EZEKIEL, b. May 21, 1696.
- 12. v. JOSIAH, b. July 28, 1700; m. Mehitable Osgood, who d. Oct. 23, 1782. He lived in South Hampton, N. H., where he d. Feb. 16, 1781, in his 81st year.
- 13. vi. PHILIP, b. Oct. 19, 1702; m. first, 1722, Abigail French, who d. about 1730. He m. second, Oct. 2, 1735, Hannah Morrill, who d. July 20, 1782. He lived in South Hampton, where he d. April 30, 1780, in his 78th year.
- 14. vii. JONATHAN, b. Oct. 22, 1705; m. May 2, 1728, Judith, dau. of Thomas and Judith (Kent) Merrill, of South Hampton. She d. Oct. 8, 1775; lived in South Hampton, where he d.
- viii. TAMZEN, b. Jan. 9, 1707; m. Jan. 10, 1727, Henry French.
- ix. HANNAH, b. April 16, 1710; m. 1731, Joshua Clough.

4. STEPHEN³ (*Stephen*² *Stephen*¹), b. Jan. 31, 1672; m. 1706, Sarah Blaisdell, and had:—

- i. MARY, b. March 24, 1714.
- ii. MERRIAM, b. Nov. 27, 1726.
- iii. EZEKIEL, b. Oct. 24, 1730. They probably had other children.

5. THOMAS³ (*Stephen*² *Stephen*¹), b. Dec. 3, 1673; m. March 8, 1711, Catharine Hackett, and d. Oct. 4, 1741. They had:—

- 15. i. BENJAMIN, m. Nov. 4, 1734, Maria Brown.

6. DANIEL³ (*Stephen*² *Stephen*¹), b. March 16, 1675; m. ———; lived in Amesbury, and had:—

- i. DANIEL, d. in 1735.
- 16. ii. JEDEDIAH, b. April 13, 1705; m. Jan. 3, 1728, Eleanor Barnard, b. Feb. 9, 1706.

7. JOSEPH³ (*Stephen*² *Stephen*¹), b. March 28, 1677; m. first, Esther ———, and had:—

- i. ANNA, b. June 15, 1701.

He m. second, in 1703, Hannah ———, and had:—

- ii. EZEKIEL, b. March 7, 1705.
- 17. iii. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 9, 1707; m. Jan., 1732, Ruth Morrill.
- 18. iv. NEHEMIAH, b. Feb. 18, 1709; m. Feb., 1738, Sarah Hackett.
- 19. v. EBENEZER, b. 1712; m. Maria ———.

He (Joseph) m. third, Oct., 1716, Mary Thompson, and had:—

- 20. vi. PHINEAS, b. June 25, 1720; m. April, 1744, Tabitha Clough.
- vii. MARY, b. Aug. 6, 1721; m. 1737, John Lunt.
- viii. JEREMIAH, b. July 6, 1723.
- ix. MOSES, b. Nov. 17, 1727.

8. PHILIP³ (*Stephen*² *Stephen*¹), b. Jan. 8, 1681; m. Feb. 2, 1710, Joanna Smith, and had:—

- i. SARAH, b. Nov. 16, 1710; m. Feb. 8, 1733, Josiah, son of Samuel and Meribah (Page) Tilton, b. April 1, 1709; resided in Kingston, N. H.
- ii. PHILIP, b. March 13, 1713; m. Oct., 1735, Hannah Morrill.
- iii. ZIPPORAH, b. March 4, 1716; m. 1734, John Bartlett, of Newbury.
- iv. JOANNA, b. May 20, 1719; m. March 15, 1741, Nathan Bartlett, of Newbury.
- v. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 15, 1722; m. Dec., 1737, John Merrill.
- vi. RICHARD, b. April 6, 1727.
- vii. ABIAH, b. June 29, 1728.

9. JEREMIAH⁸ (*Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Sept., 1686; m. Mary Hayes, in 1724, and had :—
- i. SARAH, b. July 15, 1725; d. in infancy.
 - ii. JEREMIAH, b. Sept. 15, 1728.
 - iii. SARAH, b. March 7, 1730.
 - iv. JUDITH, b. Sept. 7, 1731.
 - v. MEHITTABLE, b. Feb. 4, 1733; m. Oct. 2, 1767, Capt. Ephraim Brown.
 - vi. ABIGAIL, } twins, b. July 22, 1734; { d. in infancy.
 - vii. DOROTHY, }
 - viii. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 10, 1736; d. April, 1737.
 - ix. MOSES, b. June 29, 1739.
 - x. DOROTHY, b. Aug. 21, 1740.
10. JACOB³ (*John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Aug. 5, 1689; m. 1710, Mercy Clough, and had :—
- i. TABITHA, b. April 7, 1711.
 21. ii. JACOB, b. Aug. 14, 1715; m. July 7, 1741, Naomi Darling.
11. Lt. JOHN³ (*John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Aug. 25, 1691; m. 1715, Sarah, who d. April 5, 1775, aged 83 (b. 1691). He d. Nov. 14, 1782, aged 91, 2, 20. They had :—
- i. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 30, 1716.
 - ii. SARAH, b. March 20, 1719.
 - iii. MARY, b. Feb. 21, 1722.
 - iv. JOHN, b. Feb. 21, 1723.
 - v. SUSANNA, b. April 24, 1725; m. Aug. 7, 1742, Daniel Eastman.
 - vi. PRIME, b. Nov. 19, 1728; m. Sarah ———, and had a son Samuel, b. Sept. 20, 1770. Prime d. July 20, 1783.
 - vii. ABIGAIL, b. May 6, 1731.
 - viii. TAMZEN, b. June 17, 1733; d. Sept. 11, 1735.
 - ix. PHILIP, b. April 13, 1739.
12. JOSIAH³ (*John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. July 28, 1700; m. Mehitable Osgood, and had :—
- i. THEODATE, b. Aug., 1725.
 - ii. MERRIAM, b. Feb. 2, 1728.
 - iii. LOIS, b. April 15, 1730.
 - iv. EUNICE, b. March 13, 1731; d. same day.
 - v. EZEKIEL, b. Sept. 24, 1732; d. same day.
13. PHILIP³ (*John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Oct. 19, 1702; m. first, Abigail French, and had :—
- i. A son, b. Oct. 26, 1724.
 - ii. NATHAN, b. Feb. 13, 1728.
- He m. second, Hannah Morrill, and had :—
- iii. NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 15, 1737.
14. JONATHAN³ (*John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Oct. 22, 1705; m. May 2, 1728, Judith Merrill (see *ante*), and had :—
22. i. ABRA, b. June 9, 1729; married in 1755, John, son of Joseph and Deborah (Scribner) Welch, of East Kingston, b. Aug. 7, 1729, lived in East Kingston, Canterbury and Sanbornton, where he d. 1811, aged 82.
 - ii. MERRILL, b. Feb. or May 24, 1731. He never married; settled in Hopkinton, N. H., where he became celebrated as a shoemaker, and where he d. Dec. 29, 1826, aged 95 years and 7 or 10 mos.
 23. iii. PARKER, b. June 13, 1733; m. first, a Haseltine of Haverhill, who d. about 1764-5, leaving two sons. He m. second, Dec. 14, 1766, Eleanor Flanders, dau. of Jedediah and Eleanor (Barnard) Flanders (———), b. Dec. 9, 1745, and d. June 1, 1832, aged 86½ years. He was a blacksmith, a celebrated hoe maker, captain in militia, &c.
 - iv. JUDITH, b. 1735; m. Daniel Jones, and had 6 children (to wit): Jonathan, Nathaniel, Molly, Daniel, Hannah and Merriam.

24. v. CHRISTOPHER, b. 1737; m. Elizabeth Collins. He d. April 11, 1782, aged 45.
- vi. TAMZEN, b. 1739; m. Jacob Jones, and had three children: Merrill, Polly and Jacob.
25. vii. JONATHAN, b. May 3, 1741; m. Lois Pike. He was a blacksmith, settled in Kensington, N. H., where he d. Feb. 5, 1731, in his 90th yr.
26. viii. NATHANIEL, b. 1743.
- ix. HANNAH, b. 1745. Never married.
27. x. RICHARD CURRIER, b. 1748; m. Rachel Colby. Lived in South Hampton, where he d. May 21, 1801. His family soon after removed to Hopkinton, and resided with his brother, Merrill Flanders.
15. BENJAMIN⁴ (*Thomas*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. ———; m. Nov. 1734, Maria Brown, and had:—
- i. WILLIAM, b. May 26, 1735; m. Jan. 4, 1769, Ruth Brown.
- ii. RHODA, b. April 19, 1744.
- iii. THOMAS, b. Nov. 9, 1747.
- iv. MERRIAM, b. April 27, 1750.
- v. JOHN, b. Sept. 27, 1752.
16. JEDEDIAH⁴ (*Daniel*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. April 13, 1705; m. Jan. 3, 1728, Eleanor Barnard, and had:—
- i. SARAH, b. June 4, 1730; m. Joseph Cass, of Epping, and had three children: Daniel, Benjamin, and (Gen.) Jonathan; the latter was the father of Gen. LEWIS CASS, the distinguished statesman of Detroit, Michigan.
- ii. TIMOTHY, b. April 14, 1732; m. Jane Fitz; lived in Amesbury, and had issue.
- iii. HANNAH, b. Feb. 1, 1735; m. first, Lemuel Jones, second, Levi Mills, of Enfield, as his 2d wife.
28. iv. DANIEL, b. Feb. 5, 1738; m. Sarah Weed. He was a soldier in the old French war; settled in Hopkinton, and lived to be aged. Had three children.
29. v. BARNARD, b. April 29, 1741; m. Annie Currier; lived in South Hampton as a farmer; six children.
- vi. ELEANOR, b. Dec. 9, 1745; m. Dec. 14, 1766, Parker Flanders (14-3).
30. vii. JEDEDIAH, b. Aug. 29, 1748; m. Feb. 8, 1770, Judith Tewksbury; lived in Salisbury, Mass., where all of his 11 children were born. In the spring of 1795 he removed to Cornville, Me., when a wilderness, but seven families having preceded him. Here he purchased a large tract of land, built mills, &c. All of his children but one, married, had families, lived near him, and lived to be aged. He d. Dec. 6, 1823, aged 75 years 3 mos. and 7 ds.
17. JOSEPH⁴ (*Joseph*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Sept. 9, 1707; m. January, 1732, Ruth Merrill, and had:—
- i. A son, b. Oct. 29, 1732; d. in two days.
- ii. NATHAN, b. Sept. 6, 1733.
- iii. JOSEPH, b. May 1, 1735.
- iv. HANNAH, b. May 7, 1738.
- v. RUTH, b. Oct. 2, 1741.
18. NEHEMIAH⁴ (*Joseph*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Feb. 18, 1709; m. Feb., 1738, Sarah Hackett, and had:—
- i. JARVIS, b. Oct. 13, 1738.
- ii. HEZEKIAH, b. July 5, 1742.
- iii. DAVID, b. Jan. 22, 1747.
- iv. NEHEMIAH, b. Sept. 2, 1749.
- v. OLIVE, b. July 21, 1751.
- vi. LEVI, b. Feb. 26, 1754.
19. EBENEZER⁴ (*Joseph*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. 1712; m. Maria ———, and had:—
- i. SUSANNAH, } twins, b. Sept. 12, 1735; d. same day.
- ii. HANNAH, }
- iii. SUSANNA, b. Dec. 16, 1743.
20. PHINEAS⁴ (*Joseph*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. June 25, 1720; m. April, 1744, Tabitha Clough, and had:—

- i. BETSY, b. Jan. 22, 1745.
 - ii. HOPKIN, b. Nov. 7, 1746.
 - iii. MOSES, b. May 18, 1749.
 - iv. ANNIE, b. Feb. 26, 1751.
 - v. PHINEAS, b. April 30, 1753.
21. JACOB⁴ (*Jacob*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Aug. 14, 1715 ; m. July 7, 1741, Naomi Darling, and had :—
- i. MERCY, b. May 27, 1745.
 - ii. JOSEPH, b. July 27, 1753.
22. ABRA^{4*} (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. June 9, 1729 ; m. 1755, John Welch (see *ante*), and had :—
- i. JOSEPH, b. 1757 ; m. Elizabeth Huntoon.
 - ii. ABRA, b. May 7, 1759 ; m. Nov. 13, 1785, George Drutch.
 - iii. BENJAMIN, b. 1761 ; m. widow Cotton ; no issue.
 - iv. DEBORAH, b. Feb. 22, 1764 ; m. Aug. 22, 1785, Capt. Wm. Prescott (No. 323, page 263, of the *Prescott Memorial*), b. Oct. 14, 1762. They were the parents of Wm. Prescott, M.D., author of the *Prescott Memorial*, and others, which see.
 - v. JUDITH, b. 1766 ; m. Simeon Brown.
 - vi. JONATHAN, b. 1768 ; m. first, Abigail Brown, second, Hannah Merrill. He served in the war of 1812.
 - vii. ELIZABETH, b. May 19, 1770 ; m. Aug. 13, 1795, Jonathan M. Smith ; lived and d. in Vermont.
 - viii. SALLY, b. 1772 ; d. aged and single. See Welch Genealogy, *N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. xxiii. pp. 420-21.
23. PARKER⁴ (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. June 13, 1733 ; m. first, ——— Haseltine, of Haverhill, and had :—
- i. PARKER, d. young.
 - ii. SARAH, m. Jonathan Eastman, and settled in Enfield.
- He m. second, Eleanor Flanders (see *ante*), and had :—
- iii. BETTY, b. April 11, 1769 ; d. Nov. 23, 1794, of phthisis.
 - iv. MERRILL, b. Sept. 22, 1772 ; m. Polly Cleaves. He was a farmer at South Hampton, where he d. Nov. 15, 1854. He had but one child, Rebecca Cleaves, who was m. in the morning to a Mr. Chase, who was killed by the kick of a horse the same day. She remains a widow.
 - v. PARKER, b. Oct. 19, 1779 ; m. May 5, 1805, Tirzah Sawyer, b. Aug. 26, 1781. He resided at South Hampton until the spring of 1830, when he removed to Cornville, Me.
24. CHRISTOPHER⁴ (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. 1737 ; m. Elizabeth Collins, and had :—
- 31. i. CHRISTOPHER, m. 1803, Ruth Currier, who d. 1826. He d. 1839.
 - ii. JACOB, b. Dec. 20, 1774.
 - iii. BETSY, m. Feb., 1803, ——— Merrill.
25. JONATHAN⁴ (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. May 3, 1741 ; m. Lois Pike, settled at Kensington, N. H., a blacksmith, where he d. Feb. 5, 1831, in his 90th year. They had :—
- i. LOIS.
 - ii. SARAH.
 - iii. JUDITH.
26. NATHANIEL⁴ (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. 1743 ; m. and had :—
- i. WILLIAM.
 - ii. JUDITH.
27. RICHARD C.⁴ (*Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. 1748 ; m. Rachel Colby (see *ante*), and had :—
- i. JUDITH, b. April 2, 1780 ; m. Benjamin Hacket, lived in Hopkinton, N. H., and d. Jan. 31, 1837.
 - ii. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 26, 1783 ; m. Jan. 12, 1808, Nathan Gould ; d. April 19, 1830.

* See Philip Welch, &c., REGISTER, vol. xxiii. p. 419 (38-2), and 420 (51).

32. iii. PHILIP, b. Aug. 30, 1786; m. April 11, 1815, Sarah, dau. of Moody Smith; lived in Hopkinton, N. H.; d. Nov. 13, 1872.
 iv. RACHEL, b. July 25, 1789; m. Jacob Thompson, settled in Gilford, N. H., d. in South Hampton, Dec. 8, 1860.
33. v. JONATHAN, b. Oct. 23, 1791; m. first, Apphia Danforth; m. second, 1820, Sophronia Knowlton, of Hopkinton, b. Jan. 6, 1803. Lived first, at Newport, N. H., then at Surmapec.
 vi. HANNAH, b. April 19, 1794; m. Isaac Clifford, of Dunbarton. She d. Nov. 27, 1857.
 vii. TAMSEN, b. Oct. 18, 1796; d. Dec. 13, 1825, unmarried.
 viii. PARKER, b. April 28, 1800; d. Oct. 30, 1815.
28. DANIEL⁵ (*Jedediah*,⁴ *Daniel*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Feb. 5, 1738; m. Sarah Weed (see *ante*), and had:—
 i. MOSES. ii. MOLLY. iii. TIMOTHY.
29. BARNARD⁵ (*Jedediah*,⁴ *Daniel*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. April 29, 1741; m. Annie Currier, lived in South Hampton, a farmer, and had:—
 i. TIMOTHY. iv. SARAH.
 ii. ANN. v. REUBEN.
 iii. SAMUEL. vi. HANNAH.
30. JEDEDIAH⁵ (*Jedediah*,⁴ *Daniel*,³ *Stephen*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Aug. 29, 1748; m. Feb. 8, 1770, Judith Tewksbury, settled first in Salisbury, Mass., where his children were born. In 1795 he removed to Cornville, Me. (see *ante*). They had:—
 i. MOLLY, b. June 8, 1770. vii. JACOB, b. April 17, 1783.
 ii. JONATHAN, b. Oct. 8, 1771. viii. JUDITH, b. June 1, 1785.
 iii. THOMAS, b. Oct. 20, 1773. ix. ELEANOR, b. May 4, 1787.
 iv. SARAH, b. Feb. 25, 1776. x. DANIEL, b. April 28, 1789.
 v. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 19, 1778. xi. MOSES, b. June 23, 1791.
 vi. JEDEDIAH, b. March 18, 1781.
31. CHRISTOPHER⁵ (*Christopher*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), m. 1803, Ruth Currier, and had:—
 i. GEORGE W., b. 1803; d. 1846, unmarried.
 ii. ADALINE, b. 1806.
 iii. SOPHRONIA, b. Jan. 25, 1808; m. True Colby, and d. Jan. 2, 1870.
 iv. CHARLES COLLINS CURRIER, b. Oct. 23, 1810; m. Phebe Bailey; lives in Concord; a butcher.
 v. JACOB, m. Lois Davis; two sons, one daughter.
32. PHILIP⁵ (*Richard*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Aug. 30, 1786; m. Sarah Smith. He d. Nov. 13, 1872. They had:—
 i. PARKER M., b. Jan. 26, 1816; m. Feb. 19, 1854, Hannah C., dau. of Abel and Hannah W. Connor, of Henniker. Lives in Hopkinton; three children.
 ii. HANNAH, b. Jan. 30, 1818; m. Dec. 13, 1842, George W., son of Dr. Stephen Currier, of Hopkinton; six children.
 iii. SARAH ANN, b. June 3, 1821; m. March 23, 1843, Joseph B., son of Nicholas and Sarah (Stevens) Quimby; one son, Flavius A. W., b. 1847.
 iv. JONATHAN, b. Oct. 16, 1823; d. Sept. 16, 1863, aged 40.
 v. PHILIP, b. Sept. 24, 1827; m. Aug. 16, 1851, Elvira S., daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Stevens) Quimby, of Hopkinton, b. July 19, 1828. He is a carpenter, and works at the machine shop of the Concord railroad.
33. JONATHAN⁵ (*Richard C.*,⁴ *Jonathan*,³ *John*,² *Stephen*¹), b. Oct. 23, 1791; m. first, Apphia Danforth, who d. and he m. second, Sophronia Knowlton, of Hopkinton, in 1820, b. Jan. 6, 1803, by whom he had:—
 i. THANKFUL, b. March 7, 1822; d. Sept. 12, 1843.
 ii. PHILIP, b. Jan. 6, 1825; m. Elsie (Alice) Richards.

- iii. JONATHAN P., b. Jan. 2, 1826; m. Mary Brooks.
- iv. EUPHRONIUS, b. Sept. 18, 1828, d. Oct. 1829.
- v. ROBERT L., b. May 8, 1830; m. Almira Holden.
- vi. WILLIAM W., b. Jan. 15, 1833; m. Eliza Handee.
- vii. MARTIN B., b. Jan. 1, 1835; m. Triphena Muzzey.
- viii. SAMUEL K., b. Feb. 4, 1837.
- ix. SOPHRONIA A., b. May 23, 1839; m. Roswell Appleton.
- x. JOHN K., b. Aug. 23, 1842; d. Jan. 14, 1866.

DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM LANE.

Communicated by EDMUND J. LANE, Esq., of Dover, N. H.

1. WILLIAM¹ LANE, the ancestor of the Lane families, whose record will be found in the following pages, was a resident of Boston, Mass., in 1651. He was admitted freeman at that place, May 6, 1657. Regarding himself or his connections we know nothing further, save the names and time of birth of his children, which are found on the Boston records. Tradition, however, says that he was of English origin, and also that a brother settled in Beverly or Gloucester and another in Maine. Further researches may establish or disprove the authenticity of this tradition. There were others of the name of Lane in this country at an early period.

From the Boston records we learn that the wife of William Lane was named Mary. She died May 2, 1656, and he married, Aug. 21, 1656, Mary, daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury. His children were:

- i. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 23, 1651-2.
 - ii. JOHN, b. Feb. 5, 1653-4.
 - iii. MARY, b. May 15, 1656.
 - iv. SARAH, b. June 15, 1657.
2. WILLIAM² (*William*¹), b. Oct. 1, 1659; wife Sarah.
 - vi. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 3, 1661-2.
 - vii. EBENEZER, b. March 21, 1666-7.
2. WILLIAM² (*William*¹), born in Boston, Oct. 1, 1659, removed to Hampton, N. H.; the time of his removal was apparently between the years 1685 and 1688, if we judge anything from the fact that the Hampton record states his oldest child to have been born "in Boston," while the absence of such notice in regard to the remaining children would seem to imply that they were born at the place in whose records their births were recorded. William is said to have been, by trade, a tailor; he resided near the spot where the Hampton Academy now stands. He married, June 21, 1680, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Webster, of Hampton, born Jan. 22, 1660-1. Her death is recorded, "6 January 1745, aged 85 years, of Fever." He died Feb. 14, 1749, in Hampton. Their children were:
 3. i. JOHN, b. in Boston, Feb. 17, 1685; m. March 7, 1709, Mary Libbey, of Rye.
 - ii. SARAH, b. Nov. 6, 1688; m. William Berry.
 - iii. ELIZABETH, b. July 12, 1691; m. Oct. 12, 1714, Elias Critchett.
 - iv. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 9, 1693; m. Dec. 14, 1715, John Vittum.
 4. v. JOSHUA, b. June 6, 1696; m. Bathsheba Robie.

5. vi. SAMUEL, b. 1698; wife Elizabeth.
 6. vii. THOMAS, b. June 8, 1701; d. Aug. 3, 1775; wife Elizabeth.
 3. JOHN³ (*William*,² *William*¹), born in Boston, Feb. 17, 1685; was taken in infancy to Hampton by his parents. He married Mary Libbey, of Rye, March 7, 1709. Not long after his marriage he went to sea, was taken by pirates and kept in captivity for seven years. Returning home, he remained some years, but went to sea again, and finally died at sea. He had only one child:
 i. JOHN, b. Oct. 12, 1709; m. (1) Hannah Lamprey, (2) Mary Knowles. Children:—1. *John*. 2. *Daniel*. 3. *Ezekiel*. 4. *Daniel*, m. Mary Norris. 5. *Mary*. 6. *Hannah*. 7. *Nathan*. 8. *Sarah*. 9. *Isaac*. 10. *Jonathan*.

4. JOSHUA³ (*William*,² *William*¹), born in Hampton, June 6, 1696 (O. S.), dwelt about half a mile north of the old Baptist meeting-house, on the road toward North Hampton. He owned a small farm there, and also worked at his trade, that of a shoemaker and currier. He married, Dec. 24, 1717, Bathsheba Robie, daughter of Samuel and Mary Robie, born Aug. 2, 1696 (O. S.).

Joshua Lane, with his wife, united with the Congregational church in Hampton, March 10, 1718. He was afterwards for many years a deacon in that church, and authentic traditions tell of his eminently christian character, adorned with those virtues which made him a faithful friend, a parent diligent in leading his children in the ways of righteousness, a kind husband and a support and ornament to the church of God. His wife was an active, intelligent woman, and well fitted to assist in forming the character of their children to habits of industry and piety. The effect of the training of these servants of God was seen in the character of their children, nearly all of whom became at an early age professors of the religion of Jesus.

Deacon Joshua Lane was killed by lightning, June 14, 1766. The thunder shower had nearly passed by, when, going to the door, he was instantly killed. His wife had died, April 13, 1765. Their children were:

7. i. SAMUEL, b. October, 1718; m. (1) Mary James, (2) Rachel Colcord.
 ii. MARY, b. Feb. 7, 1720; m. (1) Jabez James, of Hampton, Feb. 7, 1740, b. April 18, 1717, d. June 18, 1752. Children:—1. *Joshua*, m. Huldah Flagg. 2. *Susannah*, d. young. 3. *Edmund*, d. young. She m. (2) Jonathan Shaw, of Hampton, May 20, 1755, b. May, 1709, d. May 30, 1780. Children:—4. *Benjamin*, father of the Hon. Tristram Shaw, M. C. from New-Hampshire. 5. *Susanna*. 6. *Josiah*, of Sanbornton. 7. *Bathsheba*, m. Isaiah Berry, of Greenland.
 iii. JOSHUA, b. May 6, 1721; d. May 30, 1723.
 iv. WILLIAM, b. June 11, 1723; d. Dec. 20, 1802; m. Rachel Ward, Feb. 13, 1746, b. Sept. 19, 1723, d. Dec. 10, 1805. Children:—1. *Noah*, d. young. 2. *Abigail*, d. young. 3. daughter, d. young. 4. *Ward*, of Hampton, m. Mehitable Fogg. 5. *William*, of Hampton, m. Mary Dow. 6. *Noah*, of Deerfield, m. Mehitable Burnham. 7. *Thomas*, of Hampton, d. unm. 8. *Jeremiah*, m. (1) Anna Marston, (2) Lucy Hobbs.
 v. JOSHUA, b. July 8, 1724; lived in Poplin, to which place he removed about 1762. He m. Dec. 16, 1747, Ruth Batchelder, b. Nov. 23, 1727. He d. Jan. 13, 1794, a member of the Congregational church. Children:—1. *Mary*, m. Daniel Norris. 2. *John*, m. Hannah Godfrey. Their son, the late Isaiah⁶ Lane, a physician of Candia and Chester, was the father of the Rev. James P.⁷ Lane, junior pastor of the Congregational church in Bristol, R. I.—

- (See Chase's *History of Chester, N. H.*, pp. 553-5.) 3. *Abigail*, m. Ezekiel Eastman. 4. *Joshua*, m. Hannah Folsom. 5. *Josiah*, d. young. 6. *Josiah*, d. unm. 7. *Ruth*, m. Samuel Fogg. 8. *Sarah*, m. John Stearns. 9. *Elizabeth*, d. young. 10. *Isaiah*, m. Elizabeth Wheeler.
- vi. *JOSIAH* (twin of preceding), b. July 8, 1724; d. July 22, 1729.
- vii. *JOHN*, b. Feb. 14, 1726; d. March 21, 1811; m. Dec. 28, 1749, Hannah Dow, b. Sept. 20, 1727, d. Sept. 10, 1775; admitted to church in Hampton, Oct. 23, 1748, but removed to Kensington and died there. Children:—1. *Samuel*, m. Judith Clifford. 2. *John*, m. Elizabeth Batchelder. 3. *Hannah*, d. unm. 4. *Comfort*, d. young. 5. *Mary*, m. William Harper, of Deerfield. 6. *Joshua*, m. Huldah Halliard. 7. *David*, of Sanbornton. 8. *Joseph*, of Kensington, m. Elizabeth Lang.
- viii. *SARAH*, b. Dec. 3, 1727; d. June 8, 1784; m. Jan. 1, 1747, Deacon Jonathan Weare, of Seabrook, b. June 29, 1724. Children:—1. *Hannah*, m. Simeon Page. 2. *Abigail*, m. John Toppa. 3. *Peter*, m. Hannah Nason. 4. *Jonathan*, m. Ann Worth. 5. *John*, m. Thankful Hubbard.
- ix. *BATHSHEBA*, b. June 6, 1729; d. unm. Sept. 5, 1757.
- x. *ISAAH*, b. Dec. 21, 1730; d., s. p., Oct. 23, 1815; m. July 24, 1755, Sarah Perkins, b. Feb. 15, 1735, d. March 16, 1823.
- xi. *JEREMIAH*, b. March 10, 1732; d. June 21, 1806; m. Jan. 18, 1759, Mary Sanborn, b. May 24, 1736, d. 1818. Children:—1. *Mary*, m. Thomas Berry, of Pittsfield. 2. *Sarah*, d. young. 3. *Joshua*, of Chichester, m. Lydia Blake. 4. *Jeremiah*, of Chichester, m. (1) Eunice Tilton, (2) Hannah Tuck. 5. *Simcon*, m. (1) Sarah Morrill, (2) Huldah Tilton. 6. son, d. young. 7. *Levi*, m. Anne Batchelder.
- xii. *EBENEZER*, of Hampton, b. Sept. 28, 1733; d. May 20, 1796; m. Nov. 16, 1757, Huldah Fogg, b. July 21, 1735, d. July 13, 1814. Children:—1. *Huldah*, m. John Drake. 2. *Sarah*, d. young. 3. *Ebenezer*, m. Sarah Perkins. 4. *Joshua*, d. young. 5. *Abigail*, m. John Knapp. 6. *Joshua*, m. Abigail Lamprey. 7. *John*, m. Sarah Dow.
- xiii. *ABIGAIL*, b. Nov. 13, 1734; d. Nov. 9, 1826; m. Dec. 19, 1754, Thomas Berry, b. Feb. 16, 1731, d. March 14, 1799. Children:—1. *Joshua*, m. Mary Cate. 2. *Mary*, d. young. 3. *Mehitable*, m. Thomas Berry. 4. *Isaiah*, m. Bathsheba Shaw. 5. *Thomas*, d. young. 6. *William*. 7. *Thomas*, m. Mary Lane. 8. *Abigail*, m. Jacob Brown. 9. *John*, m. Sarah Drake.
- xiv. *ELIZABETH*, b. May 25, 1736; d., s. p., Sept. 1, 1806; m. Nov. 19, 1782, John Robie, b. April 19, 1731, d. Nov. 16, 1794.
- xv. *JOSIAH*, of Hampton, b. May 19, 1738; d. Jan. 16, 1821; m. Nov. 26, 1760, Betsey Perkins, b. Nov. 9, 1740, d. Oct. 25, 1811. Children:—1. *John*, m. Ruth Morrill. 2. *Moses*, m. Anna Marston. 3. *Mary*, d. unm. 4. *Bathsheba*, m. Jonathan Greene. 5. *Betsey*, m. (1) George Seavey, (2) Asa Lane. 6. *Sarah*, m. (1) Jonathan D. Towle, (2) Asa Lane. 7. *Joshua*, d. young. 8. *Josiah*, m. Patience Godfrey. 9. *Joshua*, d. young. 10. *David*, m. Sally S. Brown. 11. *Hannah*, d. young. 12. *Reuben*, m. — Parsons.
- xvi. *ANNE*, b. March 24, 1741; d. Feb. 2, 1780; m. Feb. 28, 1760, Joseph Johnson, of Hampton, who removed to Readfield, Me., b. April 10, 1734, d. November, 1794.
5. *SAMUEL*³ (*William*,² *William*¹), born June (August?) 4, 1698, lived in Hampton Falls. He was a farmer. His wife's name was Elizabeth. He died Jan. 9, 1776. His will was proved September, 1776. Partly from this source and partly from records of Deacon Joshua, we learn that he had children:

- i. *ABIGAIL*, d. Aug. 2, 1735.
- ii. *SAMUEL*, d. Aug. 2, 1735.
- iii. *ELIZABETH*, d. Aug. 4, 1735.

- iv. SARAH, m. Mr. Sanborn.
- v. MARY, m. Mr. Prescott.
- vi. ABIGAIL, m. Mr. Prescott.
- 8. vii. SAMUEL.
- 6. THOMAS³ (*William*,² *William*¹), born June 8, 1701, in Hampton; wife Elizabeth was admitted to the church in Hampton, April 11, 1736. He died Aug. 30, 1775. Their children were:
 - i. MARY, d. April 5, 1739.
 - ii. JOHN, b. Jan. 1, 1731; d. Feb. 9, 1811, without children.
 - iii. SIMON, b. July 3, 1733; m. Sarah Robie. Children:—1. *James*. 2. *Simon*. 3 to 7, five daughters.
 - iv. SARAH, admitted to the church in 1756.
 - v. ELIZABETH, “ “ “ 1756.
 - vi. HANNAH, “ “ “ 1771.

and perhaps other daughters.
- 7. SAMUEL⁴ (*Joshua*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), born Oct. 6, 1718, removed to Stratham, June 11, 1741, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was a selectman and town-clerk of Stratham for several years, and a member of the provincial assembly which met at Exeter in 1776. In addition to his business (that of a tanner and shoemaker) he was employed as surveyor under the royal governors and also after the revolution.


Samuel Lane united with the church in Hampton, April 11, 1736, and was chosen deacon of the church in Stratham, July 4, 1765, which office he filled until he was elected elder, May 28, 1800. The latter position he occupied until his death, Dec. 29, 1806, displaying in both situations an exemplary christian character, and enjoying that respect which his consistent life obtained from his fellow citizens. He was twice married: First, to Mary James, Dec. 24, 1741, daughter of Benjamin and Susanna James, born March 3, 1722, died July 30, 1769. Second, June 22, 1774, to Mrs. Rachel (Parsons) Colcord, widow of Gideon Colcord, of Newmarket.* She was born at Cape Ann, Mass., June 29, 1726, and died Jan. 18, 1813. He had eight children, all by his first wife, viz.:

 - i. MARY, b. July 14, 1744; d. Sept. 18, 1792; m. John Crockett.
 - ii. SAMUEL, b. May 8, 1746; d. Nov. 24, 1820; m. Hannah Cate.
 - iii. JOSHUA, b. Feb. 9, 1748; d. Oct. 28, 1813; m. Hannah Tilton.
 - iv. SUSANNA, b. July 24, 1750; d. June 10, 1801; m. Jonathan Clarke, of Northwood.
 - v. SARAH, b. Sept. 30, 1752; d. Aug. 16, 1835; m. Matthew Thompson, of Sanbornton.
 - vi. MARTHA, b. Feb. 22, 1755; d. June 19, 1803; m. William Boardman, of Newmarket.
 - vii. BATHSHEBA, b. May 27, 1757; d. July 11, 1825; m. Joseph Clarke, of Sanbornton.
- 9. viii. JABEZ, b. May 16, 1760; d. April 3, 1810; m. Eunice Colcord, his stepsister.
- 8. SAMUEL⁴ (*Samuel*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), was born at Hampton Falls, where he lived and died. He had the following children:
 - i. JONATHAN, m. (1) Lydia Leavitt, (2) Molly Towle, who was living in 1841 in Piermont, N. H. By both wives he had 17 children.

* GIDEON and RACHEL (PARSONS) COLCORD had children:—*Gideon*, who lived in Newmarket; *Job*, who lived in Tuftonboro'; *Josiah*, who lived in Parsonsfield, Me.; *Nathaniel*, who lived in Hallowell, Me.; *Benjamin*, who lived in Northwood, &c.; *Jeremiah*, of Newburyport, who died in Parsonsfield, Me.; and *Eunice*, who married Jabez Lane (7, viii.), of Stratham.

- ii. ASA, b. Nov. 18, 1763; d. March, 1847, aged 83; m. (1) Sarah James; (2 and 3) daughters of Josiah Lane. Children:—1. *Betsey*, m. Brackett L. Noyes. 2. *Samuel*, d. young. 3. *Sally*, m. Joseph Pervier. 4. *Polly*, m. David Baker. 5. *Lydia*, m. John Carpenter. 6. *Nancy*, m. Lovewell Baker. 7. *Asa*, d. young. 8. *Sophia*. 9. *Asa*, d. young. 10. *Joshua*, d. young. 11. *Huldah*, m. George S. Mason.
- iii. SARAH, m. Mr. Batchelder, who at one time lived in Pittsfield, had 3 children.
- iv. ANNE, m. James Towle. She was living in 1841 in Pittsfield, a widow; 3 children.
- v. SAMUEL, d. young.
- vi. ELIZABETH, d. young.
- 10. vii. ABIJAH, m. Hannah Wallace.
- viii. HANNAH, m. Jeremiah White, of Pittsfield; d. *s.p.*
- ix. SAMUEL, m. Temperance Cowan; resided in Boston, Mass.; had 7 or 8 children.
- 9. JABEZ⁵ (*Samuel*,⁴ *Joshua*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), born May 16, 1760; married Oct. 2, 1783, Eunice, daughter of Gideon and Rachel (Parsons) Colcord. They lived on the homestead of his father and her stepfather, Deacon Samuel Lane, in Stratham. He was admitted to the Congregational church there, August, 1801, and died April 3, 1810. Their children were:
 - i. ANNA, b. Dec. 27, 1784; m. Benjamin Mather, Jr., widower of her sister Martha. Died Dec. 16, 1869.
 - ii. MARTHA, b. Jan. 28, 1787; d. June 25, 1814; m. Benjamin Mather, Jr.
 - iii. MARY, b. April 10, 1789; d. March 1, 1866; m. Rev. John Folsom Adams, a Methodist presiding elder, son of Lieut. John Adams, of the Revolutionary army, and grandson of the Rev. Joseph Adams, of Stratham.
 - iv. GEORGE, b. July 14, 1791; m. Mary Little Barker. Still lives on the old homestead in Stratham.
 - v. ELIZABETH, b. March 7, 1794; d. March 9, 1856; m. Charles Belcher Orne, of Wolfboro'.
 - vi. CHARLES, of South Newmarket and now of Stratham, b. Nov. 27, 1796; m. (1) Hannah French, (2) Elizabeth Berry.
 - vii. ANDREW COLCORD, of Stratham, b. July 1, 1799; d. July 29, 1839; m. Elizabeth Ann Clarke.
 - viii. EDMUND JAMES, b. June 6, 1802. He was engaged in teaching from November, 1825, to February, 1832, when he commenced business in Dover as a bookseller, where he still remains. He was admitted to the Congregational church in Durham Jan. 21, 1827, removed his connection July 25, 1832, to the church in Dover, of which he was chosen deacon Dec. 30, 1838. He m. (1) Feb. 13, 1834, Elizabeth, dau. of Levi Barker, of Stratham, b. May 7, 1798. She d. April 23, 1838, and he m. (2) Nov. 11, 1845, Martha Jane Goodhue Barker, b. Dec. 2, 1812, d. Jan. 16, 1870. Children by first wife: 1. *Mary E. B.*, b. Feb. 17, 1835; d. March 5, 1835. 2. *Edmund Barker*, b. Dec. 22, 1837. Children by second wife: 3. *Abby Frances*, b. Aug. 9, 1846. 4. *George Albert*, b. Sept. 3, 1850; d. Sept. 2, 1851. 5. *Arthur*, b. Nov. 16, 1852; d. Aug. 28, 1853.
 - ix. LUCY, b. May 12, 1805; d. unmarried, Dec. 30, 1844.
- 10. ABIJAH⁶ (*Samuel*,⁴ *Samuel*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), born at Hampton Falls, N. H. He married Hannah Wallace. They lived on "Bear Hill," so called, in Chichester, N. H. He died May 7, 1830, aged 59 years, and was buried, but a short distance from his home, in the Chichester burying ground. His wife died about twenty years ago, and was buried in Salem, Mass. They had:
 - i. POLLY, b. Oct. 22, 1796; m. Benjamin Maxfield, and died in Salem, Mass., July 11, 1864, aged 67 years 8 months and 20 days.

- ii. SAMUEL, m. Mary Drew, and now living in Wakefield, N. H.
- iii. HEPSEBETH, b. about 1800; d. unm. in Salem, Mass.
- iv. WALLACE, b. 1802; m. Nancy Langmaid; d. in Newington, April 22, 1868, aged about 66.
- 11. v. ASA, b. Aug. 15, 1804; m. Elizabeth P. Towle; d. April 16, 1866, aged 61 years 8 months and 1 day.
- vi. MATILDA, b. March 29, 1807; m. (1) Newell Maxfield, (2) Pearson Clisby; d. at Loudon, Jan. 29, 1862, aged 54 years and 10 months.
- vii. ABIGAIL, b. March 30, 1814; m. Ephraim K. Foss; d. in Salem, Mass.
- 11. ASA⁶ (*Abijah*,⁵ *Samuel*,⁴ *Samuel*,³ *William*,² *William*¹), born in Chichester, N. H., Aug. 15, 1804. He was married by the Rev. Josiah Carpenter, Aug. 28, 1828, to Elizabeth Perkins Towle (a great-granddaughter of Deacon Joshua Lane³). They lived in Chichester a few years, then moved to Wentworth (Grafton co.), N. H., and lived upon a farm until Jan. 28, 1844, when they moved to Hooksett, N. H., and resided there until his death, April 16, 1866, caused by the rafters of a building falling on him, dislocating his hip and inflicting internal injuries. His wife is now living in Manchester, N. H. They had:
 - i. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 20, 1833; m. Daniel H. Maxfield.
 - ii. JOHN WESTON, b. Aug. 29, 1835; m. Angie F. Bryant.
 - iii. THOMAS WATERMAN, b. in Wentworth, N. H., May 20, 1841, lived with his parents until January, 1861, at which time he commenced the printer's trade in the office of the *Daily and Weekly Mirror*, and has ever since been connected with that paper as clerk. He m. Amanda F. Stone, dau. of Samuel Stone, of Newfield, Me., March 20, 1863. He was elected clerk of the common council of Manchester, in December, 1871, to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the same office in January, 1872, and is now treasurer of the New-Hampshire Publishers, Editors and Printers' Association, to which office he has been reelected twice. Children:—1. *Inez Gertrude*, b. July 21, 1865. 2. *Ethel Lucelia*, b. Dec. 16, 1867. 3. *Thomas Waterman*, b. March 29, 1870.
 - iv. MARY ANGELIA, b. Dec. 1, 1843; m. George W. Flanders.
 - v. MARTHA LUCELIA (twin of preceding), b. Dec. 1, 1843; d. Oct. 31, 1846, aged 2 years and 11 months.

 Many families in the sixth and later generations, and fuller details concerning families in the fifth generation, whose names only are given in this article, may be found in the manuscript deposited by Deacon E. J. Lane, of Dover, N. H., in the library of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society.

PRESTWICH'S RESPUBLICA.—We have lately seen a copy of this rare and valuable book. The following is the full title and dedication.—[EDITOR.]

“Prestwich's Republica | Or a Display of the | Honors, Ceremonies & Ensigns of the Common-Wealth, | Under the Protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, | together with | The Names, Armorial Bearings, Flags & Pennons, | of the Different Commanders of the | English, Scotch, Irish Americans & French. | [Coat of Arms, with motto above on a ribbon, “In te Domine speravi” and underneath the name, also on a ribbon, “Prestwich”] | and | An Alphabetical Roll of the Names & Armorial Bearings of Upwards of Three Hundred Families of the Present | Nobility & Gentry of | England, Scotland, Ireland, &c. &c. | London, Printed by and for J. Nichols, MDCCCLXXXVII.”

[Dedicated] “To | The Right Honorable | Thomas Townshend Lord Sydney | Baron Sydney | of Chislehurst in the County of Kent, | one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, | First Commissioner of the East India Board | and one of His Majesty's most Honorable privy council | &c &c &c.”

“Bath, April 5, 1787.

[Signed]

J. PRESTWICH, *Baronet*.”

ADDRESS OF THE HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER, PRESIDENT OF THE N. E. HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

[Delivered at the Annual Meeting, January 1, 1873.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:

YOUR courtesy and confidence have again imposed on me the duty of addressing you in regard to the present condition and the prospective work of our association. By the reports which have just been submitted, it will be perceived that the same spirit of activity and enterprise which has signalized the progress of recent years, still pervades the operations of the society; that the several departments have been judiciously cared for by their respective officers; and that by a judicious management of our pecuniary affairs our disbursements have been restricted to our income.

The society is now successfully carrying out the designs of its founders, and realizing some of the results for which they labored so zealously in the beginning. It is receiving the favor and patronage of the public, and in return it is coöperating with individuals and institutions at home and abroad in the acquisition of whatever may contribute to the completeness of New-England history or the genealogy of her sons. It has furnished gratifying evidence of its continued prosperity, and strengthened our hopes of its growing usefulness, but it has not accomplished all we desire.

In the address of 1871, the special wants of the society were alluded to, and the great importance of supplying them as early as possible. Some of these have already been met, but others remain, and should be subjects for continued, persistent effort.

In the address of last year, I stated that although our first great want, that of a house, a most important achievement, had been supplied, our next greatest necessity was the acquisition of a permanent curator, under the title of librarian, whose labors might be devoted to the special superintendence of the institution, and that a person of culture and capacity for the discharge of these duties could not be obtained without a suitable compensation. Fortunately for the society the present incumbent of this office possesses these qualifications, but the means of paying his salary were to be acquired. A committee was therefore appointed for the purpose of raising by subscription a permanent fund, and I am permitted to state that this call upon our members has been responded to with the same readiness and liberality which characterized the noble subscriptions for the purchase of the Society's House. The sum of more than twelve thousand dollars has been promised by our friends, but as many of these had subscribed so recently for the purchase of the House, and as most of them have been sufferers by the great fire, it has not been deemed expedient to collect the money at this time. That this sum, with further additions, will ultimately be realized, and that we shall during the present year secure a permanent fund for the payment of the librarian's salary, I have no reason to doubt.

In the address of 1872 I referred also to the absolute necessity of arranging, classifying and cataloguing our books, pamphlets and manuscripts, so as to make them accessible for study in all the branches of history and biography. These are increasing more rapidly than ever before, and are properly receiving the special supervision of the librarian. During the last year our books have increased twelve per cent., and our pamphlets twenty per cent.,

making of the former more than ten thousand volumes, and of the latter thirty-four thousand in number. This large collection of pamphlets is invaluable, and their arrangement and classification are highly desirable in every point of view. They would, if that were accomplished, be in a better condition for cataloguing, and for binding, if that should be deemed expedient. A catalogue would reveal the wealth of our collections and render them useful. Another great fire might in a single hour sweep away our splendid collection of pamphlets, and without a catalogue we should have a very imperfect knowledge of what we possessed, and what we had lost. It is rare that any historical society has fully discharged its duty to itself or the country by the performance of this work. Let us be foremost in showing that we appreciate the value of our hidden treasures, and let no reasonable effort be omitted to secure their usefulness. In regard to our pamphlets I expressed the thought, that however valuable our books might be, these were, in many respects, equally so for historical research, and that unless they were made accessible for study, they might as well have remained in their original depositories as in our care. I regard the arrangement of its material as an imperative and indispensable duty of all historical societies, and I am happy to learn from our industrious librarian, that he has made such progress in this line of labor as to give encouragement, that in a reasonable time he will have prepared a list of every book, pamphlet or other document in the archives of the society, thus giving to the student a key to the treasures we possess.

It is proper that I should call your attention to the enlargement of the library from other sources than gifts. I need not inform the members of the society, that there has been from its beginning an exceedingly uniform and constant growth in all the departments, in bound volumes, in pamphlets, and in manuscripts. And when we take into consideration the large accessions of the last year, I think we can safely count upon a similar growth in the future. Our members will not fail to place upon our shelves, the family and local histories, as they appear from time to time, and a considerable number of other volumes, which are valuable in the elucidation of New-England history. Our deepest gratitude is due to our associates, and to other gentlemen, for these annual gifts, and their names are, and, I trust, will continue to be, honorably mentioned in our proceedings as benefactors of the institution. But I think it will be plainly obvious, that this method of enlargement will never build up a complete or exhaustive library in all, or even in any, of the departments of New-England history. To accomplish this, the works illustrative of our history which have been published, either in this country or on the other side of the Atlantic, must all be brought together, so that the student may avail himself of all the light that has been incorporated into printed books, on any subject whatever, which it may be his duty or pleasure to investigate.

A defect, I am told by writers of history, exists in most of the large and important libraries in this country. They contain many valuable, and even rare works. But there is not that completeness on the subject of American history which is desirable, for they have not been collected with the distinct purpose of making this department exhaustive. This state of things has rendered it necessary for scholars, either to abandon their purpose of writing, or else they have been compelled to expend large sums of money in collecting a library of their own. This ought not to be. In this metropolis, and in the care of this historical society of New-England, there should be a library as nearly complete in American history as it is possible

to make it. And it should be open and free to all students and investigators. That this achievement will be the great and distinguishing feature in the future career of this society, I have no doubt. It is impossible that it should be otherwise. It is a want that cannot fail to be recognized, and its recognition is an important step towards its accomplishment.

It will not be difficult to see, from what I have already said, that a new departure will be necessary in order to accomplish this most desirable object. While the gifts of books and pamphlets will, I trust, increase year by year, there should be an endowment yielding an annuity of not less than a thousand dollars, to be applied in adding to, and perfecting, all the departments of the library. A much larger sum than this could be expended at once with great advantage. But a sum not less than this will always be demanded yearly, to make the library really useful in the largest and best sense. It will not require a very large outlay of money to make it better than any other in the country. But I hope we shall all of us live to see our library, not merely the best, but one that shall furnish the facilities for the widest and profoundest researches and investigation in American history; one to which scholars will be attracted from all parts of the country, and where they will be able to remove all doubts, which can be solved by the records of written history.

One of the prominent features of our institution is its genealogical department. Its object is to furnish the means of tracing out, gathering up, and transmitting to posterity the genealogy and history of our members, so that, not only they may know who were their ancestors, but their offspring through coming generations may learn from whence they were descended. The English Herald's College dates back more than eight centuries, and is still the great genealogical depository of our mother country, where the history of families may be found running back to very remote periods.

The personal history of our members is essential for this purpose. The knowledge by our members, that the preparation of suitable memorial sketches must depend upon their willingness to furnish the materials, should stimulate all to aid in this work, and to do all in their power to enable the society to record in its annals, just, true and faithful accounts of their lives and characters, for the benefit of posterity.

The genealogy of a family is comparatively barren unless enriched by the intermingling of biographical sketches which may stand as landmarks in the history of a race. Mere names and dates do not, in any proper sense, make history or biography, and the living generation must do its duty to itself, that posterity may have those authentic memorials which no other source can supply. This department is becoming more and more interesting and valuable, the importance of which was brought to the notice of the society, in the report of our corresponding secretary, last year.

Genealogy, says one, has supplied many a hiatus in the page of history, and unveiled many a secret spring which has influenced the revolutions of human affairs. "Not to know what took place before one was born," says Cicero, "is to remain forever a child," caring nothing for the memories of the past, and hoping nothing for the destiny of the future. Genealogy is the record of a pure and Heaven-appointed relation for the improvement and perpetuation of our race; a relation which constitutes the basis of all domestic happiness.

The study of family-history, says our associate, the Rev. Mr. Slafter, "tends to elevate and ennoble the nature of man, and lift it up to a truer and loftier type." Yes, there is a virtue in moral character and christian

principle, both as it regards this life, and that which is to come, which exerts a positive influence throughout the generations of man. We cannot trace it down through the centuries that are to come. We know not who are to occupy our places when we shall have passed from earth; but this we do know, that, "as face answers to face in water," so the virtues of a righteous and honorable ancestry are transmitted through the generations of their descendants:

" And are to us, as if a living tongue
Spake from the printed leaves or pictured face."

Thus the cause we seek to promote is intimately connected with the welfare of our race. I know not of a more cheerless reflection to a social being, than the thought of having no interest in the history of his ancestry; no affectionate regard for those who are to follow him; no record of where or what he has been in life, floating like a bubble on the stream of time into the ocean of eternity:

" Like ships dismantled that were hailed,
But sent no answer back again."

In this connection I would state that the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register has been published regularly during the year. The gratuitous services of its able and critical editor, and of its contributors, and the efforts of members not only to aid but to induce others to assist in extending the number of subscribers, should be gratefully appreciated, and their labors should be continued. The twenty-six volumes, which have been published, are a library in themselves, and they become more and more valuable from year to year. No other publication, that we know of, contains such an amount of material for genealogy, biography and history, and the value of such a depository, so rare, and even unique, is more and more appreciated in all historical studies. Every member of the society should be a student of history in every good sense. Let us all feel it a duty to be subscribers to the Register, and thus help to add another stone to the historical monument, which we are striving to erect, for the benefit of those who are to come after us. Although apparently limited to the promotion of a few objects, our Society affords opportunities to all its members to render essential aid in placing memorials on imperishable record, that shall redound to the honor of their family, the glory of New-England and the benefit of our race.

Permit me again to call your attention to the importance of securing as soon as practicable the means for obtaining papers to be read at our monthly meetings, by our distinguished members and friends, who reside at a distance, as well as from those who reside in this city. True, we have been favored from month to month with valuable papers from gentlemen resident here, but we also desire to procure papers from eminent historical scholars of other states, and who should not be expected to incur the expense of both time and travel.

It has been my custom on former occasions, to confine my remarks to the business operations of the society, and by a review of our progress and prosperity, encourage you to renewed exertions for the future. But I cannot pass in silence some events which have transpired during the past year; events which should have a record in our archives, and which will ever be memorable in the history of this city, and our country.

I allude, first, to that wide spread epizootic malady which threatened the annihilation of the noblest of our domestic animals ; which for a time produced consternation and dismay in the marts of business ; which substituted the labor of men for that of beasts, and which imparted to our deserted streets a gloom never to be forgotten ; when men, who would not bear the yoke of kings, bent their necks in harnessed team, and with the patient ox drew our merchandise through the streets, like funeral processions, emblematic of a departing trade and civilization. Nor should it be forgotten that the prostration of the horse and the delay occasioned by his withdrawal from service, is regarded by many as one of the primary causes of the extent of our late great conflagration, to which I shall soon allude. This disease of the horse first appeared in Toronto, Canada, about the middle of October, and immediately spread, within forty-eight hours, easterly to Montreal, westerly to Detroit, southerly to Buffalo and Rochester, and in about three days after it reached the latter city, it struck the cities of New-York and Boston, from thence running through the country, and it has not yet entirely disappeared from our borders.

When we reflect upon the beauty, docility, strength and speed of the horse ; when we consider his adaptation to our wants, wants that cannot be supplied by any other animal ; how he has been admired in past ages as

“Noblest of all the train that wait on man ;”

how much we have been indebted to this animal, “whose legs are wheels, whose sinews are iron, and whose speed outstrippeth the wind,” and how much he has contributed to the wealth and comfort of our race, we may say, in the words of Edward Everett:—“Strike out from our civilization what the horse has contributed, and we shall find a surprising large blank.” Said the late Abbott Lawrence: “We talk in these modern times of what the steam-engine and the electric telegraph have done for civilization, but the horse has been a greater civilizer than either the steam-engine or the electric telegraph. We owe more to the horse for civilization than to all other animals that are within the dominion of man.”

We need not refer to the attachment of Bishop Heber to his favorite “Arab,” to illustrate the traits of this useful animal, traits which often emulate and sometimes surpass the things which give rank and title to beings of a higher order. His kindness, his strength, his intelligence and valor have been celebrated in history and in holy writ. How grand the description given of him on the tented field: “His neck is clothed with thunder, the glory of his nostrils is terrible. He goeth to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear. He is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from fear of the sword.”

I cannot omit, in the proceedings of this day, a reference to what will ever be designated as the GREAT BOSTON FIRE OF 1872. Accustomed as we have been to the belief, that it would be impossible for the city of Boston to be the scene of a great conflagration, we find it difficult to comprehend the gigantic proportions and ulterior influence of this sad disaster. On the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th of last November, this awfully calamitous fire struck the very heart of our beloved city, the magnitude of which has only one, if any, parallel in the history of this nation. No other city in our own, or indeed in any other country, possessed such commercial structures of architectural beauty and solidity, none of such massive granite ; and yet this stone seemed as kindlings for the flame, and crum-

bled like powder before the devouring fire. And who that witnessed that tempest of flame, that lurid glare and columned smoke, which veiled the sun from our eyes at his rising on that Sunday morning, can ever forget the wild horror of the scene! Where only twelve hours before stood our elegant stores, the temples of commerce, in the richest and fairest part of our city, now there were only to be seen shapeless ruins, sixty-five acres in extent, involving a loss of seventy to one hundred millions of dollars, and presenting a scene as though the battlements of heaven had opened and our devoted city had been bombarded with fire and shell, leveling the finest conceptions of architectural skill, strength, and beauty to a wreck of shapeless granite, smouldering ruin and streetless confusion.¹ We would not omit to mention the self-sacrificing labors, and the contributions made by our benevolent men and women in behalf of the sufferers by this fire. Especially would we record the noble manner with which the merchants and other large losers met the terrible disaster, and the true New-England energy and enterprise by which most of them are seeking to rebuild their stores, resume their business, and recover their losses.

But let no one believe that this strange calamity was permitted of God as a punishment for our sins. No, no. This was a providence of our heavenly Father working according to established laws, or, I should rather say, the operation of one of the infallible laws of His government, teaching us to build wiser and better in the future, proclaiming to us, as the flames leaped from roof to roof, with tongue of fire, Not so high! No more wooden Mansards beyond the reach of water! No more conflagration-boxes on their tops! This is the lesson which this fire teaches, and if we profit not by this terrible visitation in the better preparation for such an emergency in the future, we may pray in vain for the Lord to keep the city. And we may well bear in mind, that when the Lord maketh his ministers a flame of fire, he will not set bounds that they may not pass, until the carelessness of man is brought into obedience to His laws. But while we thus speak, let no city say that it is safe from a similar calamity. There is nothing safe on earth; nothing sure but death; nothing true but Heaven!

But while we deplore the loss of many lives, the blotting out of so much wealth and elegance, and the misfortunes of so many who were yesterday in ease or affluence, the sorrow and suffering of those whose investments vanished in the flames, let us be thankful that so much is saved. Let us be grateful that our beloved city was not, like our sister city, Chicago, almost wholly destroyed; that while some valuable private collections of books and art-treasures were lost by the fire, all our public libraries, museums and galleries of art, our schoolhouses, all of our churches with the exception of the venerable Trinity and St. Stephen's Chapel, most of our banks and hotels, and all our shipping, were exempted from this direful calamity.

We would not forget the generous sympathy and aid which has been tendered to our city. A little more than a year since we sympathized with Chicago in the greatest fire that had ever occurred on this continent. Now Chicago, and other cities at home and abroad, extend the hand of sympathy to Boston, and thus these afflictions serve to bind not only our cities together

¹ The whole number of buildings destroyed, exclusive of those slightly damaged, was 776, of which 709 were of brick and stone, and 67 of wood. The assessors' valuation of these buildings amounts to \$13,591,300, and it is estimated that to replace them would cost at least \$18,000,000. The value of personal property destroyed was about \$60,000,000. The number of estates within the district covered by the fire was about 550. Fourteen persons are known to have lost their lives, seven of whom were firemen.—*Mayor Pierce's Inaugural Address.*

in affectionate ties, but tend to unite the citizens of the whole world in one great family of life and love. These are the truthful words of Henry Ward Beecher: "God could not have laid the hand of fire on any other city that would have touched the vital cord of sympathy so widely as this. It is not a local calamity, it is national. It touches the heart of every man that rejoices in refinement, that loves what is noble in American history."

On this New Years' Day, permit me to offer to you, gentlemen of the society, my cordial salutations, with my sincere desire for the personal happiness of all our members throughout the states. When we consider that this is a New-England association, that its home is in the great metropolis of her territory, and that on its roll of members is inscribed the names of several hundreds of her sons, let these considerations animate us with renewed zeal for its continued usefulness; so that future generations shall record with gratitude the names of those who now labor for the preservation of our history, as we do the memories of those who laid the foundations of our institution. In our progress we may meet with delays and disappointments, but let not these discourage us.

"Let us, still, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

But while we acknowledge with sincere gratitude the liberality which has contributed so largely to our funds, the untiring and gratuitous labors of our associates so generously rendered in our behalf, the interest, sympathy, and other proofs which cheer and encourage us in our noble work, let us remember that the prosperity and usefulness of our association must depend mainly upon the enterprise, energy and perseverance of its working members. And what more dutiful or grateful service can we render to our kindred or country, than to hand down to posterity a record of the times, precepts and deeds of a virtuous and patriotic ancestry! What more philanthropic duty than to transmit to future generations the history of our own New-England, from which have emanated, more than from any other source, the principles which have made our beloved nation what it is! In the language of another: "Her history is written in the best things that have befallen this land."

And what son of New-England does not feel the obligation that rests upon him! Said Daniel Webster, at Plymouth Rock, "Next to a sense of religious duty and moral character, I hardly know what should bear with more obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of alliance with excellence which has departed, and a consciousness that it may be actively operating on the happiness of those that are to come after us. It is neither false or vain to consider ourselves as interested, and connected with our whole race, through all time, allied to our ancestors, allied to our posterity; ourselves being but links in the great chain of being, which begins with the origin of our race, runs onward through its successive generations, binding together the past, the present, and the future, and terminating at last with the consummation of all things earthly, at the throne of God."

influential man in town, and although then advanced in years (he was born in 1687), was earnest in the project for the new meeting-house against Weare, who was a cousin of his second wife, and the minister. Stephen Haley (Haley should be *Healey*) was his son. His elder son, who had married a sister of Pres. Weare, resided in Kensington, and took no part in the contest. Both meeting-houses are now gone. My cousin, Welles Weare Healey, Esq., resides on the spot where the new meeting-house, which his great-great-grandfather was interested in building, stood.

After Wingate went away, the new and not the old meeting-house was used.

Exeter, N. H., Jan. 1873.

JOHN J. BELL.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—In Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, London, 1810, vol. ii. pp. 743-4, appears the following record, under the head of *Cheshire*:

"The township of Pott-Shrigley lies about four miles and a half, N. N. E., from Macclesfield. * * * In this township is a school founded in 1684 by John Barlow and endowed with a rent-charge of £6 for the master and 20s. to buy books. Mr. William Lunt, in 1688, gave a rent-charge of £2 *per annum* to this school. Beristall or Beristow Hall in Shrigley was for many years the seat of a younger branch of the Shrigley family, which was not extinct in 1662, when the hall was sold to Alderman Lunt, of Macclesfield, etc."

LUNT.—"The townships, of which one is a chapelry, comprised in the parish of Sefton, are—

Lunt, Ince-Blundell, Little Crosby, Great Crosby (C.), Litherland, Orrell and Ford, Netherton, Ainslee, Thornton and Septon. LUNT is a small township, which anciently gave name to a family of whom was Richard de Lund, who had by gift of Nicholas Blundell all his right in the lands of Great Crosby, which Richard, the clerk, had of the gift of Agnes, his mother, in 4th Edw. III. (1331). "Tradition, unsupported by evidence, states that the heiress of Lunt married a Molineux, to account for the possession of the township by the earl of Sefton, whose ancestors have from time immemorial been superior lords of the parish. Lunt House, one of the twelve dwellings which compose the village or hamlet, is the residence of Mrs. Margaret Bootle."—Barnes's *Lancashire*, vol. iv. p. 213 (1836).

BUSHNELL—GRISWOLD—BULKELEY—ROBBINS.—The Rev. F. W. Chapman, of Rocky Hill, Conn., has been engaged for some time in collecting materials for genealogies of the above named families, and the volumes will be given to the press, separately, as soon as completed. All members of these families, or others having information of a genealogical or biographical nature, are requested to forward the same and their subscriptions to his address, as above.

HARRIS.—Who was J. Harris, of Ipswich, that married Dr. Benjamin Franklin's half sister, Annie Franklin?

G. J. S.

OFFICERS OF THE U. S. FRIGATE ESSEX, MAY 14, 1801.—I send you enclosed an original return of the officers who were attached to the U. S. Frigate Essex, in New-York, on the 14th of May, 1801, after her return from her first cruise, and when being prepared for another. I have appended some notes to each name, showing their further naval history, which I have derived from Mechlin & Winder's *General Register of the Navy and Marine Corps from 1798 to 1847*. [See next page.—Ep.]

Lieut. Tew was a midshipman on board the Essex on her first cruise. Richard Butler shipped on board of her as a master's mate at Cape Town, March 25, 1800. He was a son of Gen. Butler of the Revolutionary army. Midshipmen "Scallon," "Shattuck," "Rowe" and "Randall" were also midshipmen on board the Essex on her first cruise. Midshipmen Henry and Merrill were ordered from the "Connecticut." Other officers joined the ship in Norfolk, where "Bainbridge" relieved "Preble" of the command. It is said that Bernard Henry and the late Commodore Jas. Biddle were both in love with the same young lady, and that, unable to give the preference to either, she informed them that she would marry the one who would give evidence of his superior attachment to her by resigning from the service. Henry resigned, and won his fair prize; while Biddle remained, wedded to the service, and gained undying honor in the war of 1812-14 which immediately ensued. Henry and Biddle remained good friends through life, and Henry's children were remembered by Biddle in his will when he died. Henry was Commodore Biddle's secretary while the latter was governor of the naval asylum in Philadelphia in 1840-44.

G. H. P.

RETURN NO. ONE OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS, ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP ESSEX,
COMMANDED BY EDWARD PREBLE, ESQ., IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES: MADE
AT NEW-YORK, THIS FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1801.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Entered the Service.	Notes and Remarks.
1	Edward Preble	Captain	9th Feb. 1798, as Lt.	Promoted Capt. May 15, 1799; died in service Aug. 25, 1807.
2	George W. Tew	Lieut.	1st Jan. 1800	"A Midshipman Feb. 21, 1799; Lieut. April 1, 1800; last appearance April 30, 1801, dead."
3	Joseph Tarbell	Lieut.	25 August, 1800	"A Mid'n Dec. 5, 1798; Lieut. Aug. 1800; Master Commandant April 25, 1805; Capt. July 24, 1813; died Nov. 24, 1815."
4	James Wells	Surgeon	24 April, 1799	"Last appearance Jan. 11, 1805, dead."
5	Richard Butler	Master	28 April, 1801	Resigned June 4, 1803; re-appointed June 24, 1803; dism'd Feb. 15, 1808.
6	Timothy Winn	Purser	29 June, 1799	Com. Purser May 17, 1815; died Feb. 18, 1836.
7	Nathan Tisdale	Surgeon's Mate	10 March, 1799	"Struck off. April 16, 1804."
8	Thomas Marshall	do.	13 Dec. 1800	"Died Nov. 17, 1808."
9	Joseph Martin	Boatswain	2 Dec. 1799	"Last appearance."
10	Sannel Masury	Gunner	2 Dec. 1799	"Dismissed Jan. 21, 1801."
11	Oliver Rumsey	Carpenter	"Not known"	"Last appearance."
12	Samuel S. Green	Sail Maker	2 Dec. 1799	Re-appointed "1802"; "Last appearance Dec. 19, 1803."
13	William Scollon	2d Midshipman	2 Dec. 1799	Resigned March 7, 1805.
14	John Shattuck	do.	2 Dec. 1799	Promoted Lieut. March 20, 1807; last appearance May 27, 1809; furloughed.
15	John Rowe	do.	2 Dec. 1799	Promoted Lieut. March 21, 1807; resigned August 27, 1808.
16	George [S.] Hackley	1st Division Midshipman	3 Jan. 1801	Died July 8, 1805.
17	Alexander C. Harrison	2d guns	29 June, 1799	"Promoted Sailing Master, June 7, 1803; Lieut. Feb 3, 1807; died Feb. 16, 1809."
18	Thos. Swartout, [Jr.]	2d Division	28 May, 1800	"Last appearance April 29, 1801; killed in a duel." (It will be seen this return is half a month later.)
19	George Merrill	do.	5 Feb. 1800	Promoted Lieut. April 20, 1803; died August 18, 1822.
20	Barnard Henry	do.	12 Nov. 1800	Promoted Lieut. Feb. 28, 1807; resigned May 19, 1812; re-commissioned a Captain to command Delaware flotilla Dec. 24, 1814; last appearance and probably discharged.
21	Benjamin Smith	3d Gun Deck 3d Division	9 Oct. 1792	Promoted Lieut. April 14, 1802; died Oct. 14, 1807.
22	Simon Smith	Cross Braces	28 April, 1801	Died June 4, 1806.
23	Daniel Wurtz	2d Division Rigger	22 Dec. 1798	Resigned Jan. 28, 1802.
24	[Thomas] Randall	3 Division	23 Sept. 1799	Discharged June 22, 1801, under peace estab. act.

HAYDEN—WILCOXSON.—In *Hayden Genealogy* (Stiles's *Windsor*, N. E. HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, Vol. xiv. page 304, and *Savage's Dic.*), William Hayden, emigrant of 1630, m. second, Margaret, wid. of William Wilcockson, who emigrated in "ye ship Planter 2^o Aprilis 1635, fr. St Albans, Hertfordshire, Eng." This William Wilcockson settled in Stratford, and is the William mentioned on page 62, N. E. HIS. AND GEN. REG., 1873. Lieut. Daniel Hayden, son of William, m. Hannah, dau. of William and Mary Wilcoxson (then spelled Wilcockson), March 17, 1664. Can any of your readers give me any records of this William W. and his descendants other than *Savage* gives? Is the John W., page 63 of REGISTER, 1873, the son John who emigrated with William in 1635, then aged "2 years"? Is *Savage* correct in his record of Wilcockson's family?

HAYDEN—BISSELL.—Esther Hayden, of William (sup.), dau. of Lieut. Daniel (Stiles's *Windsor*) and Esther (Moore) Hayden, m. Capt Ebenezer Fitch Bissell, distinguished in the Revolutionary War. Can any one add to the record which Stiles gives of Bissell and his descendants?

HAYDEN—ENOS.—Jerusha Hayden, second dau. of Daniel and Esther H., m. Col. Roger Enos (afterward General), U. S. Army, 1774. Can any one add to Stiles's record of General Enos; or give *whereabouts* of any descendant of Bissell or of Enos?

HAYDEN—NIXON—ROBINSON.—In addition to the above, I want records of the family of William Hayden, 1630, Windsor, Conn.; of the Nixons and Robinsons of New-Jersey and Delaware; and any information that will aid to complete a genealogy of the family of said William Hayden.

Point Pleasant, West Va., 1873.

[Rev.] HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

POTTER, the REV. ISAIAH, was a native of Plymouth, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1767, studied theology with Dr. Smalley, of Berlin, Conn., and was a fellow student with Dr. Nathaniel Emmons. Two of his brothers were also ministers. He was ordained as the first settled minister of the town of Lebanon, N. H., on the 6th of July, 1772. The services on this occasion took place in the open air, on a stage erected beneath a large elm tree, standing on the bank of the Connecticut river. This tree was standing in 1861, but was removed before 1867, having become much decayed. The ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Olcott, of Charlestown, N. H.

In addition to £62 granted by the proprietors towards the settlement of the first minister, the town voted to give Mr. P. £38. His annual salary was £50 for two years, and then to increase five pounds annually up to eighty. On this small sum he brought up a family of four children, and educated two sons at Dartmouth College. Truly, this was the day of small things. In his last days a cloud settled upon his mind, disturbing his reason. He died suddenly, at Lebanon, July 2, 1817, aged 71, having been the pastor of this church about forty-five years.

Mr. Potter married Elizabeth Barrett, daughter of John Barrett, Esq., of Northfield, Mass. Their children were:

Barrett, born in Lebanon, N. H., May 8, 1777, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1796, and died in Portland, Me., 16th November, 1865, aged 88.—John, born 7th of April, 1787, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1806, and died in Augusta, Me., 11th of May, 1865, aged 78.—Elizabeth, married James Howe, and died in Lebanon.—Thomas, met with an accident when a child, which subsequently deprived him of his sight, and he has been totally blind for many years.

Mr. Potter published the following sermons: (1) preached before Franklin Lodge, Hanover, June 24th, 1802; (2) at the funeral of Joel Marsh, Oct. 14th, 1811; (3) at the annual Fast, March 25th, 1813; (4) at the funeral of two young men who were drowned in April, 1793.

THOMAS WATERMAN.

BIDWELL.—Of the author of the diary on page 153, we have the following genealogical information, from Mr. E. W. Bidwell, of Providence:—

Adonijah Bidwell, born in Hartford, Conn., 18 Oct. 1716, and d. in Monterey, Mass., 2 June, 1784; mar. 24 Oct. 1752, Theodosia Cotton, born 13 May, 1721, and d. 8 June, 1759; no issue. He mar. second, 16 Oct. 1760, *Jemima Devotion*, born 13 May, 1727, and d. 7 Feb. 1771. His first and second wives were first cousins, and they were both first cousins of Pres. Stiles, of Yale. The Devotions were a Huguenot family. *Jemima* was born in Sheffield, Mass., and d. in Hartford, west division. *Theodosia Cotton* was a dau. of the Rev. Benjamin, of Hartford, and had the reputation of being a poet of merit.

Children by second wife: Adonijah, born 6 Aug. 1761, and d. 14 Feb. 1837; Barnabas, b. 23 Aug. 1763, and d. 27 July, 1833; Jemima, b. 26 Jan. 1765, and d. 28 Jan. 1842; Theodosia, b. 29 Nov. 1766, and d. 5 April, 1841.

He mar. third, 28 Oct. 1772, Ruth Kent, born 1730, and d. Dec. 1815, of Suffield, Conn.

The Rev. *Adonijah's* pedigree is as follows:—

1. John Bidwell, one of the first settlers in Hartford, Ct., 1639, and the ancestor of all of the name in the county (except two very small families, one from Wales and the other from Ireland, but of English descent).

2. John Bidwell, of Hartford.

3. Thomas Bidwell, father of the Rev. Adonijah. He was born in Hartford. 27 Dec. 1682; d. 1716; mar. 28 March, 1707, Prudence Scott, b. 1683, and d. 14 Feb. 1763. Children:—

A child born 29 May, 1710, d. 29 May, 1710; Thomas, born 16 May, 1711, d. 1746; Abigail, born 18 Aug. 1713, probably d. young; Jonathan, born 12 Jan. 1715, probably d. young; Adonijah, born 18 Oct. 1716, d. 2 June, 1784.

The parents lived in Hartford, and he had a store north of the State House between Exchange Corner and the Hartford Bank. He was also an owner of trading vessels, and was lost at sea in 1716, while on a voyage to the Barbadoes for rum or sugar.

The Rev. Adonijah was a posthumous son. He graduated at Yale in 1740; in 1741 he taught school at Hartford and Hartford west division (now West Hartford). In 1744 he served as chaplain on the Ct. colony sloop, 20 weeks. In 1745 he served in the same capacity 39 weeks, and in 1747 he served 18 weeks, making 77 weeks; for which he received £272 as pay and £39 as plunder. During part of 1746 he kept school in Wintonbury, Ct., in 1747 in Simsbury, and in 1747-8 in West Hartford. He was ordained in 1744 (5 Oct.?) He preached in Simsbury, Ct., between 1747-50, and in 1749 he preached 29 Sundays in Kinderhook, N. Y., for which he received £122.

Sept. 25, 1750, the church in Tyringham, Mass. (now Monterey), was organized under him with eight members, and he was installed 3 Oct., 1750. The foundations of the old church could, in 1854, be traced on the hill above the "old meeting-house." His house stood about N. E. by E. from the church-yard. The only remains of his house, in 1854, was a pile of stones which partly filled up the cellar, and some remains of the garden, in which were still growing a few currant and gooseberry bushes and rose trees. His son Barnabas was treasurer of Berkshire Co., Mass., attorney-general of Mass., and member of congress from Mass.; and his son, the late Marshall Spring Bidwell, was for a long time speaker of the assembly in Canada, and afterward, in New-York, was one of the most eminent in his profession. He was born 16 Feb. 1799, and died 24 Oct. 1872. He mar. 1 Sept. 1818, Clara Wilcox, who was born 1 Sept. 1798, and died 23 April, 1862. He was born in Stockbridge, Mass. He removed from Canada to New-York in 1838.

LELAND, PATIENCE.—In the elaborate and carefully prepared genealogy of the Rice family (1858), edited by the late Hon. Andrew Henshaw Ward, is to be found, on page 7 (family of Matthew Rice), the youngest child, "*Patience*, born March 5, 1671." She is denominated in the will of her father, in 1716, "*Patience Leland*"; and became the inheritor of a tract of territory in the town of Framingham, called *Indian Head*.

It may not be amiss to state that investigations show the alliances of said *Patience*, extended on page 33, with the names of Holbrook as of her first marriage and *Hopetill* Leland as second, are erroneous. Ebenezer Leland was the husband of *Patience*, who became his second wife, and she happens to be overlooked in Judge Leland's tabular pedigrees. Prof. Morse allows second wife, but renders her name *Patience Sabin* (possibly she may have been a widow); and Dr. Savage adopts the same designation, seemingly warranted by finding on the first page of his fourth volume a *Sabin* with the same prefix, yet of insufficient age for this alliance.

It finally appears evident, and it may help some who trace pedigrees, or search the transfers of the land title, to state that the Middlesex Deeds, vol. xxv. 455, exhibit the sale by Thos. Sawin and wife Deborah, Dorothy Ware, and Ebenezer Leland with wife *Patience* (the heirs of Matthew Rice), to Joseph Stone, Jr., of Lexington, of "the Indian head farm" of 150 acres, &c. &c.; dated April 2, 1722; recorded 1726.

W.

HUNTINGTON FAMILY MEMOIR.—The second edition of this work is now nearly ready for the press. At least four reasons seem to justify this re-issue. First, the

corrections and additions for which the first edition prepared the way. Second, the results of the author's researches in England, during the past spring and summer. Third, the progress of the family since the first edition was issued in 1863. Fourth, the promise of many additional engravings for the new edition.

Additional items, including the latest changes in families belonging to the name, will still reach the author, the Rev. E. B. Huntington, Stamford, Conn., in season for insertion.

ISHAM.—Can any reader of the REGISTER inform me what became of Robert Isham, aged 14, who left London, for Virginia, Aug. 1635, in the ship "Globe," Jeremy Blackman, master?

Also, who were the ancestors of Joseph Isham, of Colchester, Conn., who had a son Joseph about 1734-5?

RALPH ISHAM.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 1873.

KNAPP.—For some years I have been collecting materials for a genealogy of the descendants of Wm. Knapp, who settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1630. All persons of the name of Knapp are invited to communicate what they may know in regard to their ancestors. Any information, names, dates or places, even though within a generation, will be gratefully acknowledged.

ARTHUR M. KNAPP.

52 Montgomery St., Boston.

THE BOSTON MINISTERS.—The following version of the first poem on the Boston Ministers was found among the private papers of the Rev. Samuel Cooke, of whom an account will be found in the *Cutter Family*, pp. 290-5. He was the first minister (1739-83) of the Second Precinct in Cambridge, now Arlington, Mass., and was an ardent revolutionary patriot. The papers were loaned me by the late Miss Anne Bradshaw (b. 1786, d. 1869), the last surviving grandchild of the Rev. Mr. Cooke; and, after I had used them, they were returned to Miss Bradshaw. It will be noticed that this version differs in several particulars from both of those given in the REGISTER, vol. xxv. p. 420.

WILLIAM R. CUTTER.

Lexington, Mass.

Here's puny John from Northampton
A lukewarm, moderate man,
His colleague stout is without doubt
Rank'd with a Tory clan.

Little Hopper if you think proper,
In Libertie's cause is bold;
And John Old North of little [worth],
Wont sacrifice for gold.

There's puffing Pem, who does condemn
All libertie's true sons;
And Andrew Sly who oft draws nigh
To Tommy's skin and bones.

In Brattle Street we seldom meet
With silver-tongued Sam,
Who gently glides between the tides,
And so escapes a jam.

Old Mather's race will not disgrace
Their noble pedigree;
And Charles Old Brick, both well and sick,
Will cry for Liberty.

Pennel Puff is hearty enough,
And so is Simeon Howard;
And long lane Teague will join the League,
That Freedom may be ours.


CRAWFORD'S EXPEDITION.—"An Historical Account of Col. William Crawford's Expedition against Sandusky, in 1782. By C. W. Butterfield."

It is proposed to publish a work bearing the above title, in one vol. 8vo., of about 350 pages, printed on tinted paper, neatly bound in English cloth, gilt top, and uncut edges, or entirely uncut, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured. Price, \$3.50. Payable on delivery.

Crawford's Campaign was one of the most notable of the distinct military enterprises of the Western Border War of the Revolution. On account of the paucity of authoritative published statements relating to it, the author has been compelled, from the commencement, to depend, to a considerable extent, upon authorities in manuscript. Nor can this be regretted; as it has caused the pushing of investigations, whenever practicable, to fountain sources. Traditions have been relied upon, only when better testimony was wanting; and not even then, without careful consideration and the closest scrutiny.

The melancholy death of Crawford caused a profound sensation throughout the United States. So prominent a soldier and citizen had not, during the revolution, met such a cruel fate. It took a strong and lasting hold upon the sympathies of the people. The writer has attempted faithfully to record the leading incidents of his life, and to narrate, with particularity, the circumstances attending its close.

In the preparation of the work, the author has endeavored to give the real motives which actuated the patriotic borderers in their march into the wilderness. He has sought, also, by untiring effort, to bring before the public such particulars of the campaign as seemed worthy of perpetuation. It is believed, therefore, as much reliability has been attained as well could be, concerning events occurring beyond the extreme western frontier of our country during the turbulent period of its struggle for independence.

 Subscriptions by librarians and others interested should be sent to Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, O.

WASHBURN.—The common ancestor is JOHN, who, by tradition, was the secretary of the Massachusetts Company. He settled in Duxbury prior to 1632, and was one of the first settlers in Bridgewater. He had a son *John*, who is ancestor to most if not all of the name in the United States. From John, through his son *Samuel*, came *Israel*, late governor of Maine; *Cadwallader C.*, now governor of Wisconsin; *Elihu B.*, minister at Paris; and *Charles A.*, late minister at Paraguay,—all brothers, and sixth in descent from John.

From John, through his son *Joseph*, came *Emory*, late governor of Massachusetts, fifth in descent from John; *William B.*, now governor of Massachusetts, sixth in descent from John; and *Peter T.* (*ante*, xxv. 391), late governor of Vermont, sixth in descent from John. E.

NECROLOGY OF N. E. HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., Historiographer.

EATON.—The Hon. Lilley Eaton was born in that part of Reading, Ms., lately incorporated as a town by the name of Wakefield, Jan. 13, 1802, and died there Jan. 16, 1872, at the age of seventy years. He descended, on the paternal side, from Jonas Eaton, who came from England and settled in Reading. He was one of the earliest settlers of that town. He was made freeman in 1653, was afterwards chosen a selectman, and died in 1674. Jonas had a son by the name of Jonathan, who was born in 1655. Jonathan had a son by the name of Noah, who was born in 1704. Noah had a son by the name of Lilley, who was born in 1738. Lilley had a son by the name of Lilley, who was born in 1768, and Lilley had a son by the name of Lilley, who was the father of Mr. Eaton, the subject of the present notice.

Mr. Eaton, on the maternal side, descended from Nathaniel Evans, who, according to family tradition, came to this country from Wales, with his father Henry Evans, and settled in that part of Malden which is now called Greenwood.

Mr. Eaton was educated in the public schools in Reading, and was fitted for college at Bradford Academy, under that distinguished instructor, Benjamin Greenleaf. In consequence of the death of his father, he abandoned the idea of a professional life, and entered upon mercantile pursuits in the town of his nativity. He was subsequently elected cashier and treasurer of several corporations in that town. From 1827 to 1849, and from 1851 to 1854, he served the town as one of the selectmen, and from 1829 to 1849 he was town clerk. He also served the town in various other municipal capacities. From 1831 to 1835, and from 1845 to 1848, he was a representative in the general court, and in 1838 and 1839 he was a member of the senate. He was also a member of the convention which revised the constitution of Massachusetts in 1853.

Mr. Eaton edited the *Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Old Town of Reading*, May 29, 1844. He also had nearly completed, at the time of his death, a *History of Reading, including the towns of Reading, Wakefield, and North Reading*.

Mr. Lilley Eaton was married to Miss Eliza Nichols, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Nichols, Nov. 11, 1824. Mrs. Eaton is still living. They had four children, namely:

Henry Lilley Eaton, born June 27, 1826; Stillman Augustus Eaton, born Jan. 25, 1828; Everett Webster Eaton, born July 9, 1835; and Chester W. Eaton, born Jan. 13, 1839.

Mr. Eaton died suddenly of paralysis; and the announcement of his unexpected

demise called forth many expressions of sorrow from his fellow citizens, who had known him intimately, and honored him highly for the intrinsic excellences of his character, and for his wide usefulness in so many important spheres.

The Wakefield Banner said :—

"Of the prominent men identified with the history of our town, the name of Hon. Lilley Eaton appears more conspicuous than that of any other; few persons have been honored so highly by his townsmen, and none have been chosen by them so frequently to fill positions of trust and honor. And it may further be added that very few are to be found so capable of filling them.

"But he was distinguished most preëminently for his intimate knowledge of everything pertaining to our local history, even to the genealogical family histories of every one descended from the settlers or former residents of our town. He was often more familiar with such histories than the individuals immediately concerned, and was considered an authority to which any one might go for information on such matters."

The auditors of the town of Wakefield, who had long been associated with Mr. Eaton in official relations, bear the following testimony to his character and worth :—

"We shall ever remember, with admiration, the faithfulness and zeal which he manifested in offices of trust and honor, his judicious conduct and advice, his earnest advocacy of that which was good, his kindly and generous aid of benevolent institutions and operations, and especially, his remarkable cheerfulness, equanimity and good nature, which made him so valuable as a citizen and neighbor, and so companionable as a friend."

Mr. Eaton was elected a resident member of this society, March 3, 1870.

FARWELL.—The Hon. Stephen Thurston Farwell, of Cambridge, was the son of Deacon John Farwell, of Fitchburg, Mass., and was born in that place, June 21, 1805. His grandfather was Deacon John Farwell, of Groton, Mass. His mother was Hannah Thurston, of Concord, Mass.

His early life was passed in Fitchburg, where he engaged in trade, and became captain of the military company in that place. At the age of 26 he removed to Cambridge, and was at first occupied in mercantile affairs. In 1834, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Carlton Todd, of Rindge, N. H.

In 1837, he was made a deacon of the Shepard Congregational Church in Cambridge, which office he held for the long period of 35 years, till his death. In 1845 he was made treasurer of the American Education Society, and continued in this office till his death. In 1848 he was made the general agent of the Massachusetts Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society in New-York, and this office also he retained up to the time of his death. In 1870, on occasion of the death of Benjamin Perkins, Esq., long treasurer of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, Mr. Farwell was chosen in his place, and added this to his other offices. He had, also, for many years been engaged in the settlement of various estates, and at the time of his death had important private trusts in his keeping. For some years he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and also of the senate.

He was a man greatly beloved and trusted, and never disappointed those who put confidence in him. Modest and retiring in his disposition, he was able, competent and faithful in all the business of his life, an excellent citizen, and a most worthy Christian gentleman.

He died at his house in Cambridge, Oct. 20, 1872, leaving a widow and two children, a son and a daughter. Two other children died in early life.

He was admitted a resident member, March 17, 1852.

HARROD.—Henry Harrod, Esq., F. S. A., who was admitted a corresponding member of this society Oct. 14, 1854, was born in Aylsham, co. Norfolk, England, on the 30th September, 1817, and died on the 24th January, 1871, at the age of fifty-three years.

He was educated in Norwich, England, and practised as a solicitor there for many years. But his taste was decidedly in another direction than the law. The study of antiquities was with him a passion; but to make the statement more specific, he was much more of an archæologist than a genealogist, much more of an antiquary than a historian; and even in Great Britain, where the science of antiquities is pushed to a far greater extent than it is here in this new country, there have been very few more thorough and practical antiquaries than the subject of this sketch. For proof of this assertion, reference is made to his invaluable and

elaborate work, entitled, *Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, which was published in an octavo volume in Norwich, in 1857, and to the numerous papers published by him in the *Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society*, of which Mr. Harrod was, for twelve years, the honorary secretary. In all these publications, there is such a combination of documentary evidence with proofs from architectural details, sketched by Mr. Harrod's own hand, as shows most conclusively that his knowledge on these subjects was not that of a smatterer, but that it was most profound and minute. Indeed, Mr. Harrod was about as much at home with the pencil as with the pen. This gave him a great advantage, and his plans and drawings, made by himself on the spot, are admirable specimens of what archaeological illustrations ought to be; not a mere guess of the fancy, but an exact representation of forms. As specimens of the great variety of his publications, may be mentioned a few of his contributions to the "Transactions of the Norfolk and Norwich Society," such as "Horse Trappings found at Westall," illustrated by drawings; "Entries in Ancient Wills and other Documents," referring to the ring and mantle worn in the middle ages as badges of perpetual widowhood; "Castle Rising"; "Records of the Corporation of Great Yarmouth"; "The Weybourne Pitts"; "Details of a Murrain of the Fourteenth Century, from the Court Rolls of a Norfolk Manor"; "A History and Description of Wymondham Abbey"; and "An Ancient Crypt beneath the chapter-house at Westminster, probably used in the time of Edward I. as the Treasury of the Great Wardrobe"; and at the time of his death he was engaged upon a paper on the "Tower of London," which he expected soon to lay before the society.

All through that winter, 1870-1, he suffered from disease of the heart, which was probably the cause of his death. He married the eldest daughter of Col. Franklin Head.

This society is indebted to Mr. Harrod for one volume of the "Proceedings of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society," and to his influence doubtless for other volumes.

HUMPHREY.—Henry Benjamin Humphrey, Esq., a life member of this society, died in Newport, R. I., Feb. 29, 1872, aged 66. He was born in Snowhill st., Boston, Mass., Oct. 16, 1809, the first child and son of Benjamin Humphrey, merchant of said Boston, and Oriens Turner, his wife.

His paternal descent was from *Jonas*¹ *Humphrey*, who emigrated from Wendover, Bucks, Eng., and settled in Dorchester, Mass., 1634; through *Jonas*,² who d. Feb. 11, 1678, a. 79; *James*,³ who d. Aug. 17, 1718, a. 53; *James*,⁴ who d. May 2, 1798, a. 87; *Josiah*,⁵ who d. 1834, a. 86; and *Benjamin*,⁶ above, his father, who d. Jan. 28, 1857, a. 76.

His maternal descent was from *Humphrey*¹ *Turner*, from the county of Essex, Eng., who settled in Scituate in Plymouth colony, 1630; through *Thomas*,² who d. Nov. 1688; *Charles*,³ *Charles*,⁴ who d. Oct. 23, 1782, a. 77; *William*,⁵ who d. Jan. 13, 1808, a. 62; and *Oriens*,⁶ above, his mother, who d. Oct. 8, 1767, a. 81.

He was educated at the Mayhew Grammar School, corner of Chardon and Hawkins streets in Boston, under the charge of Masters Mulliken and Holt; and on the organization of the "English Classical," afterward changed to the "English High School," under the charge of Master George B. Emerson. He was a member of the first class that entered that school.

On leaving this school, he commenced his mercantile apprenticeship with Messrs. Tappan and Mansfield, importers and dry goods merchants in State street, Boston, and continued with them until the dissolution of their co-partnership, and then continued with Mr. Mansfield until the time of his coming of age.

After a short vacation, with his father's assistance, he formed a mercantile co-partnership with the late John H. Pearson, under the style of John H. Pearson & Co., on Commercial street in Boston, and after a very prosperous business career, was enabled to retire from active business, and gratify his long and ardently cherished desire of making an extended tour of Europe. He remained abroad four years, actively engaged in travelling and sight-seeing, crossing the desert from Alexandria and Cairo to Palestine, and extending his travels generally throughout Europe, and then returned home surfeited with travelling, without having been subjected to any accident or loss of property, and only a slight detention by sickness while in Jerusalem, where, at the hands of the monks of the convent of St. Catherine, he experienced the kindest attention, and was as tenderly treated and cared for as he could have been in his own home.

After his return from Europe, he travelled much in this country, spending much

time in Washington, and finally established himself in Thomaston, Maine, where he married Miss Pastora Elizabeth Mason, of that town.

He was nominated by President Polk and confirmed by the senate, as consul for Alexandria, Egypt, but declined the appointment, as the promise made to him that the office should be raised to the rank of consul-general (which has since been done) was not fulfilled. The office of consul-general, carrying with it a salary of only two thousand dollars per annum, was scarcely worthy any one's acceptance, unless the incumbent has a large private fortune, which he is willing to dispense in elegant hospitalities, to uphold the honor of his country.

With the ample fortune inherited from his father, and with a most decided taste for intellectual pursuits, he spent his time in collecting a very valuable private library in Thomaston.

Mr. Humphrey inherited from his mother a constitution of great activity and endurance. As evidence of his ability in this respect, while a young man he undertook a pedestrian trip, in company with two friends of similar temperament, from Boston to the White Mountains, and though carrying a 20 lb. knapsack and a shot gun the whole distance, accomplished the trip in good health and spirits, always keeping in advance of his comrades. His letters from Jerusalem and Beyrout, giving a very full account of his travels in Egypt and Palestine, were published in the columns of the *Boston Post*, and attracted much attention; in fact, so great was the demand for them, that the publishers were constrained to issue extra editions of the paper. He very early took great interest in politics. He was for many years an active member of the volunteer Fire Department, as well as of the Military Volunteer Association. He left no children.

Mr. Humphrey was admitted a member of this society, February 5, 1864.

READ.—James Read, Esq., of Boston, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 19, 1789, and died in Boston, Dec. 24, 1870, at the age of 81 years. His father was Joseph Stacy Read, who was born in Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 21, 1754, and his mother was Esther Goodwin, of Plymouth. His parents were married Sept. 5, 1783. He was the fourth in descent from *James¹ Read*, who came from c. Kent, Eng., and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1705; through *James²* b. Oct. 9, 1721, m. Hannah Stacy; and *Joseph Stacy³ Read*, above, his father, who was for many years the postmaster of Cambridge. A portrait of Mr. Read will be found in the REGISTER, vol. xiv. p. 176.

James Read married Hannah Palmer, daughter of Capt. Joseph and Jerusha Johnson Palmer, Dec. 6, 1815. Their children were four in number, viz.: Lucy Richmond; Helen Maria, wife of George Gardner, of Boston; Louisa, wife of Christopher C. Chadwick, of Boston; and Sarah Elizabeth.

Mr. Read was for many years an active and prominent merchant of Boston, and the firms of James Read & Co.; Read, Chadwick & Co.; and Read, Gardner & Co., are familiar to us all. He was a cotemporary of the Lawrences, the Appletons, the Paiges,—names which are synonyms of mercantile integrity and success. In 1837, a year remarkable for the failure of many of the long-established commercial houses of this city and country, as president of the Globe Bank he was a member of the committee, representing the different banks, which reported in favor of suspending specie payments. In 1842, when Mr. Read himself was obliged to stop payment, he assured his creditors that, though he could not meet his liabilities at their maturity, if his life and health were spared they should never be dishonored, and he not only kept his word, but, in the days of his subsequent prosperity, he paid every dollar of his indebtedness with the interest thereon. His creditors expressed their high sense of his honorable dealing with them by formal resolutions and other tokens of esteem. Pursuing this course, which is the only upright course in similar cases, he was always respected for his high mercantile integrity, and commanded the warm regard of the large circle of his acquaintances. For many years Mr. Read took an active part in the various enterprises for promoting the prosperity of the city of Boston. He had little taste for office; and the only official position he ever held in political life was membership in the constitutional convention in 1853.

His advanced age was unusually free from infirmity. His elastic step, his cheerful greetings, and his broad charity and open-handed benevolence, marked the evening of his days. He had experienced his full share of the vicissitudes of a business-life, but the clouds which overshadowed his noon-day prospects were afterward dispelled, and the sun of his prosperity continued to shine with undiminished lustre to its very setting.

Mr. Read contributed liberally toward the building fund for the purchase and re-

construction of this Society's House, and he was the second of the subscribers to that fund who has passed away from these earthly scenes.

In his last will and testament, after providing for certain relatives and friends, he made the following charitable bequests:—

To the Massachusetts General Hospital, \$2000 (\$1000 for free beds and \$1000 for the McLean Asylum). Home for Aged Men, \$1000. Howard Benevolent Society, Children's Friend Society, Association for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females, Needle-Woman's Friend Society, Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston Dispensary, Seaman's Aid Society, General Theological Library, Widows and Fatherless Society, Channing Hospital for Old and Destitute Women, New England Female Medical College, Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, and St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, \$500 each.

Mr. Read was admitted a resident member of this society, Oct. 23, 1863.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held in the Society's House, 18 Somerset street, on Wednesday, 1 January, 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, took the chair.

The librarian, Mr. John Ward Dean, submitted his report as follows:—

The whole number of bound volumes in the library, as reported

last year, was	9214
Additions last year, not enumerated,	238
Added during the year 1872,	1046
Whole number of volumes at the present time,	10498
The number of pamphlets reported last year, was	28115
Additions last year not enumerated,	224
Added during the year 1872,	5999
Whole number of pamphlets at the present time,	34338

The additions to the bound volumes nearly equal the number added during the two previous years, and the additions to the pamphlets are more than double those during the same period.

The volumes and pamphlets enumerated as additions to last year's report were presented by Benjamin Heber Richardson, Esq., in behalf of the family of the late Benjamin Parker Richardson, Esq., of Boston, and noticed in the librarian's report of 1872. This donation contained 102 bound volumes of newspapers, namely: *Boston Patriot*, 32 volumes; *Boston Mercantile Journal*, 29 volumes; *Christian Witness*, 14 volumes; *Chronicle*, 18 volumes; *Protestant Churchman*, 9 volumes; *Boston Gazette*, 3 volumes; *Church Record*, 2 volumes; *Banner of the Church*, *Worcester Aegis*, *Boston Intelligencer*, and *Free Press*, 1 volume each. This donation also included a large number of files of unbound newspapers.

During the year 1872, there have been 112 volumes of newspapers presented. These are included in the list of donations appended. Of these, 49 volumes, from 1773 to 1830, were from John Wells Parker, of Boston Highlands. They commence with the *Essex Gazette*, which from Jan. 4, 1773, to May 2, 1775, was published in Salem, but was then removed to Cambridge, where it was published, at Stoughton Hall, as the *New-England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, till April 4, 1776. After the evacuation of Boston it was removed there, the next number being issued April 25, 1776, as the *New-England Chronicle*, which title was changed Sept. 19, 1776, to the *Independent Chronicle*, under which title it was long published until it became merged in the *Advertiser*. It is still published as the *Boston Semi-Weekly Advertiser*. Imperfect files of these papers from 1768 to 1771, and perfect files for 41 years, from 1831, unbound, have also been presented by Mr. Parker, making over one hundred consecutive years.

The Hon. Silas N. Martin presented 2 volumes of the *Wilmington Journal*, published weekly, in Wilmington, N. C., from January 1, 1862, to the last attack on

Fort Fisher in January, 1865. These books are very rare and valuable. It is difficult to procure complete files of newspapers printed at the South during the late war. To the historical student they are most interesting, as portraying truthfully the views and sentiments of the people south of the Potomac.

Lewis Slack, Esq., presented 2 volumes of the *Independent Chronicle*, from Jan. 2, 1777, to Dec. 21, 1781. Samuel Batchelder, Esq., presented 32 volumes, namely: 17 volumes *Repertory*, 1813 to 1827; 7 volumes *Chronicle and Patriot*, 1832 to 1838; 3 volumes *Christian Register*; 2 volumes *Farmer's Cabinet*; and 6 volumes *National Intelligencer*, published at Washington, from 1811 to 1816, including the whole period of the war of 1812, when the city was taken by the British and the printing office burnt. William H. Whitmore, Esq., presented 8 volumes of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, from Aug. 1858, to July, 1863. Hamilton Willis, Esq., presented the first volume of the *Massachusetts Centinel*, for 1784, and the volume for 1786. The title was changed June 16, 1790, to the *Columbian Centinel*, of which Mr. Willis has given the years, 1791, '92, '96, 1809, '10, '11, and Henry Austin Whitney, Esq., has added 7 half volumes from 1814 to 1817. This famous paper, so long edited by Major Benjamin Russell, is one of the most valuable newspapers for the period when it was published. Francis Bush, Jr., Esq., presented 7 volumes of the *Sacramento Daily Union*, from 1857 to 1860, and George B. Dorr, Esq., 2 volumes of the *New-York Herald*, from 1838 to 1840. William B. Trask, Esq., presented 2 volumes of the *Christian Register*,—one being the first volume,—besides files of this and other newspapers.

These have been of great service to persons using the library. There have been very few duplicates presented in this department.

A large number of manuscripts have been received, besides many maps, engravings, photographs and articles for the cabinet. Our collection of curiosities and relics is now so large that a suitable place for displaying them should be provided. Among the manuscript volumes donated are the original collection of materials in two volumes by Capt. George Henry Preble, U. S. N., used by him in writing his work, the *History of the American Flag*; the manuscript collection of Augustus T. Perkins, Esq., relating to the Copley paintings, one volume; the ledger and day book showing the subscribers and the cost of the Frigate Boston, built by subscription and transferred to the United States, two vols., from Thomas C. Smith, Esq.; the records of the Sea Fencibles, commanded by Capt. Winslow Lewis, from his son Winslow Lewis, M.D.; the original manuscript of *The Life and Colonial Times of William Claiborne*, by Sebastian F. Streeter, Esq., two volumes, from his widow; and *The Boundaries and Valuation of Real Estate in Newburyport*, one volume, and the account book of Samuel Cutler, of Newburyport, 1782-3, one volume, both from the Rev. Samuel Cutler. As a memento of the Great Fire of Boston, Nov., 1872, may be mentioned a copy of the Chandler Family by George Chandler, M.D., the work of many years, making 1237 octavo pages, presented by the author, the entire edition of which work, except *forty-one* copies, was consumed in that fire.

Besides donations of valuable manuscript-volumes for preservation in our safe, other volumes have been deposited for safe keeping by their owners, among which may be named the records of the First Church of Roxbury, containing entries by the Apostle Eliot, deposited by the pastor and clerk; and the manuscript diary of the Hon. William Willis, LL.D., of Portland, Me., for the last 26 years of his life, in four volumes, deposited by his nephew, Hamilton Willis, Esq.

Progress has been made in arranging the manuscripts, volumes and pamphlets; and a card-catalogue of our books was commenced last spring by the assistant librarian, and is now in a good state of forwardness.

A list of the donations is appended.

Names of Donors of Books, Pamphlets, etc., during the year 1872.

		Bound vols.	Pamphlets.
Mr. Asa W. Allen,	Salem, Ohio,	1	
Mr. D. W. Allen,	Vineland, N. J.,	1	
The Rev. George H. Allen,	South Chelmsford, Mass.,		1
The Hon. Stephen M. Allen,	Boston,	1	6
Mr. Willard S. Allen,	East Boston,	3	
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The American Antiquarian Society,	Worcester,		3
The American News Company,	New-York, N. Y.,		12

	Bound vols.	Pamph-lets.
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Mr. Lewis B. Bailey,		18
Mr. J. Bassett,	1	
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Philip Battell, A.M.,		1
Mr. George Bennett,	1	
Mr. Francis Blake, Jr.,	1	
The Bond Fund,	6	
The Boston Board of Trade,	9	261
Mr. Edward D. Boylston,		1
The Rev. Caleb Davis Bradley, A.M.,		2
Mr. Jonathan Brown Bright,		51
Mr. Hubbard Winslow Bryant,		1
The Hon. Marcellus Bufford,		1
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The Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D.D.,	1	
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The Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D.D.,		1
Mr. Daniel F. Child,		152
Mr. George W. Childs,		2
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The Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D.,	2	
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Mr. Abram E. Cutter,		1
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The Hon. James D. Green, A.M.,	1	26
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The New-Jersey Historical Society,	Newark,	1	3
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- Mr. John L. Alexander, Boston, 1 continental bill.
 Mr. Calvin Ames, East Marshfield, 1 Indian relic.
 Mr. Joseph Ballard, Boston, *New-York Herald*, Jan. to Dec. 1871.
 Mr. James Wallace Black, Boston, photograph copy of Penn's Treaty from old furniture drapery.
 Mr. Jonathan Brown Bright, Waltham, one broadside.
 Mr. Augustine Caldwell, Cherry Valley, 1 broadside, Caldwell record.
 George Chandler, M.D., Worcester, 2 manuscript genealogies, Chandler, and Chandler, Griffin and Stedman.
 The Rev. Samuel Cutler, Hanover, *New-York World*, 2 years, 1861-2; 8 maps; 3 MS. sermons; 9 manuscripts; 1 coat-of-arms, *Cutler*; 1 pr. ancient shoe buckles; 1 confederate bill.
 Mr. J. D. Dana, Cambridge, 7 ancient documents, parchment; 7 do., paper; 6 account books; 4 files old papers.
 Mrs. And Emerson, Boston, 19 rare coins.
 Rev. Joseph M. Finotti, Brookline, 9 maps, 1 fac-simile of South Carolina Ordinance of Secession, 94 pamphlet cases.
 The Hon. Benjamin A. G. Fuller, Boston, in behalf of certain descendants of Josiah Flagg of Lancaster, 8 documents, among them letters of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and his sister Mrs. Jane Mecom.
 Col. David L. Gardiner, New-York, 2 documents, copies of wills of Lieut. Lion Gardiner and his wife Mary.
 Mrs. William Hales, Boston, 16 charts and maps; 3 certificates, 1 commission, 2 engravings.
 Miss G. Haliburton, 1 plaster impression of medal to commemorate the taking of the Bastille; 1 manuscript, 3 newspapers.
 David G. Haskins, Jr., A.M., Cambridge, 4 years *New-York Evening Post*; Aug. 1868 to June 1872.
 Mrs. Charles W. Homer, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 piece of the house in which Maj. Andre was confined.
 Col. Albert H. Hoyt, 2 vols. of *The Churchman*, for 1871 and 1872; colored print of the fire in Boston, Nov. 1872; 17 broadsides.
 Mr. Frederic Kidder, Melrose, 4 maps, 1 letter 1781.
 Mr. Melvin Lord, Boston, 1 chip from the house in Hadley in which the Regicides were concealed; 1 manuscript, the Kneeland family.
 Charles Martin, M.D., U.S.N., Cambridge, the first number of *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, March 25, 1836.
 Mr. William F. Matchett, Boston, 9 maps.
 Mr. William Henry Montague, Boston, 1 account book.
 Mr. Augustus Morgan, Boston, 1 engraving.
 Mr. Alfred Mudge, Boston, 1 register of sloop Washington, 1789.
 Mrs. Sarah D. Nason, South Berwick, 1 powder-horn of Nathaniel Nason, a revolutionary soldier, 1776.
 Robert Treat Paine, A.M., Boston, 1 manuscript Pepperrell family.
 Mr. John Wells Parker, Boston, *Essex Gazette*, incomplete, for the years 1768, '69, '70, and '71; and 41 years of newspapers, *Independent Chronicle* and *Boston Weekly Advertiser*, from Jan. 1831 to Dec. 1871.
 Mr. Nathaniel C. Peabody, Concord, 1 manuscript, Peabody genealogy.
 Miss Mary Douglass Pease, Albany, N.Y., 1 continental bill; 4 documents relative to her grandfather Levi Pease, viz.: 2 contracts to carry the mail, 1794, 1 circular from the postmaster-general, and 1 newspaper obituary.
 Mr. Horatio Nelson Perkins, A.B., Melrose, 1 map.
 Capt. Geo. Henry Preble, U.S.N., 1 cane from the timber of the Constitution, presented by Com. William Bainbridge to the donor's father, Capt. Enoch Preble; 1 manuscript; 1 series of ballots cast at Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 5, 1872.
 Mr. James W. Preston, Boston, 1 printed tabular pedigree, Bourbon, Orleans and Bonaparte.
 Mr. John L. Robinson, 1 lithograph, Lynn in 1849.
 Mr. Edward B. W. Restieaux, 11 files Military Orders, 1 plan for soldiers' cottages.
 Mr. Daniel Waldo Salisbury, Boston, 5 framed colored views of Beacon Hill, Boston, 1811 and 1812, showing the excavations.
 Miss Miriam S. Shattuck, Boston, the manuscript copy of her father's History of Concord, Mass.; 1 cane from the appletree of Peregrine White; 6 files ancient and modern manuscripts.

- Mr. William B. Shedd, Malden, 1 broadside.
 The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A.M., Boston, broadside.
 Mr. Henry Smith, Boston, 1 continental bill.
 Mr. Richard Pratt Spencer, Deep River, Ct., 1 lock of the hair of Lady Alice Apsley Boteler Fenwick, taken from her remains Nov. 23, 1870, after a burial of more than 200 years.
 G. Symonds, Esq., town-clerk, Dorchester, Eng., a series of impressions from the municipal seals of that borough.
 Mr. George Winslow Thacher, New-York, N. Y., 1 manuscript, Grey genealogy.
 Miss Marcia A. Thomas, Marshfield, 1 broadside, elegiac ode, 1804.
 John Wingate Thornton, A.M., Boston, 1 manuscript.
 William Blake Trask, Esq., Boston, a large quantity of illustrated and other newspapers, 83 manuscript sermons by New-England clergymen, 4 packages of newspaper cuttings, 4 broadsides and 1 manuscript.
 The Hon. George Bruce Upton, Boston, 1 broadside; exercises at Harvard College, commencement 1806.
 Mr. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney Waterman, Sandwich, 2 maps.
 Capt. Ambrose Haskell White, Boston, 15 rare coins.
 Hamilton Willis, Esq., Boston, 2 rare broadsides, framed, viz.: Order of services at the commemoration of the death of Washington by the town of Boston, Feb. 8, 1800; and the original proclamation of Gov. Thomas Gage, June 12, 1775, in which Hancock and Adams are excepted from pardon.
 The Hon. Marshall Pinckney Wilder, 1 manuscript petition of Stephen Minot, 1737, to sell rum at his tavern on Boston neck.
 The Hon. Robert Charles Winthrop, LL.D., 1 proof impression of the portrait of George Clymer.
 The Hon. Thomas H. Wynne, Richmond, Va., 11 impressions Virginia stamps, 1813 to 1815.

Reports were also made by James F. Hunnewell, Esq., chairman of the committee on the library; Albert H. Hoyt, Esq., chairman of the committee on publication; the Rev. E. F. Slafter, corresponding secretary; the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., historiographer; Frederic Kidder, Esq., chairman of the committee on papers and essays; B. B. Torrey, Esq., treasurer; and by Messrs. A. D. Hodges, Charles B. Hall, and William B. Towne, Esquires, for the trustees of the Bond, Towne Memorial, and Barstow Funds, respectively; all of which will be found in the proceedings of the society, which was published in pamphlet form and distributed as usual, in the month of January last.

The historiographer submitted the following

Necrology for 1872.

[The figures on the left indicate the date of admission to the society.]

1859. The Rev. James Thurston, A.M., of West Newton, Mass., born Dec. 11, 1806; died Jan. 13, 1872.
 1847. Lilley Eaton, of Wakefield, Mass., born Jan. 13, 1802; died Jan. 16, 1872.
 1863. Martin-Bowen Scott, of Cleveland, O., born March, 1801; died Feb. 2, 1872.
 1863. Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., M.A., F.R.S., of London, Eng., born 1792; died Feb. 6, 1872.
 1869. Daniel Denny, of Boston, Mass., born Nov. 6, 1792; died Feb. 9, 1872.
 1864. Henry-Benjamin Humphrey, of Newport, R. I., born Oct. 16, 1809; died Feb. 29, 1872.
 1859. Capt. William-Frederick Goodwin, U. S. A., of Concord, N. H., born Sept. 22, 1827; died March 12, 1872.
 1852. Oliver-Mayhew Whipple, of Lowell, Mass., born May 4, 1794; died April 26, 1872.
 1866. Elisha-T. Wilson, of Boston, Mass., born 1813; died June 18, 1872.
 1869. William Thomas, of Boston, Mass., born April 11, 1808; died June 19, 1872.
 1848. George-Gaines Brewster, of Portsmouth, N. H., born April 5, 1797; died July 7, 1872.
 1855. The Hon. Noah-Amherst Phelps, of Simsbury, Conn., born Oct. 16, 1788; died Aug. 26, 1872.

1869. Charles-William Raisbeck, of Cambridge, Mass., born July 24, 1830; died September, 1872.
 1847. The Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., born Aug. 29, 1809; died Sept. 29, 1872.
 1852. The Hon. Stephen-Thurston Farwell, of Cambridge, Mass., born June 21, 1805; died Oct. 20, 1872.
 1867. John-Fairfield Rich, of Ware, Mass., born Sept. 13, 1841, died Nov. 3, 1872.
 1845. Horatio-Gates Somerby, of London, Eng., born Dec. 24, 1805; died Nov. 14, 1872.
 1862. Prof. Alfred Greenleaf, A.M., of Brooklyn, N. Y., born May 10, 1804; died Dec. 26, 1872.
 1858. Griffith-John McRee, of Wilmington, N. C., born Sept. 20, 1820; died 1872.

Additions to Previous Years.

1854. Henry Harrod, F.S.A., of London, Eng., born Sept. 30, 1817; died Jan. 24, 1871.
 1852. Samuel Tymms, of Lowestoft, Eng.

The treasurer read the following list of persons who became

Life Members in 1872.

Stephen-M. Allen, Esq., Roxbury, Massachusetts.
 Quincy Bicknell, Esq., Hingham, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Horace-D. Bradbury, East Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Albert-D.-S. Bell, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Simeon-E. Baldwin, New-Haven, Connecticut.
 Mr. Byron-A. Baldwin, St. Louis, Missouri.
 The Rev. George-F. Clark, Mendon, Massachusetts.
 The Hon. Charles-C. Dame, Newburyport, Massachusetts.
 Prof. William Gammell, LL.D., Providence, Rhode Island.
 The Hon. John-T. Heard, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Caleb-F. Harris, Providence, Rhode Island.
 William-R. Lawrence, M.D., Brookline, Massachusetts.
 The Hon. Isaac Livermore, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Nathaniel-J. Rust, Boston, Massachusetts.
 The Hon. John-R. Rollins, Lawrence, Massachusetts.
 The Hon. George-P. Sanger, A.M., Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Benjamin-G. Smith, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Timothy-W. Stanley, New-Britain, Connecticut.
 Mr. Cyrus-H. Taggard, Boston, Massachusetts.
 Col. Leonard Thompson, Woburn, Massachusetts.
 Gen. Adin-B. Underwood, A.M., Newton, Massachusetts.
 Mr. J.-Huntington Wolcott, Boston, Massachusetts.
 The Hon. George-Washington Warren, A.M., Boston, Massachusetts.
 The Hon. Robert-C. Winthrop, LL.D., Boston, Massachusetts.
 Mr. Moses-C. Warren, Boston, Massachusetts.

The following members constituted themselves life-members in 1871, but were omitted in the published proceedings last year.

Mr. Simeon-Pratt Adams, Charlestown, Massachusetts.
 The Hon. Herman Foster, Manchester, New-Hampshire.
 The Rev. Eugene Vetromile, D.D., Bangor, Maine.

After the reading of the reports, Frederic Kidder, Esq., in behalf of the nominating committee appointed at a previous meeting, submitted the following list of officers and committees. A ballot was taken, and the persons nominated were declared duly elected.

Officers for the Year 1873.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Boston, Massachusetts.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Hon. GEORGE BRUCE UPTON, of Boston, . . . Massachusetts.
 The Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., LL.D., of Portland, Maine.
 The Hon. IRA PERLEY, LL.D., of Concord, . . . New-Hampshire.
 The Hon. HAMPDEN CUTTS, A.M., of Brattleboro', . . . Vermont.
 The Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, A.M., of Providence, Rhode Island.
 The Hon. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, LL.D., of Norwich, Connecticut.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, LL.D., of Buffalo, . . . New-York.
 The Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, LL.D., of Chicago, . . . Illinois.
 The Rt. Rev. HENRY W. LEE, D.D., LL.D., of Davenport, Iowa.
 The Hon. INCREASE A. LAPHAM, LL.D., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 The Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, . . . Maryland.
 WILLIAM DUANE, Esq., of Philadelphia, . . . Pennsylvania.
 The Rev. WILLIAM G. ELIOT, D.D., LL.D., of St. Louis, Missouri.
 The Rev. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D.D., of Crawfordsville, Indiana.
 The Hon. THOMAS SPOONER, of Reading, . . . Ohio.
 The Hon. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, A.M., of Washington, Dis. of Col.
 WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, A.M., of Newark, . . . New-Jersey.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M., of Boston, . . . Massachusetts.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

DAVID GREENE HASKINS, Jr., A.M., of Cambridge, . . . Massachusetts.

TREASURER.

BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY, Esq., of Boston, . . . Massachusetts.

HISTORIOGRAPHER.

The Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., of Boston, . . . Massachusetts.

LIBRARIAN AND ASSISTANT HISTORIOGRAPHER.

JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., of Boston, . . . Massachusetts.

Directors.

The Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON, Boston. CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M., Boston.
 The Hon. EDW. S. TOBEY, A.M., Boston. JOHN CUMMINGS, Esq., Woburn.
 JOHN FOSTER, Esq., Boston.

Directors ex-officio.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Boston. The Hon. THOS. C. AMORY, A.M., Boston.
 The Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M., Boston. The Hon. WM. WHITING, LL.D., Boston.
 BENJAMIN BARSTOW TORREY, Esq., Boston. SAMUEL G. DRAKE, A.M., Boston.
 DAVID G. HASKINS, Jr., A.M., Cambridge. Col. ALMON D. HODGES, Boston.
 The Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., Boston. WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D., Boston.
 JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., Boston. JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A.M., Boston.
 Col. ALBERT H. HOYT, A.M., Boston. WILLIAM B. TRASK, Esq., Boston.
 JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq., Charlestown. JEREMIAH COLBURN, A.M., Boston.
 WILLIAM B. TOWNE, A.M., Milford, N. H. EDWARD S. RAND, Jr., A.M., Boston.
 FREDERIC KIDDER, Esq., Boston. WILLIAM HENRY WHITMORE, A.M., Boston.
 The Rev. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, A.M., Boston.

COMMITTEES, &c.

Committee on Publication.

ALBERT H. HOYT, A.M., Boston. CHARLES W. TUTTLE, A.M., Boston.
 JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., Boston. GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U.S.N., Charlestown.
 WILLIAM B. TOWNE, A.M., Milford, N. H.

Committee on the Library.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, Esq., Charlestown. The Rev. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A.M., Boston.
 JEREMIAH COLBURN, A.M., Boston. HARRY H. EDES, Esq., Charlestown.
 DELORAINE P. COREY, Esq., Malden.

Committee on Finance.

WILLIAM B. TOWNE, A.M., Milford, N.H. The Hon. CHARLES B. HALL, Boston.
 HENRY EDWARDS, Esq., Boston. PERCIVAL L. EVERETT, Esq., Boston.
 The Hon. JOHN A. BUTTRICK, Lowell.

Committee on Papers and Essays.

FREDERIC KIDDER, Esq., Boston. The Rev. I. N. TARBOX, D.D., Boston.
 SAMUEL BURNHAM, A.M., Cambridge. WILLIAM S. GARDNER, A.M., Boston.
 ALBERT B. OTIS, Esq., Boston.

Committee on Heraldry.

The Hon. THOS. C. AMORY, A.M., Boston. AUGUSTUS T. PERKINS, A.M., Boston.
 ABNER C. GOODELL, Jr., A.M., Salem. WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M., Boston.

Trustees of the Bond and of the Cushman Funds.

Col. ALMON D. HODGES, Boston. FREDERIC KIDDER, Esq., Melrose.

Trustees of the Towne and of the Barstow Funds.

WILLIAM B. TOWNE, A.M., Milford, N. H. Col. ALMON D. HODGES.
 The Hon. CHARLES B. HALL, Boston.

After the election, the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, delivered the address which will be found on pages 182—188.

On the conclusion of the president's address, the Rev. Lucius R. Paige, D.D., offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be presented to the honorable president for his interesting and eloquent address, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Slafter the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That, Samuel H. Wentworth, Esq., having declined a re-election as recording secretary, the thanks of the society be tendered to him for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of that office for the last three years.

On motion of the same gentleman, the society ordered that the president's address, the reports, and other proceedings of the day be printed and distributed among the members.

[NOTE.—We print an abstract of the proceedings of all historical societies and kindred associations which send to us the requisite reports. Such societies are invited to forward their reports regularly and promptly.—EDITOR.]

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held on the evening of the 13th of January.

The report of the trustees of the publication fund showed the principal from subscription, &c., to be \$16,301; investment, \$15,977.25; balance of principal, \$323.75; interest, \$8,403.64; expenses of publication, &c., \$3,482.78; balance of interest, \$2,920.86; total balance, \$3,244.61.

The trustees of the building fund reported: investment, \$5,000; amount on deposit, \$1,743.85.

The treasurer reported the receipts at \$9,364.07; expenditures, \$9,307.33; balance, \$56.74.

Life subscription fund, \$2,490.50; investments, \$1,790.50; balance, \$500.

The annual report of the librarian, the Rev. J. Shrigley, states that during the year 1872 an addition of 543 volumes has been made to the library, among which were nearly 150 volumes relating to the Moravian Church; 3 volumes the *Pennsylvania Packet* for the years 1771-2-3; 30 volumes of publications of the Percy Society; 20 of the *Friends' Review*, and many other valuable publications. Of these volumes 380 were contributed by members of the society, 42 were given in exchange, 15 were bought, and the remainder came from other literary institutions and individuals.

In pamphlets the increase was reported at 1,109, and in the manuscript department it was stated that valuable additions had been made.

The department of arts has had to note the addition of portraits of Henry D. Gilpin, formerly attorney-general of the United States; Generals Knox and Moultrie, and other pictures of interest connected with the history of the state.

The receipt of the Ephrata press and a suit of armor from the palace in the city of Mexico was also noticed among other interesting objects.

A communication was received from Mr. G. W. Smith, making a donation of \$1,000 to the society.

The Hon. M. Russell Thayer delivered an address on the "Life and Times of the late Francis Lieber, LL.D.," of which we make the following abstract.

Judge Thayer commenced by saying that in a letter from Rome, dated June 7, 1822, George Barthold Niebuhr, the historian of Rome, wrote thus to his sister-in-law, Madam Hensler: "A young man, Lieber, of Berlin, has arrived here, who went as a volunteer to Greece, and at length returned, partly not to die of hunger, partly because the rascality of the Moreans and their cowardice became insufferable to him. His veracity is beyond suspicion, and his tales fill the hearer with horrors. He is sad and melancholy, because his soul is very noble. He interests and touches us much, and we try to cheer him by kindness. He belongs to the youth of the beautiful time of 1813, when he fought and was severely wounded. He is now here without a cent. I shall help him at any rate."

The young man whose arrival in Rome was thus noticed, was twenty-two years of age, of a gentle but self-reliant nature, of studious habits, a philosophical turn of mind and very fond of books. He had already experienced much of the roughest discipline of life. His few years had been divided between the gymnasium, the university, the camp, and foreign lands. He was yet to become one of the profoundest and clearest writers upon political science of the present century, one of the chief ornaments of the world of letters, the expounder of civil liberty and self-government, and one of the truly great men of his adopted country.

Judge Thayer then gave a graphic description of young Lieber in his boyhood, and narrated the experience of Mr. Lieber as a soldier in the battles of Ligny and Waterloo, and at the storming of Namur, where he received two dangerous wounds. Young Lieber as a song writer, as a prisoner, as a collegian, as a Greek revolutionist, as a friend of Dr. Niebuhr, as a teacher of languages, as a Bostonian, as a Philadelphian, as a South Carolinian, were each described in detail. In Columbia, S. C., were written the great works upon which his fame chiefly rests, the "Manual of Political Ethics," the "Legal and Political Hermeneutics; or Principles of Interpretation and Construction in Law and Politics," and his great work on "Civil Liberty and Self-government."

The speaker then entered into a detailed analysis of these great works, and cited the encomiums passed upon them by Chancellor Kent, Judge Story, Prof. Greenleaf, William Kent, Prescott, Bancroft, Choate, and other distinguished jurists and authors. He then passed to the consideration of Lieber's minor works, particularly his "Property and Labor," "Laws of Property," &c., "The Origin and Development of the First Constituents of Civilization," and other similar works; and spoke of the great reputation he had acquired as a publicist, not only in this country, but in Europe, and cited the opinions of Von Mohl, Mittermaire, Bluntschli, Professor Creasy, of London, Garelli, and other great writers upon public law.

He then spoke of the great service rendered to the country by Dr. Lieber during the great civil war, particularly in the preparation of the code of war promulgated in general orders of the War Department (No. 100, 1863), as "Instructions for the Government of the Armies of the United States in the Field." He also spoke of his pamphlet on "Guerilla Parties," his tract on "Naturalization," which Garelli called "l'aureo opuscolo"—the golden tract—and of his other productions at that period.

In 1856 Lieber resigned his professorship in South Carolina College, and was elected to a similar professorship in Columbia College, New-York, and subsequently to the chair of political science in the law school of that institution, where he continued in the discharge of his duties until his death, which occurred October 2, 1872, at the seventy-third year of his age.

The speaker then proceeded to speak of the character of Dr. Lieber, of his personal habits, sentiments, and peculiarities; he spoke of his intense patriotism, his industry, his methods of instruction, his attainments in historical studies, the purity of his character, the fascinations of his conversation, replete always with instruction and with humor, of his habits of study, of his kindly and cheerful nature, of the immense influence which his works have exercised and are destined to exercise in the future on government and all political science.

Judge Thayer concluded his address as follows:

Thus have I endeavored with a feeble hand to delineate the character of a great man, conspicuous alike for his patriotism and attainments; whose writings impressed his thoughts indelibly upon the age, and, like those of Grotius and Montesquieu, constitute a distinct land-mark in the history of public law and political science. A man whose learning and intellectual power have conferred honor upon our country, and whose usefulness as a citizen has merited its gratitude. If my ability had been equal to my love and reverence for his memory, the picture would have been more worthy of him, and would have better portrayed his noble qualities. But his imperishable works are his best memorial, and his fame will be secure in the lap of history; for, as he himself said at the unveiling of the statue of Humboldt, quoting the grand words of Pericles, "The whole earth is the monument of illustrious men."

At the close of Judge Thayer's address, which was attentively listened to and frequently applauded, the following resolution was offered and passed:

Resolved, That an invitation be presented to the members of the convention assembled to propose amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania, to visit the rooms of the society.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—John William Wallace.

Vice-Presidents—Benjamin H. Coates, G. Washington Smith, H. Gates Jones, Aubrey H. Smith, James L. Claghorn, Thompson Westcott, Samuel Agnew, J. R. Sypher.

Corresponding Secretary—J. Ross Snowden.

Recording Secretary—Samuel L. Smedley, Robert Coulton Davis.

Treasurer—J. Edward Carpenter.

Committees—Library, John A. McAllister, Charles Rogers. Finance, James C. Hand, W. K. Gilbert. Publication, Edward Pennington, Jr., James H. Carr.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held on Tuesday evening, the 7th of January, 1873. The annual reports were presented from the various committees, the treasurer and the librarian. A biographical sketch of the late Marshall S. Bidwell, a member of the society, was read, and the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President—Frederic de Peyster.

First Vice-President—William C. Bryant.

Second Vice-President—James W. Beekman.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary—William J. Hoppin.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Evert A. Duyckinck.

Recording Secretary—Andrew Warner.

Treasurer—Benjamin H. Field.

Librarian—George H. Moore.

Colonel Warner having declined to act, the election of his successor was postponed until the next meeting.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY OF ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

The annual meeting was held on Monday, Nov. 18, 1872. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Daniel J. Sprague, Charles J. Prescott, and Wendell P. Garrison, appointed to open and count the ballots cast for officers of the society, on the Hare system of voting, reported the officers elected as follows:

President—Daniel A. Heald.

Vice-Presidents—1st, David N. Ropes; 2d, the Rev. George B. Bacon.

Counsellors—Oliver S. Carter, Lowell Mason, William F. Stearns, Henry A. Howe, John G. Vose, Davis Collamore.

Treasurer—William A. Brewer, Jr.

Secretary—Wendell P. Garrison.

The committee submitted a detailed statement of the results of the system of voting used by the society, and it is such an interesting exhibit of the advantages and disadvantages of that system that we give it entire, omitting from necessity certain diagrams, which, however, may be seen, with a copy of the "Constitution and By-Laws" of the society, and its list of members, in the library of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society.

"The general participation in this election as compared with that of last year was scarcely greater, and seems to your Committee to have been less than might fairly have been expected, considering how little trouble is required of the voter. By personal solicitation and reminder, and an extension of the time for returning the ballots, forty-eight (48) were received by the Secretary in season for counting, while five came too late to be of any use except to manifest the interest of the senders.

"In other respects there was a noticeable improvement over last year, partly due to the fact that each office to be filled had a distinct ballot to be cast for it, whereas in the former election three grades of office were confounded on one ballot. There was both a much greater freedom in putting the same name on two or more different ballots (so that, if a favorite candidate lost his chance to be President, he might still have a chance to be Vice-President or Counsellor), and the instances were much fewer in which the same name was repeated on the *same* ballot—a perfectly useless proceeding. But, above all, the independence of voters and the individuality of their ballots showed a marked and encouraging progress. The measure of this independence is the number of candidates who came to the front on the first counting—in other words, the number of first choices. This number was nineteen, in the case both of Vice-Presidents and of Counsellors, nine in the case of President. With such a diversity of preference, it may seem surprising that the Board elected comprises exactly the same officers as are now serving, with one exception, Mr. Colby being replaced by Mr. Howe. The reason of this is, however, that the new candidates had no organized backing. Many of them had but one supporter, while success was impossible without at least six (for Counsellors), or at least sixteen (for Vice-Presidents), as the event showed. Had any eight voters conspired together to make Mr. X. their first choice, he would infallibly have been elected Counsellor; or, if twenty-four voters had agreed on him as their favorite, he would have been chosen Vice-President. A larger polling, of course, would have required the agreement of a still greater number of persons to make the necessary quota.

I.

"Forty-eight votes were cast for President. Of these Mr. Heald received 27, Mr. Stearns 6, Mr. Bacon 6, Mr. Ropes 3, Mr. Lowell Mason 2, and there were four (4) scattering.

II.

"Forty-eight votes were cast for Vice-President. Of these, on the first count, Mr. Ropes received 8, Mr. Bacon 7, Mr. Lowell Mason 6, Mr. Stearns 5, Mr. O. S. Carter 4, Mr. Colby 2, Mr. Howe 2, Mr. W. J. Beebe 2, Mr. Collamore 2, and there were ten (10) scattering. As there were only two candidates to be chosen, the quota was 24; but at the close of the ninth count, when every ballot had been distributed, Mr. Ropes had only received 17 votes, and Mr. Bacon 16. Fifteen votes (15) had thus been lost for want of some concert among the voters. Let us suppose, however, that an ordinary election had been held by the same number of voters, divided into two opposing parties; a ticket which commanded but 25 supporters might then have carried the day, and 23 voters would have been completely disfranchised. At the worst, therefore, the Hare system in this instance has saved 16 per cent. of the total vote from going to waste.

III.

"Forty-eight votes were cast for Counsellors, as set forth in the accompanying tally. They were all distributed in six counts, with a loss of but two ballots—Mr. Collamore receiving two less than the quota."

N. E. SOCIETY OF ORANGE.—ELECTION OF 1872.

Tally of Six Counts. Number of Candidates, 6; Whole Number of Ballots cast, 48.

Necessary to a choice (Quota = $\frac{48}{6}$), 8.

Vote for Counsellors.	Carter and Mason elected.		I.	Count No.....	H. A. Page..... W. F. Stearns.. O. S. Carter.... D. Collamore... L. Mason..... J. L. Blake..... H. A. Howe..... J. G. Vose..... G. R. Colby.....
	48	12			
Order of Election.	Carter's surplus distributed.		II.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			
Order of Election.	No election.		III.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			
Order of Election.	Scattering distributed.		IV.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			
Order of Election.	Colby's vote distributed.		V.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			
Order of Election.	No election.		VI.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			
Order of Election.	Blake's vote distributed.		VII.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			
Order of Election.	No election.		VIII.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			
Order of Election.	Page's vote distributed.		IX.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			
Order of Election.	Howe, Vose and Collamore elected.		X.	Count No.....	Stearns (3) Carter (1) Collamore (6) Mason (2) Howe (4) Vose (5)
	48	12			

“ This was the most interesting of the several elections as being the best adapted for the application of the Hare system. To illustrate the result still further, a count was made of the total number of votes cast for each successful candidate, as follows : ”

CHOICE.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Carter	13	5	0	2	1	3	2	3	1	0	1	1	32
Mason	8	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	0	1	3	0	25
Stearns	5	4	7	4	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	29
Howe	3	1	4	3	2	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	21
Vose	1	4	1	5	3	3	2	2	1	0	2	0	24
Collamore	2	6	4	3	2	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	25

THE HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF (CINCINNATI) OHIO.

The annual meeting was held on the 2d of December, 1872.

The librarian, Mr. Julius Dexter, reported that the contributions to the library during the year numbered 8,393 books and pamphlets besides maps, broadsides, photographs, Indian relics, &c. The number of contributors was 156. He mentioned the gift, by the Hon. John Scott Harrison, of the original contract for the Miami Purchase between the United States treasury department and John Cleves Symmes. This contract was made Oct. 15, 1788, and is engrossed on two pieces of parchment, now yellow from age. It is signed by Samuel Osgood, Walter Livingston and Arthur Lee as commissioners of the treasury; and by John Cleves Symmes, by Jonathan Dayton and Daniel Marsh, his attorneys.

The treasurer, Mr. Robert Clarke, submitted his report, showing that the expenditures were \$106.92 more than the receipts during the year. Most of the expenditures were for the printing of proceedings, furniture, catalogue case, binding, &c. The society has a building fund of \$472.37; and has on hand in cash and stocks \$1,270.62.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the years 1872-73:

President—M. F. Force.

Vice-Presidents—W. H. Mussey, J. E. Wright.

Corresponding Secretary—R. B. Hayes.

Recording Secretary—Horatio Wood.

Treasurer—Robert Clarke.

Librarian—Julius Dexter.

Curators—E. F. Bliss, J. D. Caldwell, George Graham, J. M. Newton, J. Bryant Walker.

THE POCUMTUCK VALLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association was held in Deerfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Feb. 25. Among the interesting relics contributed to the society the past year, which were exhibited at the place of meeting, Dr. Crawford's church, was a well preserved commission, dated 1724, making Ebenezer Alexander, whose descendants now live in Northfield, an ensign in Thomas Wells's company. The Alexanders were a military family, and this Ebenezer was promoted captain for meritorious conduct at the siege of Louisburg, this commission, also presented to the association, bearing date 1745. A muster roll of his company is also preserved, and a return, signed by him, giving a list of the wounded, killed and missing of the king's forces at the action at Ticonderoga. The total, according to his report, was 1,942, including Gen. Lord Howe. A copy of the will of John Sheldon, who built the Indian House, dated April 3, 1726, was exhibited; also a piece of picture-frame moulding, made from the old oak under which Elder Wm. James preached the first sermon in Northfield, in 1672. The tree was burned a few years ago, and the moulding was presented by Miss Mary Stratton, of Northfield, who has taken a great interest in antiquarian matters. Here, too, was an ancient style spinning wheel, such as was in use 200 years ago, presented by Col. Thomas W. Ripley, of Boston; also a rude wooden shovel, that was used by the pioneer settlers of the valley, a picture of the Boston Massacre, a piece of linen woven by Miss Chloe Allen of the Bars in 1742, and several other articles of antiquarian value. The secretary's report shows that the association has now a membership of one hundred and eight; that one member, Humphrey Stevens, of Greenfield, has died within the year, and one person, Henry Hitchcock, of Galesburg, Ill., has become a life-member by the payment of \$25. The treasurer's report shows a balance in the treasury from last year of \$987.21, besides which there are \$87.83 in the hands of the trustees of the Old Indian House Door, which will be paid over to the association when the memorial hall is built. The treasurer received annual assessment fees to the amount of some \$25, so that the funds of the association really amount to a little over \$1,100. The president, who is also librarian and cabinet keeper, reported a steady increase in donations, and a more urgent demand for a public place of deposit and exhibition.

The choice of officers for the year resulted as follows: *President*, the Hon. Geo. Sheldon, Deerfield; *Vice-Presidents*, the Hon. James M. Crafts, Whately, S. O. Lamb, Greenfield; *Corresponding Secretary*, the Rev. Dr. Crawford, Deerfield; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Nathl. Hitchcock, Deerfield; *Councillors*, the Rev. Edgar Buckingham, Dr. R. N. Porter, Dexter Childs, O. S. Arms, Robert Childs, Mrs. Henrietta Clapp, Deerfield, J. Johnson, Austin DeWolf, E. A. Hall, Greenfield, Col. R. H.

Leavitt, Charlemont, J. B. Bardwell, Shelburne, Miss C. A. Baker, Cambridge, E. L. Holton, Northfield, Lorenzo Brown, Vernon, Vt.

At a subsequent meeting of the council, George Sheldon was appointed *Librarian and Cabinet Keeper*, and Dr. R. Crawford, Dr. R. N. Porter and Dexter Childs *Finance Committee* for the ensuing year.

The meeting at the church was adjourned, and about six o'clock the people of the village gathered at the town hall to partake of the collation prepared by the ladies, and listen to the literary exercises that were to follow.

The walls of the room were honored by the presence in portraits of many of the venerable fathers and mothers of the town. The collection was made by Nathaniel Hitchcock, and was an interesting feature of the occasion. Among them were paintings of Dr. Goodhue, who was in Deerfield forty or fifty years ago, and who made a donation of \$2,000 to Dr. Crawford's church; Dr. William Stoddard Williams and his wife, who was Polly Hoyt, daughter of "Landlord" Hoyt, and born in the Indian House; Dr. Stephen Williams, son of the "old Doctor" and his wife; Maj. Dennis Stebbins and his wife, who are remembered by many of the present day; Edward Russell and wife; Dea. Thomas Greenough, of Boston, in powdered wig and velvet coat of one hundred years ago, grandfather of the present Thomas Greenough; Henry Childs, of Wapping; Col. Elihu Hoyt, who was born and died in the Indian House, was a member of both branches of the legislature for upward of twenty years, and discharged many high and responsible duties; Augustus Wells, father of S. F. Wells; Jonathan R. Childs, who was highly talented and much respected; Mrs. Catherine Alexander, of Charlestown, who afterward became Mrs. Stearns and mother of Mrs. Geo. Sheldon, a beautiful portrait by a celebrated Boston artist of her day, and retaining its coloring with remarkable freshness; Mr. Quartus Hawks and wife, the latter arrayed in an immense lace cap and cape.

The exercises were inaugurated by the singing of an old-fashioned hymn.

The Rev. H. H. Barber, of Somerville, who is a native of Warwick, read a paper carefully prepared by Eliza A. Starr, of Chicago, which graphically described the Bars Fight, as handed down by tradition through the subsequent generations. Mr. Hitchcock introduced his portraits to the audience, and then Miss Snow, of Belchertown, whose mother was a resident of Deerfield, read a poem, entitled "The Old Grave Yard in Deerfield."

The remainder of the exercises consisted of an extended genealogical account of the Wells family, which will appear in the July number of the REGISTER. This was followed by a poem from the Rev. Mr. Barber, remarks on the Deerfield massacre by Mr. J. Johnson, and a poem by Fisher Ames Foster, of Washington, D. C., read by Miss M. Severance.

BOOK-NOTICES.

Anti-Slavery Opinions before the Year 1800. Read before the Cincinnati Literary Club, November 16, 1872. By WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, Librarian of the Public Library of Cincinnati.—To which is appended a Fac Simile Reprint of Dr. George Buchanan's Oration on the Moral and Political Evil of Slavery, delivered at a Public Meeting of the Maryland Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, Baltimore, July 4, 1791. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1873. 8vo. pp. 82 and 20.

In the small collection of books and pamphlets, called the library of George Washington, and which belonged to him, now in the library of the Boston Athenæum, is a tract containing the oration of Dr. George Buchanan, bearing the title given above, which he delivered in Baltimore before an anti-slavery society, only four years after the adoption of the federal constitution. This oration contains opinions and sentiments of the most radical type.

Mr. Poole rightly thought such "an incident worthy of historical recognition, and a place in anti-slavery literature." Starting with this incident, Mr. Poole has made a careful and diligent inquiry how far the opinions of Dr. Buchan-

an represent the current sentiments of that time on the subject of slavery. In pursuing that inquiry he finds that the opinions and sentiments of most of the leading public men in the middle and southern states were not only hostile to the continuance of the African slave-trade, but that on both moral and economical grounds they were earnestly desirous of extinguishing domestic slavery as fast as it could be done safely and lawfully. In support of this view he draws largely from the correspondence of Mr. Jefferson. He finds that the first anti-slavery society, in this or any other country, was formed, April 14, 1775, in Philadelphia; The New-York, January 25, 1785; the London, July 17, 1787; the Paris, in February, 1788; the Delaware, in 1788; the Maryland, September 8, 1789; the Rhode Island, in 1789; the Connecticut, in 1790; the Virginia, in 1791, and the New-Jersey, in 1792. In addition to these state-societies there were several local societies in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. These societies by their delegates first met in convention in Philadelphia, January 1, 1794, and these conventions were held annually for several years.

From these facts, and from the utterances and labors of these societies and conventions, Mr. Poole concludes "that the popular idea that the political anti-slavery agitation was forced upon the South by the North, and especially by Massachusetts, is not a correct one;" and he adds that "in the second period of excited controversy, from 1820 to 1830, the South again took the lead. In 1827, there were one hundred and thirty abolition societies in the United States. Of these, one hundred and six were in the slaveholding states, and only four in New-England and New-York. Of these societies eight were in Virginia, eleven in Maryland, two in the District of Columbia, eight in Kentucky, twenty-five in Tennessee (with a membership of one thousand), and fifty in North Carolina (with a membership of three thousand persons)."

In connection with the text, Mr. Poole gives much biographical, anecdotal and statistical matter, which enhances the interest and merits of the work.

The volume is handsomely printed, and must be regarded as a very valuable contribution to the literature of the subject on which it treats.

Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. Volume I. Being a Republication of the Original Parts issued 1850-51-52-53-56. St. Paul: Ramaley, Chaney & Co., Printers. 1872. 8vo. pp. 519.

In the year 1849 a territorial government was organized over the territory of Minnesota, which then comprised 165,491 square miles. There were then but three or four towns, and St. Paul contained only 400 or 500 inhabitants, while the white population of the territory did not exceed 1500 persons. In 1850 the population was about 6000. In 1858 a portion of this territory (83,531 square miles) was made a state, the population of which, in 1860, was 172,023; and in 1870 it was 439,706, only a small fraction of which was of foreign birth. The advance of this state in wealth, schools, and the productive industries, has been as remarkable as in the matter of population.

In 1849 the Minnesota Historical Society was organized, and its prosperity has been almost unexampled in the history of such institutions. Its affairs have been administered by men of energy, zeal and intelligence, like those who have managed the civil affairs of the state; concerning whom we are justified in quoting the language of a contemporary: "there is nothing too flattering to predict of the future greatness and prosperity of a people who commence to write their history as soon as the foundations of their commonwealth are laid." This work the society entered upon at once, and the several volumes and parts of volumes issued by the society since that time attest its activity and enterprise.

The volume before us is a republication, at the expense of the state, of the first volume which was issued in parts, the editions of which were exhausted some time ago. The strictly historical contents of the volume are as follows: The French Voyageurs to Minnesota, in the 17th century, by the Rev. E. D. Neill; Description of Minnesota (1850), by the Hon. H. H. Sibley; Our Field of Historical Research, by the Hon. Alexander Ramsey; Organization of Minnesota Territory; Early Courts of Minnesota, by the Hon. Aaron Goodrich; Early Schools of Minnesota, by D. J. A. Baker; Religious Movements in Minnesota, by the Rev. C. Hobart; The Dakota Language, by the Rev. S. R. Riggs; History and Physical Geography of Minnesota, by H. R. Schoolcraft; Letter from Prof. W. W. Mather, the Geologist; Letter of Mesnard [French Roman Catholic Missionary, in 1660, to the Indians about Lake Superior], by the Rev. E. D. Neill; The St. Louis

River, by the Rev. T. M. Fullerton; Ancient Mounds and Memorials, by Messrs. Pond, Aiton and Riggs; Schoolcraft's Exploring Tour in 1852, by the Rev. W. T. Boutwell; Battle of Lake Pokegama, by the Rev. E. D. Neill; Memoir of Jean N. Niccolet, by the Hon. H. H. Sibley; a Sketch of Joseph Renville, by the Rev. E. D. Neill; Department of Hudson's Bay, by the Rev. G. A. Belcourt; Obituary of James M. Goodhue; Dakota Land and Dakota Life, by the Rev. E. D. Neill; Who were the first men? by the Rev. T. S. Williamson; Louis Hennepin, the Franciscan; Sieur du Luth, the Explorer between Mille Lacs and Lake Superior; La Sueur, the Explorer of Minnesota River; D'Iberville, an Abstract of his Memorial, &c.; The Fox and Ojibwa War; Capt. Jona. Carver and his Explorations; Pike's Explorations in Minnesota; Who discovered Itasca Lake? by William Morrison; Early Days at Fort Snelling; Running the Gauntlet, by Wm. J. Snelling; Reminiscences, Historical and Personal, by the Hon. H. H. Sibley.

The volume contains a great deal of matter of permanent interest and value.

Practical Information concerning the Public Debt of the United States, with the National Banking Laws for Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Bank Directors, and Investors. By WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Washington, D. C.: W. H. and O. H. Morrison, Law Publishers and Booksellers. 1872. 8vo. pp. 186.

This manual, which has the stamp of the highest authority, will be found to be of great value to all who seek for full and accurate information in regard to the public debt, and the laws and regulations relating to national banks. Part I. gives practical information concerning the public debt. Part II. gives the national banking laws, with notes and references to the decisions of the courts and opinions of the attorney-general thereon. The index is full and minute.

A Chapter of the History of the War of 1812, in the Northwest. Embracing the Surrender of the Northwestern Army and Fort at Detroit, August 16, 1812; with a Description and Biographical Sketch of the celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseh. By Colonel WILLIAM STANLEY HATCH, Volunteer in the Cincinnati Light Infantry, and, from the Invasion of Canada to the Surrender of the Army, Acting Assistant Quarter-Master General of that Army. Cincinnati: Miami Printing and Publishing Company. 1872. 12mo. pp. 156. [For sale by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Price \$1.25.]

This unpretending little volume is quite an interesting addition to the history of events referred to in the long title given above. It deals mainly with the operations of Gen. Hull, and his surrender, and gives additional facts in regard to the character and death of Tecumseh.

The Story of the Great Fire. By "CARLETON." Boston: Shepard and Gill. 1872. 12mo. pp. 32.

This is a graphic description of the greatest of the "Great Fires" of Boston, that of November, 1872, illustrated by engravings from designs by Billings. The author, Charles Carleton Coffin, is widely and favorably known as an author and lecturer.

J. W. D.

Mansfield Sixty Years Ago. A Lecture delivered in Mansfield, April 23, 1872. By Rev. GEORGE LEONARD.

It is profitable for a people as well as an individual to pause occasionally and look back to see the progress it has made; and the Rev. Mr. Leonard has done a good service to his people and to the cause of history, in preparing the lecture now before us. During the period which he has reviewed as great an advance has probably been made in the comforts and conveniences of life as had previously been made from the landing of the Pilgrims to that time. The younger readers of this pamphlet will be surprised to learn that so many of the necessities of life, as they are now considered, have been introduced within the last sixty years.

J. W. D.

The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut, from May, 1717, to October, 1725. Transcribed and Edited in accordance with a Resolution of the General Assembly. By CHARLES J. HOADLY, Librarian of the State Library. Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard. 1872. 8vo. pp. iv. and 602.

This is the sixth of a series of volumes devoted to the public records of what is now the State of Connecticut. We have already spoken of the importance of this series, and of the excellent manner in which it has so far been edited. The work is reliable. One feels the utmost confidence, in quoting the text as given by the editor, that he has a correct transcript of the original. This volume covers a period of the history of the Colony of Connecticut, which was undisturbed by any very serious event either at home or abroad. There is abundant evidence on almost every page that the energies of the people were engaged in efforts to lay on a broad and wide basis the foundation of their social and civil life.

The general assembly exercised a fostering but always "cautious" interest in the promotion of manufactures and other industries, and in the cause of popular education. The rights and welfare of the Indians within the limits of the colony were protected and jealously guarded.

The general assembly endeavored to stimulate private enterprise by granting special licenses. Hence in 1717, Edward Hinman was authorized to make corn-stalk molasses within the county of Fairfield, for the next ten years, provided he should "make as good molasses, and as cheap as comes from the West Indies." In 1718, license was granted to John Prout, Jr., Moses Mansfield, and Jeremiah Attwater, "to set up a mill to improve the flax-seed of this colony, and for the extracting and producing of linseed oyl;" and, in 1719, the same persons were granted the exclusive right to make "linseed and rape oyl." In 1719, Ebenezer Fitch and his associates asked and obtained the right "to set up a slitting-mill upon the river called Stony Brook, within the bounds of Suffield, in the County of Hampshire, to slit and draw out iron rods for nails, and for other artificers in iron their work and use." The right was limited to the next fifteen years, but if the colony of Massachusetts should impose a duty on said wares, then Fitch and associates were required to set up another mill. A peculiar and felicitous method of retaliation! In 1725, Richard Rogers, of New-London, gained the exclusive right "to make duck to be equivalent to Hollands duck," for the next seven years.

There are frequent proofs that the general assembly took a deep interest in the young college, which, after many vicissitudes, was finally settled in New-Haven, in 1718. Saybrook, Middletown, Wethersfield and New-Haven were rival suitors for the location. Frequent though small grants were made to the college. One of these was a small percentage of the impost placed upon "rum" imported from the West Indies. In the legislation which finally settled the location of Yale College, we see evidence that the jealousy of Hartford and Saybrook, at least, was soothed by grants of money.

That the treasury of the colony was carefully guarded and that no leaks or perquisites were allowed, is seen in the entry under date of October, 1717, of a vote giving constables in attendance on the assembly "3 s[hillings] per diem, twenty days the sum of three pounds, and to Mr. Trobridge, for a quire of paper, the sum of two shillings, out of the public treasury."

The assembly was also capable of expressing a sort of grim humor now and then. In 1722 the inferior court ordered the reputed father of a bastard child to pay a certain sum towards its support. The county court had acquitted the reputed father of the charge of fornication in this very case; whereupon the superior court reversed the judgment of the inferior court. The assembly, evidently thinking "a bird in hand was worth two in the bush," reversed the judgment of the superior court, and compelled the "reputed father," though acquitted of the crime, to pay costs of maintenance. Somebody must pay.

The earliest use of the "previous question" in the proceedings of the assembly is found, says Mr. Hoadly, in the debates on the location of Yale College.

The title-page of the volume bears an impression of the colony seal ordered in 1711, which contains an error (*Connecticensis* for *Connecticutensis*). This error remained uncorrected till 1784.

There is further documentary evidence here also relating to the vexed questions as to the boundaries of the colony.

Columbus and the Geographers of the North. By the Rev. B. F. DE COSTA, Author of "The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen." The Church Press: M. H. Mallory and Company, Hartford, Conn. 1872. 4to. large paper, pp. 23.

Mr. De Costa has made, in various forms and in several works, valuable contributions to the literature of the subject of the early voyages for discovery to Greenland and the coast of America. Whatever he writes upon the subject is entitled to the candid and respectful attention due to intelligent and critical investigation.

In this tract he seeks to establish the thesis, that Columbus was instructed and directed by the accounts which the Northmen carried back to Europe of their voyages and discoveries in American waters. In the course of his discussion, he gives a brief but succinct and clear history of these voyages, and examines carefully the principal objections advanced against the claims for the Northmen of having made pre-Columbian discoveries of this continent. And upon a survey of the proofs, and due weighing of all the circumstances, he comes to the conclusion that portions of the north Atlantic coast were visited by Northmen, and that not only was the information which they gained widely disseminated through Europe, long prior to the first voyage of Columbus, but that he was greatly indebted to this knowledge. We do not see how the proofs can lead to any other result. At least the argument in its favor is so strong that those who refuse to admit the conclusion here reached are put upon the defensive.

Provincial Papers. Documents and Records relating to the Province of New-Hampshire, from 1749 to 1763: Containing very valuable and interesting Records and Papers relating to the Crown Point Expedition, and the "Seven Years French and Indian War," 1755-1762. Published by Authority of the Legislature of New-Hampshire. Volume VI. Compiled and Edited by NATHANIEL BOUTON, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the New-Hampshire Historical Society. Manchester: James M. Campbell, State Printer. 1872. 8vo. pp. xii. and 929.

Among other matters of importance to all interested in the history of New-Hampshire, this volume contains the documentary evidence of the long controversy between Gov. Benning Wentworth and the house of representatives, as to his right to negative their choice of a speaker, and to determine what towns were entitled to representation; the conspiracy for his removal, in which Richard Waldron and Col. Isaac Royall were the chief actors; the action of the province and its rulers in the matter of the Crown Point expedition, and the long, bloody and expensive Indian war, known as "the Seven Years' War"; the extension and growth of the northern and western sections of the province; and the action of the government in favor of the Rev. Eleazer Wheelock's plan for instructing the Indians. Besides these there are additional documents, relating to the Masonian title, and other papers of value.

The next volume, the 7th and last of the Provincial Papers, will, says the editor, contain all records, papers and documents, to be found relating to the ante-revolutionary period and the administration of John Wentworth, the last of the royal governors of the province.

This volume seems to be carefully prepared, is supplied with frequent notes, has like the previous volumes of the series a good index, and is very well printed.

It is to be hoped that the legislature of New-Hampshire will carry the publication forward at least through the revolutionary war.

The New-Hampshire Historical Society is to celebrate its 50th anniversary on the 22d day of May next, when the Hon. Chas. H. Bell will deliver an address. Undoubtedly some measure will then be instituted to further this publication.

Will of Samuel A. Way.—William A. Richardson, Asa Potter, Charles G. Way, Ellis W. Morton, Executors and Trustees. Boston: Wright & Potter, Printers. 1872. 8vo. pp. 57.

We are indebted to Judge Richardson, who has recently been confirmed as secretary of the treasury, for a copy of this interesting will, which with its seven codicils occupies 50 pages of the book.

Mr. Way left a very large estate. The only provisions of the will, however, of special public interest, is the munificent provision made for the benefit of the *needle women of Boston*. The following is the material part of this portion of the will :

"After satisfying the requirements of the herein before mentioned trusts, enumerated under clause 'Ninth' of this will, the said trustees shall hold and apply the balance of the property that shall remain in, or at any time come to their hands under and by virtue of this will, upon trust for the benefit of the NEEDLE-WOMEN OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the application of the same to be made, as far as shall seem practicable to the said trustees, in the exercise of their sound discretion, in the manner herein suggested.

"My design is to ameliorate to some extent the condition of the large class of industrious women of the said city who gain their livelihood by sewing. As the chief embarrassments to which this class of persons are exposed result from a failure of employment at certain seasons, and a scarcity of suitable dwelling places, it is my wish that they may be relieved by a supply of work when ordinary sources fail, and by the provision of houses containing convenient, healthful apartments specially adapted to their accommodation.

"My principal object is to help workers to constant employment at fair prices, and to desirable houses at fair rents.

"When, however, the realization of this object is so far effectuated that the said trustees shall consider that, in the furtherance of my design, direct charitable aid may be properly extended to those in need, who may be unable to work, I desire that such aid may be bestowed under suitable limitations.

"Except under extraordinary circumstances, it is my wish that such aid shall not be offered to any one person for a longer period than three successive months, preferring rather to extend temporary relief to the casually necessitous, than to provide for other cases which are better met by the liberal beneficence of our many charitable institutions.

"I suggest that the said trustees create from the property held on this trust, two funds, of such proportionate amounts as may seem expedient, one to be regarded as a labor fund and the other as a building fund; that these two funds be allowed to accumulate, if necessary, but as soon as practicable they be employed respectively in supplying work and building houses.

"The supply of work may be provided by investing capital in undertaking the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of goods produced by sewing women. Stores and salerooms may be opened, or goods may be manufactured upon contracts. They are, however, to be manufactured at times when sewing women are most in want of employment.

"The houses to be erected should be sufficiently large to be built economically; they should be conveniently arranged, with ample provisions for light and air, and be pleasantly located. Apartments should be let to sewing women at fair paying rents, and the proceeds applied in carrying out the intentions I have expressed."

This it will be seen creates a perpetual trust, which we doubt not will be well and beneficently administered by Judge Richardson and his associates, and their successors.

The Vestry Book of Henrico Parish, Virginia, 1730-73, comprising a History of the Erection of, and other interesting facts connected with the venerable St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, from the Original Manuscript, with Notes and Introduction. By R. A. BROCK, member of the Virginia Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Numismatic Society of Penn.; the Archeological and Numismatic Society of New-York, and the Numismatic Society of Boston. *Printed for private distribution.* Richmond, Va. 1872. 4to. pp. text, 157; preface and introduction, xvii.; appendix, 38; total, 212.

This volume constitutes No. 5 of Wynne's Historical Documents, notices of which have appeared in the REGISTER from time to time. This series of papers is both valuable and interesting, and its publication reflects great credit upon all concerned, but especially upon the Hon. Thomas H. Wynne at whose cost this volume, and we believe its predecessors also, have been published. In this patriotic and praiseworthy labor Mr. Wynne and the editors of these volumes are successfully rescuing from oblivion an important part of the ancient history of their commonwealth; memorials of the most interesting events, scenes, localities and incidents in her an-

nals; and the names, deeds, and chief personal characteristics of the most conspicuous actors. Not only this, but they are unconsciously though inevitably erecting the only durable monuments of their own names, which will last when the memory of ephemeral politicians and mere aggrandizers of wealth, who chiefly monopolize the attention of the world at the present time, shall have utterly perished.

All who are in any degree acquainted with the early history of Virginia must know that not the least interesting and important part of it is the history of Henrico Parish. Within its extensive limits was the second settlement made in the colony, the town of Henricopolis (afterward known as Henrico), which was founded by Sir Thomas Dale in 1611. In this parish the first active measures on a large scale were instituted for the promotion of education in the colony,—the enterprise that resulted in the endowment and establishment of William and Mary College. The most interesting visible memorial of this ancient parish is the venerable St. John's church, in the city of Richmond, whose history is given in the introduction to this book. It may be justly called the fostering temple of liberty in Virginia, for here it was that Patrick Henry uttered that impassioned and effective appeal to arms, which summoned and moved the sons of Virginia to the defence of their imperilled rights. Here met, also, several of the patriot conventions, including that which ratified the federal constitution.

The text of this volume comprises nearly all that survives of the records of this parish. The Vestry Book commences with the minutes for the year 1730, and includes those for the year 1773.

In the introduction to this elegantly printed volume, Mr. Brock has given a condensed history of Henrico Parish, and has appended copious topographical and genealogical notes. These add much to its historical value. The edition is limited to 100 copies.

General Washington's Head Quarters in Cambridge. A Paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society in September, 1872. By CHARLES DEANE. Fifty copies reprinted from the Proceedings. Boston: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1873. 8vo. pp. 9.

This paper is principally devoted to an examination of the correctness of the statement made by the late President Felton, of Harvard University, to Washington Irving, that the "President's House" assigned to Gen. Washington by the Provincial Congress, June 26, 1775, was not, as generally supposed, the house of the President of the College, but that of the President of the Congress. Dr. Deane finds no evidence that the president of the congress had at that or any other time a house in Cambridge, and proves conclusively that Pres. Felton was mistaken in his assertion. General Washington, however, if he occupied the "President's House," which was assigned him, resided there only a few weeks, when he removed to the Vassall or Craigie house, so well known as his Head Quarters, now the residence of the poet Longfellow. An interesting description of the President's House and a view of it are given.

J. W. D.

Paul Lunt's Diary. May—December, 1775. Edited by Samuel A. Green, M.D. Boston: For Private Distribution. 1872. 8vo. pp. 19. [Press of John Wilson & Sons, Cambridge. A reprint from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, for February, 1872.]

The editor's preface contains a brief notice of Lt. Paul Lunt, communicated by the Hon. George Lunt, of Boston, from which it appears that said Paul was a descendant of Henry Lunt, one of the original settlers of the town of Newbury, in 1635. He was a first lieutenant of the first company raised in Newbury during the revolutionary war, and which was commanded by his kinsman Ezra Lunt. This company actively participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Paul afterward served as an officer in Arnold's expedition for the siege of Quebec. He returned to his farm in Newbury after his military service, and died in 1824.

The diary opens with the marching of his company from Newburyport, Wednesday, May 10, 1775, and ends with the entry under date of Saturday, Dec. 23, 1775. Lt. Lunt reports that the enemy killed at Bunker Hill battle "about 50 of our men, wounded about 80. We killed of the king's troops 896,—92 officers, 104 sergeants." He mentions no one as in command in the fight of June 17, and only refers to "Dr. Warren" as "lost in the battle."

A Memorial Discourse of Bishop Eastburn, delivered in Emmanuel Church, Boston, on Sunday, December 8, 1872. By the Rector, ALEXANDER H. VINTON. (Published by Request of the Congregation.) Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, 34 School street. 1873. 8vo. pp. 30.

This is a remarkable discourse, not only in its bold, just, and impartial analysis of the late bishop's public and private character, but also in its vivid and exhaustive statement of the condition and circumstances under which he exercised the duties of his episcopal office.

Dr. Vinton is a master of the highest and best style of public discourse, and whatever he utters is likely to command the attention of the public, and especially of the church, of which he has long been an able and distinguished member, and into the highest counsels of which we trust he is soon to be called.

"Always abounding in the work of the Lord." *A Sermon in Memory of the Reverend George T. Chapman, D.D.* By GEORGE D. JOHNSON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport. Newburyport: William H. Huse & Co., Printers, No. 42 State street. 1872. 8vo. pp. 12.

The late Dr. Chapman was an eminent and for a long period an efficient presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal church, and the memory of his godly life and arduous labors in the ministry will ever be held in grateful memory by thousands who were the subjects of his pastoral and personal interest. Mr. Johnson, in his eloquent and well considered memorial discourse, pays a fitting tribute to Dr. Chapman's character, his official services to the church and the world, and the influence of his sermons on "The Ministry, Worship, and Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church," eight editions of which have gone to the press.

We shall publish an obituary notice of Dr. Chapman in the REGISTER for July.

The Penn Monthly. Terms: \$2.50 in advance; single copies, 25 cents; five copies will be supplied for \$10 per annum. *Editor:* ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON. *Manager:* JOHN C. SIMS, Jr. *Office:* 506 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE PENN MONTHLY is published regularly every month, in Philadelphia. It aims to be an exponent and defender of sound views respecting politics, public affairs, education and social improvement. It also aims to be a magazine for all times by the discussion of questions of public interest in literature, science, art and philosophy, treated in a thoughtful way. The contributors have been men distinguished as thinkers and students both in Philadelphia and in other cities of the country. The PENN MONTHLY has entered upon its *fourth year*, having become fully established and its permanent success beyond a question secured. It will continue to discuss the various questions of the day, as they arise; especially the national finances, the true theory of political rights, the duties of the State, and its relation to education and home industries. Papers upon art-subjects and the application of the arts to industries will appear from time to time. New books, both American and foreign, will be examined in the spirit of impartial criticism, and particular efforts will be made to render critical notices valuable for their fulness and thoroughness. We take increasing interest in this magazine.

The College Courant, a Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Colleges, Universities, and the Higher Education. Office, 458 and 460 Chapel street, opposite Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

THE COLLEGE COURANT is published fifty weeks in the year, the semi-annual volumes of twenty-five numbers each, beginning on the first Saturdays of January and July. The subscription price, payable in advance, is Four Dollars a year, or Two Dollars and a Half for six months. Five copies will be sent for \$17, and ten copies for \$30. Club terms with other periodicals, and special advertising rates, furnished on application.

The date of the expiration of each subscription is indicated on the printed label, which by turns is a receipt and a bill. A delay of three months in paying the subscription increases its cost to \$4.50, and a delay of six months to \$5.00. The post-

age (Five Cents a quarter), is payable at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers outside the United States are charged the price of foreign postage in addition to the regular rates. All remittances should be made by post-office money order, registered letter, draft, or check; and all communications should be addressed to the Publishers of "THE COLLEGE COURANT," New Haven, Conn.

The College Courant is ably conducted, and is almost indispensable to the graduates of American colleges.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.—We have received, since the issue of our January Number, the regular issues of the following: *The American Church Review* (Hartford, Ct.); *Methodist Quarterly*; *New Englander*; *Bibliotheca Sacra*; *Scribner's Magazine*; *Harper's Magazine*; *The Eclectic Magazine*; *The Historical Record*; *The Penn Monthly* (see notice above); *The College Courant* (see notice above); and *The Boston Numismatic Journal*.

DEATHS.

[The subscribers to the REGISTER are invited to continue to send obituary notices to the editor. These will be placed in the archives of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, for preservation and reference; but on account of our limited space we shall not be able hereafter to print more than a brief abstract of such notices.—EDITOR.]

ANDERSON.—Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson, U.S.A., d. Oct. 26, 1871, in Nice, Italy. He was born in Kentucky, June 14, 1805; graduated at the Military Academy in 1825; entered the army as lieutenant in the 2d artillery. His service in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Seminole war in 1835, and Mexican war, led to his rapid promotion. He was for a time an instructor in the military academy, and at a later date assistant inspector-general of the army. After the Mexican war he was governor of a military asylum in Kentucky which he founded.

In 1860 he was placed in command of the fortifications in Charleston (S. C.) harbor. Here he remained so long as he could do any service to the government, and till he was compelled to leave his post by an overpowering insurgent force. His conduct and that of his fellow officers and the few soldiers that constituted his force has passed into history as among the touching incidents of the late civil war.

His health was seriously affected by the cares and sufferings of the war, and he sought in vain in foreign lands for relief.

Gen. Anderson was a faithful, prudent, and meritorious officer, and a gentleman of the highest type of character.

ATWOOD.—The Hon. Archelaus D. Atwood, a prominent citizen of Orrington, Me., died in Chelsea, Mass., Feb. 17, aged 77 (*ante*, vol. xxv. p. 361). He had been a subscriber to the REGISTER from its commencement.

BIGGER.—Mrs. Elizabeth Spooner Bigger, wife of James E. G. Bigger, of Stockton, died in Stockton, Cal., Jan. 10, 1873, aged 48 years, 2 months, 8 days.

Her father was Reed Spooner, who was born in Acushnet, Mass., May 4, 1790, died in Cincinnati, O., September 19, 1835.

Her mother was Abigail, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Abigail (Tolman) Lewis, who was born in Falmouth, Mass., November 8, 1797, died in Cincinnati, April 10, 1830.

She had a liberal education in the academies of the Messrs. Pickett, and John Locke, M.D. From 1839 to 1851, she was employed as an instructor in the public schools of Cincinnati; in 1840 she united with the Ninth Street Baptist Church.

She was married June 26, 1851, and the following November, went to California, with her husband. Two of her three children survive her; the eldest, Ella Jane, married William G. Betts, a merchant in Stockton.

Mrs. Bigger was a woman of warm sympathies, ardent in her attachments, generous, and most devoted to her family and friends.

Her father was sixth in line of descent from William and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner, who was in Plymouth as early as 1637, and an early settler of Dartmouth, in which he held a proprietary interest.

Her mother, by her father, was a

descendant of George and Sarah (Jenkins) Lewis, from county of Kent, England, in Plymouth 1633, Scituate 1635; and, by her mother, she was a descendant of Thomas Tolman, who is reported to have come in the "Mary and John," in 1630, settled in Dorchester, and located at "Pine Neck," now "Port Norfolk" (*ante*, xiv. 247). s.

GOULD.—Mrs. Mary Gould, wife of the Hon. Samuel Gould, of New-Portland, Maine, died in that town, Jan. 2, 1873, aged 67 years, 10 months, 20 days.

Four of her five children survive her, and are living in New-Portland.

Mrs. Gould was the third child of Dr. Ward and Betsey (Parker) Spooner, of New-Portland; granddaughter of Ward and Abigail (Pers) Spooner, of New-Bedford; great-granddaughter of Isaac and Ruth (Gardner) Spooner, of Dartmouth; gr. gr. granddaughter of William and Alice (Black) Spooner, of Dartmouth; gr. gr. granddaughter of John Spooner, of Dartmouth; and gr. gr. gr. granddaughter of William and Elizabeth (Partridge) Spooner, of Plymouth, 1637, subsequently of Dartmouth. s.

GRANT.—Samuel Grant died in Philadelphia, on the morning of the 23d of September, 1872, in the 90th year of his age; one of her oldest and most successful merchants, with whom the business progress of that city, for the last fifty years or more, had been intimately associated.

His grandfather, Samuel Grant, lived on Union st., Boston, and his store was at "the sign of the Crown and Cushion, near the Town Dock, 1736." His father, Moses Grant, was born in Union street, 24th January, 1742. He was one of the memorable tea merchants who refused to pay tribute to English tyranny, and encouraged the act of open resistance. He was also one of the party who secured the fieldpieces of the English troops, and hid them under the old school-house in Mason street. He was one of the deacons of Brattle street Church; and died 22 Dec., 1817.

Samuel Grant was born in Boston, Mass., April 16, 1783, and was an older brother of deacon Moses Grant, who died July, 1861. His early life was spent under the fostering care of kind and devoted parents, who spared no pains in instilling into his mind and heart, those sound principles of honor and virtue, which he never lost sight of in his future life, and which had so great

influence in moulding his after career. Educated at one of our public schools, he always referred with great satisfaction to his possession of one of the first Franklin Medals.

His father's residence was for many years in Cambridge street, facing Bowdoin square, and the neighboring residences were those of Samuel Gore, Samuel Parkman, Doctor Bulfinch, Judge Sullivan, John Carnes, Coolidge, Spooner, Sigourney, Loring, Boot, Cargill, &c. In his twentieth year he embarked for Holland, where he was engaged in business for a few years. In 1807 he returned to this country, went to Philadelphia, and commenced business on his own account; and afterward, under the firm name, so well known in mercantile circles in this country and Europe, of Grant & Stone. For over thirty years this partnership continued in mutual harmony and profit till the decease of Mr. Dexter Stone, which occurred in November, 1847. In 1817 Mr. Grant originated the maritime enterprise known as the "Line of Boston and Philadelphia Packets," which subsequently became a successful venture, and entered largely into the business of the two cities, and especially into the commercial development of Philadelphia. In Boston, Long Wharf and Rice and Thaxter were inseparably connected with this enterprise.

During the more active period of his life, Mr. Grant was a leading spirit in the affairs of numerous institutions, among which may be mentioned the "Philadelphia Saving Fund," and the "Franklin Fire Insurance Company"—in the latter of which he was a director for forty-three years. He represented the house of Baring Brothers & Co., London, for over thirty years, being their agent at the time of his decease. He was also the agent for the Messrs. Dupont's gunpowder for forty years, and served the city as guardian of the poor for one term. During his long career of business pursuits, his paper was never dishonored; and many now successful houses have good cause to remember his willingness to render them pecuniary aid, when other resources failed them in the day of trouble. A Philadelphia newspaper says: "The deceased enjoyed the esteem and respect of all persons with whom he became associated, either in public or private life; always courteous in his bearing towards others, and ever maintaining a firm control over himself. His death has created a vacuum in the mercantile circle of Philadelphia, which

it will be difficult to fill. His many deeds of noble generosity, his strict integrity of purpose and conduct, will be cherished long after the grass becomes green over his grave. *Sit illi terra levis.*" S. G. D.

HAINES.—Miss Mary Jane Haines died in Galena, Ill., on Tuesday, the 7th Jan., 1873, at the house of her brother, Andrew M. Haines, aged 62 years, 2 months, and 9 days. She was the last surviving daughter of Joseph and Martha G. (Dwinell) Haines, of London, N. H.; and was born in Londonderry, N. H., 25th Oct., 1810, and resided in Lynn, Mass., since 1834. She was a lineal descendant, of the 7th generation, from Deacon Samuel Haines, of Portsmouth, N. H., who came from England to New-England in 1635. See REGISTER, vols. xviii. 91, and xxiii. 149. A. W. H.

JORDAN.—The Hon. Ichabod Goodwin Jordan died suddenly at his residence in Berwick, Me., Feb. 21, 1873, aged 66 years, 4 months, and 15 days. He was a son of the late Capt. Ichabod Jordan, of Saco, Me., and was born in that town October 6, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, in a class which included among its members the Hon. John P. Hale, of New-Hampshire, and the Hon. Mr. Felch, of Michigan.

Soon after his admission to the bar, in 1830, he commenced the practice of law in Great Falls, N.H., and had a large practice in Maine, and has been for many years almost as regular an attendant upon the courts of his native county (York) as the resident members. In 1864 he took up his residence in Berwick, continuing his practice in both states to the time of his death. During his residence in New-Hampshire he was a member of the senate of that state, and subsequently a member of the house of representatives of Maine. Mr. Jordan was always a democrat in politics, and an outspoken and firm adherent of the policy of the democratic party, and an active participant in its work, showing by precept and example his faith in its principles. He was also a zealous and active mason; a member of the grand lodge of New-Hampshire, and for two years grand master of that body.

He was married June 3, 1833, to Miss Sarah L. Goodwin, daughter of the late Hon. Jeremiah Goodwin, of Alfred, Me., who survives him. He leaves two daughters—the eldest the wife of Franklin J. Rollins, Esq., of Portland, Me., and the youngest the wife of Albert Henry Sweetsir, of Saugus, Ms.

N. J. H.

LEWIS.—Thatcher Lewis died in Cincinnati, May 13, 1872, aged 83 years, 9 months, and 8 days.

Mr. Lewis was born in Falmouth, Mass. He emigrated to the West, and located in Cincinnati in 1815. He was a house carpenter and joiner by trade, which occupation he followed for many years. For more than forty years he held the relation of deacon in the Enon Baptist church, Cincinnati. His was a useful, active and most exemplary life, and positions of trust were often confided to him by popular vote.

His parents were Lothrop and Lucy (Palmer) Lewis. His father was descended from George Lewis, one of "the men of Kent," who was in Plymouth, 1633; a member of the Rev. Mr. Lothrop's church in Scituate, 1635; removed to Barnstable 1639; died 1662 or '3. His mother was daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Asher) Palmer, of Falmouth and Chilmark.

Mr. Lewis married, May 22, 1813, Martha, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Shiverick; born July 1, 1791, died Oct. 24, 1840. She was the first person baptized in the Ohio river at Cincinnati. She was a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Shiverick, first minister of Falmouth. s.

NUTE.—Ephraim Nute, Esq., died in Dover, N. H., Feb. 27, 1873. He was the eldest son of Meserve and Elizabeth (Ames) Nute, and was born on the family homestead, inherited from the first settler of the name, April 14, 1796. His paternal ancestor, James Nute, was of Capt. John Mason's colony, sent to the Piscataqua about 1631, and was of a distinguished family of this name, living for many reigns in Tiverton, co. Devon, England, but now extinct. The emigrant ancestor settled on the west side of Dover Neck, a little south of John's Creek, some years prior to 1648, and soon after purchased of the town a large tract of land, on the west bank of Back river, which has been a homestead for his descendants to this day, the eighth generation being now in possession of the same. The third generation of his descendants fell into the present way of writing their surname, now universally adopted by the family.

Mr. Nute resided many years in Boston, and was an appraiser in the Custom House during one administration. He was a man of much intelligence, esteemed by all who knew him, and one of the earliest subscribers to the REGISTER. He married Mary Bancroft, of Reading, and leaves one son, the Rev. Ephraim Nute, Unitarian clergyman.

C. W. T.

ORNE.—Mrs. Anne Stone Orne died in Cambridge, Feb. 29, 1872. Mrs. Orne was the second daughter of Moses and Abigail (Learned) Stone, of Watertown, where she was born May 4, 1792. Her first ancestor in America was Simon Stone, who came from England in 1735, settled on the banks of Charles river, and by grant and purchase acquired a large landed estate; comprising in his own hands and those of his descendants, the larger part of Mount Auburn, a great proportion of what is now Cambridge cemetery, the Winchester estate, and other lands. It remained in the line of direct descendants till the death of the last "master of Mount Auburn," Moses Stone, Esq., in 1803; there belonging to it at that time 150 acres. The homestead with about twenty-five acres became the widow's dower.

Mrs. Orne was married in the autumn of 1811. Her husband was John Gerry Orne, grandson of the Hon. Azor Orne, of Marblehead, and great-nephew of the Hon. Elbridge Gerry, vice-president of the United States. Of their six children, three survived them.

Mrs. Orne was a lady of great personal attractions, and of a character remarkable for purity, nobility, dignity and uprightness. Her influence was ever of the best and highest.

Her early education was thorough in English and such classical literature as was then taught to girls, with the accomplishments they were required to possess. Her love of knowledge was by no means satisfied, and that love never failed through a long life. At the age of sixty-three she began, by herself, to learn Hebrew, in order to read the Bible in that language, and in the course of a few years acquired the power to read readily Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and fluently German, Italian, Spanish and French. She was interested in other languages also; in the Runic characters, in old Saxon, in Sanscrit, &c.

She took much interest in genealogy and kindred studies, and contributed occasionally to the *N. E. H. AND G. REGISTER*.

In all but a very few of her later years, her conversational powers were admirable, and she would charm alike old and young. The wonderful vigor and energy of her character enabled her to pass through many years of illness and suffering, under which ordinary natures would have sunk. Her mind remained unimpaired to the last. With a fine imagination she was a concise and clear writer.

After a few days final illness, borne with a happy, child-like spirit and perfect acquiescence in the will of the Lord, she fell asleep, and was laid to rest in Mt. Auburn,—her home-land. C. F. O.

PUTNAM.—George P. Putnam, one of the most prominent of American publishers and a well-known author, died suddenly of apoplexy on Friday evening, Dec. 20, 1872, at his place of business, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, New-York. Mr. Putnam was born in Brunswick, Me., on the 21st of February, 1814, and was consequently in the 57th year of his age. He commenced attending school in his native town, but subsequently came to Boston, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age. Having obtained a situation in the bookstore of David Leavitt, then the largest publisher in New-York, he went to that city, which he ever after made his residence. He afterward entered the employ of John Wiley, whose partner he became about 1840. In 1841 he went to London as representative of the firm, and remained there seven years in charge of the English branch of the house. He was one of the first to build up the business of importing English books, a business which has since been largely developed, and he was probably the first to introduce the sale of American publications into England. He returned to New-York in 1848, and soon after engaged in business for himself, becoming widely and popularly known from the character and excellence of his publications. In 1852 he started Putnam's Monthly, disposing of it four years afterward. It failed the next year. Ten years afterward it was again started, but in 1870 it was merged in Scribner. In 1863 Mr Putnam retired from active business to become collector of internal revenue, but again entered it in 1866 in conjunction with his two sons. He was author of several works which were more or less popular. While in England he wrote a reply to Dickens's American Notes, which attracted considerable attention. His most important literary work, however, was the well known text book, "The World's Progress; or, Dictionary of Dates," which he commenced at the age of fourteen, completing it at twenty-two; revising it, from time to time, to keep the record up to passing events. The last revision was finished a few weeks before his death.

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THE REV. THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D.D.
1726—1790.

By ALBERT H. HOYT.

DR. CHANDLER's long and eminently successful ministry of forty-three years was passed in the duties, successively, of lay-reader and catechist, and rector of St. John's church, in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, and in the towns or country adjacent. Elizabethtown was the first permanent English settlement in the territory lying between the Hudson and Delaware rivers, and until within recent years continued to be the most important town in the state. Its importance was due to the character, number, and wealth of its inhabitants, and to the fact that for a long period of time it was the seat of government of New-Jersey, and the metropolis of her political and social life. We may, therefore, the better appreciate the character of the place and the people, where and among whom Dr. Chandler lived and labored, if we briefly review their origin and history.

In the year 1664, a few residents of the western end of Long Island, in pursuance of a design formed some years before, but frustrated by the Dutch authorities of New-Amsterdam, purchased a large tract of land of the Indian owners or occupants of what is now New-Jersey. Their title was confirmed by Gov. Nicolls, acting in behalf of the Duke of York.

The territory covered by this patent "extended from the mouth of the Raritan on the south to the mouth of the Passaic on the north; a distance, in a straight line, of not less than seventeen miles; and running back into the country twice this distance; embracing the towns of Woodbridge and Piscataway, the whole of the present county of Union, part of the towns of Newark and Clinton, a small part of the county of Morris, and a considerable portion of the county of Somerset; containing about 500,000 acres, upland and meadow, in fair proportions, well watered by the Raritan, the Passaic, the Rahway, and Elizabeth rivers. Thompson's [Morse's] Creek and Bound Brook; diversified with level plains and ranges of hills of considerable elevation, ordinarily classified as mountains, and having a soil susceptible of a high state of cultivation."¹

It appears from the best authorities that in February, 1665, the number of

¹ Hatfield's His. of Elizabeth, p. 36.

planters then on the ground or identified with the settlement was about seventy, the greater portion of whom were young, hardy, intelligent and industrious men, who had wives and children. Most of them were New-England people who had resided for a longer or shorter period in Southold, Southampton, East Hampton, Hempstead, Huntington and Jamaica on Long Island, whither they went from Stamford, Milford, Fairfield, New-Haven, and Guilford. Several of them, or their parents who were originally from Massachusetts Bay, immigrated by the way of Wethersfield, Hartford and Windsor, Conn., and were closely allied by blood or marriage to the oldest and leading families of New-England. By intermarriage, by long association in other settlements, and by similarity of tastes, experience, and religious faith, they were essentially one people.¹

They became not only settlers in the new territory, but associate owners of the soil. None were rich in worldly goods, but none were too poor to buy land. Such a community could not fail to subdue the wilderness, to build houses and roads, to erect churches and maintain religious worship, to establish and support schools, to live temperately and orderly, and to lay on a broad and sure foundation, after the pattern of New-England communities, the various institutions of civil and social order. All this was done by them, their descendants, and those, whom by a principle of elective affinity, they attracted to themselves from other colonies.

In course of time their patent was cut up into other towns; new settlements outside its limits were rapidly formed and townships erected, the original settlers of which, for the most part, were drawn from even distant parts of New-England.² It is not strange, therefore, that a people of such antecedents, homogenous in their habits, institutions and principles, should place the impress of their character, as it were, upon the virgin soil of that rich province; but that, during all the vicissitudes of government proprietary or provincial, administered by rulers and magistrates who were either Presbyterians, Friends, or Church-of-England men, the impress should yet remain so distinct and the influence of the early settlers so potent, that neither the one has been obliterated nor the other materially weakened by the extraordinary mixture of social elements which have flowed into the state in recent years,—this is remarkable. The fact is itself the best attestation of the character of the original settlers. It is also an illustration of the wonderful capacity, seemingly inherent in the English stock, in a new country where labor is abundant and remunerative, and all the avenues of enterprise are open to individual effort, for absorbing and assimilating people of diverse origin, habits and traits.

The greater part of the settlers were professing Christians, and at an early day they organized a church, and erected a building for public religious worship. This was the only religious organization in the town for about forty years, and it remained an Independent church, with the forms and usages of the Independent churches of New-England, until about the year 1717, when, during the pastorate of the famous Rev. Dr. Dickinson,³ it

¹ For particular information in regard to the first associated settlers, their origin, &c., see Hatfield's Hist. of Elizabeth.

² A considerable number of persons removed from Newbury, Mass., and the vicinity, and from Dover and Portsmouth, N. H., and other parts of the Piscataqua to New-Jersey. The names of the towns in New-Jersey, in many instances, indicate the places in New-England from which the settlers removed. Piscataway and Woodbridge are examples. Whitehead's East Jersey (a work of great research and value) gives the names and something of the history of these immigrants.

³ The Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, D.D., was born in Hatfield, Mass., April 22, 1688, and died in Elizabethtown, N. J., Oct. 7, 1747; pastor of the first church from 1709 to his death.

became a member of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. This society has been a prolific parent of other churches, and in the roll of their pastors we find a large number of scholarly, pious, and influential men. From the first, the Puritan element has largely predominated in the town and vicinity.

Philip Carteret,¹ the first of the proprietary governors, and his subordinate officers, domestics and servants, who came over with him in 1665, were undoubtedly either members of the Church of England or had been brought up under its influences; but they were content to worship with the Presbyterians, and no attempt seems to have been made to set up their own form of worship until after the arrival of Lord Cornbury in 1703. The Rev. George Keith² and the Rev. John Talbot, missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, were then in the province, and conducted religious services in Elizabethtown, Amboy and other places, in private houses for some years.

Another missionary of the Society above named, the Rev. John Brooke,³ arrived July 15, 1705, and settled in Elizabethtown and Amboy. In 1706, the erection of St. John's church was begun. In November, 1707, Mr. Brooke having departed for England, the Episcopal congregation was left without a rector for nearly two years, and was dependent on missionary service. In 1709 the Rev. Edward Vaughan was sent from England as missionary for this region. In 1711 the Rev. Thomas Halliday was sent to take charge of Amboy and Piscataway, and Mr. Vaughan divided his labors between Elizabethtown proper, Rahway, Woodbridge, Piscataway, and parts adjacent.

Mr. Vaughan continued his fruitful ministry, as the rector of St. John's church, until his decease, about the 12th of October, 1747, "far advanced in years;" and his virtues and services were long held in grateful memory by his surviving acquaintances of all classes and denominations.

For some years after the decease of Mr. Vaughan, St. John's church was without a settled pastor; and as it was necessary to send to England for a clergyman, or to send one thither for ordination, it was not an easy matter to supply vacancies. Nor was it a very desirable journey to make, in view of the expense, the perils of the sea and the frequent danger of capture. In this emergency the vestry of St. John's church, upon the re

He was the first president of the College of New-Jersey, which was established first in Elizabethtown in 1746. He was an excellent scholar, an able preacher, and one of the ablest and most influential champions of Calvinism and one of the strongest opponents of Episcopacy in his day.

¹ Capt Philip Carteret was born in 1639, in the island of Jersey, of which his father, Helier De Carteret, was the attorney-general. As the first born of his parents, he became seigneur of the Manor of La Houque Parish, of St. Peter, Jersey. He was a fourth cousin of Sir George Carteret. The latter and Lord John Berkeley were joint proprietors of New-Jersey, under grant of the Duke of York. Gov. Carteret named the tract of land, already in part occupied on his arrival, Elizabeth Town, in honor of the wife of his kinsman and patron, Sir George. After the death of the latter in 1679-80, the proprietorship of East Jersey, his portion, was sold, and soon Gov. Carteret's functions ceased. He died in Elizabeth town, Dec. 10, 1682. For a sketch of his character and somewhat eventful career, see Whitehead's East Jersey, and Hatfield's His. of Elizabeth.

² The Rev. George Keith was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1638, and died while rector of Edburton, Sussex, Eng. For fuller notices of his eccentric career as Presbyterian, Friend, and Episcopalian, and of his writings, see Sewell's His. of the Quakers, Whitehead's East Jersey, and Clarke's St. John's Church (Elizabethtown).

³ The Rev. John Brooke was an Englishman, and probably a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where one of his name took the bachelor's degree in 1700, and master's degree in 1704. He was very dear to his people, but in 1707 he so offended Gov. Lord Cornbury for expressing his sympathy for the Rev. Mr. Moore of Burlington, who had been imprisoned by the governor for reproving his gross immoralities, that he was compelled to flee to England. In company with Mr. Moore, he embarked from Marblehead, Mass., in Nov., 1707, but the ship was lost, and all on board are supposed to have perished. —*Hatfield's Elizabeth; Clark's St. John's Church.*

commendation of the Rev. Dr. Johnson,¹ and the Rev. Samuel Seabury,² of Connecticut, and others, made an effort to secure the services as lay-reader and catechist of Mr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, who was teaching school in Woodstock, Conn., and studying theology under the direction of Dr. Johnson.

Mr. Chandler,³ the oldest of ten children, was born in Woodstock, Conn., April 26, 1726. His parents were Capt. William and Jemima (Bradbury) Chandler. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Bradbury, of Salisbury, Mass., and a granddaughter of Rebecca (Wheelwright) Bradbury, who was a daughter of the Rev. John Wheelwright (by his wife Mary, probably daughter of the Rev. Thomas Storrie) and widow of Samuel Maverick. The mother of Jemima Bradbury was Mary, daughter of Col. Edward Hilton, of Exeter, N. H., and his wife, Ann Dudley, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Mary (Winthrop) Dudley, of Exeter, and granddaughter of Gov. John Winthrop and Gov. Thomas Dudley. Capt. William Chandler, above named, descended through the Hon. John and Mary (Raymond), Dea. John and Elizabeth (Douglass), and William and Ann (Alcock?) Chandler. The last named settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1637.

Mr. Chandler's early life was passed upon his father's farm in Woodstock. He was graduated at Yale College in 1745, and took rank according to the dignity of his family, as seventh in a class of twenty-seven. We may infer that he already had a good reputation for ability and fitness for the office to which he was called. In commending him to the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Dr. Johnson stated that he had "known him three years at least," and as "a truly valuable person, of good parts and competent learning for his time and our circumstances, and of good morals and virtuous behavior." The Rev. Samuel Seabury also described him as one who "from his furniture in learning, prudence, gravity, sincere piety, and good temper, as well as agreeable voice," might reasonably be expected to be "very useful in the designs of the Society."

In 1747 he received invitations to serve as catechist at North Castle and Bedford, Westchester, New-York, but declining these, accepted the call to St. Peter's church, Westchester. Later than this, and immediately upon the death of Mr. Vaughan, he received the invitation to St. John's church, Elizabethtown, and entered upon his duties about the 1st of December, 1747. He was then only twenty-two years of age, and consequently ineligible to orders in the Church of England. He performed the duties of catechist and lay-reader in that town and vicinity with fidelity, and his labors were attended with success.

¹ The Rev. Samuel Johnson, D.D. (Oxf. 1743), was born in Guilford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1696; died in Stratford, Conn., January 6, 1772; grad. from Yale College in 1714; tutor (then the same as professor) there from 1716 to 1719; in 1722 was ordained in England a priest in the Church of England; received the degree of A.M. from both Oxford and Cambridge; settled as rector in Stratford, Conn.; first president of King's (now Columbia) College, from 1754-63; and from 1763 to his death rector of a church in Stratford. He wrote and published numerous works. His memoirs by the Rev. Dr. Chandler, above named, were published in New-York in 1805, and in London in 1824, 8vo. For a list of his writings, see Allibone, and for fuller notices, see Sprague's *Annals*, and New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. xxvii. pp. 42-47.

² The Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D. (Oxf. 1777), was born in Groton, Conn., Nov. 30, 1729; died in New-London, Conn., Feb. 25, 1796; grad. from Yale College in 1748; ordained priest in London in 1753; consecrated bishop of Connecticut in 1784, in Scotland; elected bishop also of Rhode Island in 1790. He has generally been regarded as a very able man, and a most efficient prelate.—*Caulkins's New-London*; *Drake's Bio. Dic.*

³ For copious and minute genealogical information concerning this family, see "The Chandler Family," Boston, 1872. As to the Winthrop and Dudley families, see New-England Hist. and Gen. Register.

At this time, as well as from the first and many years afterward, the religious societies in this province in communion with the Church of England were poor, and, as we have seen, they relied chiefly upon the aid which the Venerable Society at home might be induced to grant out of their limited resources to their missionaries. This aid was meagre in the extreme. The Society granted Mr. Chandler £10 per annum, and the parish agreed to raise the sum of £50 current money of the province a year, additional, and to provide him a convenient parsonage.

On the 20th of Dec., 1749, he reported to the secretary in England that he had made it his business, to the utmost of his ability, to answer the ends of the Venerable Society in appointing him their catechist; that he had read divine service, catechized the children, and visited all ranks of people in the congregation; that he had occasionally read divine service in a private house in Rahway, visited the people there, and was surprised at the great concourse at the service.

In 1750, in response to the repeated requests of the parish for a resident rector, Mr. Chandler was appointed by the Society to be their missionary in Elizabethtown, and invited to go to England for ordination as deacon and priest, if upon examination he should be found worthy. In 1751 he went to England, was ordained by Dr. Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London, and, after a passage of nine weeks, arrived home about the first of November of the same year.

Immediately upon his return he resumed his labors with great zeal, and the additions to the communion of his church in Elizabethtown and in other places were large and constant. He found the calls upon his charity incessant, owing to the poverty of his people, and that the cost of living was excessively dear; yet his pecuniary resources for several years amounted to no more, and sometimes much less, than £60 a year.

In 1752 he made a journey of 200 miles into New-England. Under the date of Nov. 6, in a letter to the secretary of the Society, he says:

“I preached at Woodstock [his native place], an inland town, 35 miles from any place where the service of the Church had ever been performed; and by the numbers that attended my lectures, and by the desires of many of them expressed of farther opportunity of attending on, and being acquainted with, the service of the Church, I am convinced that it is for want of opportunity that there is not a large congregation of conformists.”

In 1757, and a portion of 1758, the small-pox raged in several parts of the province. Among its numerous victims were President Edwards, and his daughter Mrs. Burr, the mother of Aaron Burr. Mr. Chandler was disabled for a time by the disease, and did not recover from its effects for nearly three years.

In addition to his labors in the village of Elizabethtown at this time, he visited and officiated as a missionary in the remote parts of the extended territory of the town, in Woodbridge and other places. The performance, of this missionary service, up to 1762, had, he wrote to the secretary, required of him more than 3000 miles of travel, and nearly 200 sermons, besides other duties, for which he had not received in pay and gratuities so much as five guineas.

In 1753 Gov. Belcher had granted a charter to the first Presbyterian church; and in 1762, Gov. Hardy granted a charter to St. John's church whose interests were prospering under Mr. Chandler's labors seemingly beyond his expectations. But in 1763 an element of discord was introduced by the second visit of the Rev. George Whitefield. The latter was popular among all classes there, and Mr. Chandler's refusal to permit him to officiate

in St. John's church, created a division in the parish, and resulted in a considerable loss of communicants. From this the parish seems to have shortly recovered.

In reference to Mr. Whitefield and the trouble that grew out of his visit, Mr. Chandler wrote to the secretary of the Society a letter from which we select such extracts as may be found in the Genealogy of the "Chandler Family."¹

"Some things have lately happened in my Mission, of which I think it my duty to inform the Society. My Tranquility, which never before was interrupted, was somewhat disturbed in ye Winter past by reason of my refusing my pulpit to Mr. Whitefield, who signified his desire of preaching in my Church. This was, unluckily, at a time when no clergyman had yet refused him since his last coming into the country and after his having had y^e free use of y^e churches in Philadelphia, which last consideration was what led my people to expect and desire that I should receive him into mine. But knowing y^e very exceptionable point of light in which he formerly stood with my superiors at home thro' his undutiful and schismatical behaviour, and having no evidence of his reformation in those respects, much less of his having made any due submission to the Governor of y^e Church and obtained y^e Bishop of London's License, I could not think y^e examples of y^e clergy in Philadelphia sufficient to justify a conduct, in my opinion, so absurd or so inconsistent with y^e Rules of our Ecclesiastical Policy. These reasons I offered, but a great part of my people remained unsatisfied and appeared to be much offended at my incompliance. I was not without some degree of anxiety about the Event of it; but y^e tumult has gradually subsided and matters have for some time returned to their former level, excepting that two or three persons of no consequence have left y^e church."

"The Dissenters are at this time in this part of the world using all their dexterity and address to gain proselytes from y^e church." "It is a great hardship upon y^e Church in these Colonies, that its friends must act only on the defensive, y^e times being such as to render it imprudent and unsafe to venture into y^e Territories of its Enemies. If y^e Clergy say a word even to their own people concerning the unity of Christ's body, y^e nature of Schism, or y^e necessity of Authority derived from Christ in y^e Ministers of his religion, y^e alarm is sounded immediately, we are stigmatized as factious, and not only so but y^e Ven'ble Society is abused on our account." "I have always made it a rule to preach chiefly on practical subjects, and to bring as little as possible controversy into y^e Pulpit. I have always lived upon good terms with my Dissenting Neighbors, and with some of them I have cultivated a considerable degree of Friendship." "Y^e Dissenters almost to a man are watching every opportunity to promote y^e cause, and not so much as a negro can fall in their way, but some of them will try to proselyte him, and they are now provided with a very strong argument for that purpose taken from those sudden and instantaneous conversions which within 6 months have frequently happened in this and y^e adjacent towns amongst the Dissenters, whereas there have been none in y^e Church." "To say anything even against this kind of conversion, whose conversion is known to be so greatly needed, would be shocking to y^e multitude; and yet to say much in favor of them is to contradict both reason and experience. If y^e Clergy are governed altogether by a Principle of giving no offence, perhaps it is most agreeable to worldly prudence; yet to act with spirit in y^e defence as well as cultivation of our Lord's Vineyard seems most consistent with our Christian duty."

He wrote also on the 5th of July, 1765:

"I cannot but think that all Mr. Whitefield's bitterness and rage against y^e church would have availed but little, had he been able only to attack it openly and from without. But what gives him an opportunity of really hurting y^e Church, is his pretended friendship for her, his wearing y^e Garb of her children, his frequently quoting our excellent Liturgy, Articles, Homilies, &c., with solemn declarations of his esteem and admiration. I will say no more of him as he has at length left us; but my greatest fear is that he will soon begin to hanker after his dear America, few people choosing to continue long in a state of Insignificance, when they have it in their power to appear with more than Apostolic importance."

¹ The whole letter is printed in Clark's Hist. of St. John's Church, where also will be found a large number of Dr. Chandler's letters, and much other valuable historical matter.

The promulgation in the American colonies of the law called the stamp act of 1765 led to deep dissatisfaction and wide spread agitation, involving the province of New-Jersey no less than the other provinces. Mr. Chandler was loyal to the king and the parliament, and, while he regretted their policy in this matter, declared his purpose to respect and obey the law, and to uphold the parliament. In this purpose he remained fixed to the last. In reference to this subject, he wrote to the secretary, under the date of January 15, 1766, a letter which, for its manly expostulation with the authorities in England, keen analysis of the political questions at issue, statesmanlike and Christian views of the true course of king and parliament, is a monument of its author's ability, piety, and good sense. Well would it have been for the British government had its administrators heeded Dr. Chandler's advice.¹

* * * * "The duty of a missionary in this Country is now become more difficult than ever. It is hard to dissemble any truths or precepts of the Gospel, and some of them relating to Civil Society it is now become dangerous to declare. Such an universal spirit of clamour and discontent, little short of madness, and such an opinion of oppression prevails throughout the Colonies as I believe was scarcely ever seen on any occasion in any Country on Earth. And it seems to be the determined inflexible resolution of most People from Halifax to Georgia, never to submit to what they esteem so great an infringement of their essential rights as some of the late acts of the British Parliament. Every friend therefore to the Happiness of the Colonies, or even of Great Britain, who is acquainted with the case as it really is, must wish that the Parliament would relax of its severity; which yet, it must be confessed, is no easy thing, after such Provocations as have been lately offered on the part of the Colonies. Most probable the Parliament are able (altho' most people here pretend not to believe they are) to enforce the Stamp Act; yet should they resolve to do it, a disaffection of the Colonies, of which there have been no visible symptoms before, will be undoubtedly established.

"I do not mean by what I have said to excuse the conduct of my countrymen; for I really detest it, and do endeavor to traverse and counteract it to the utmost of my ability. And yet this apology they are entitled to, y^e the government has not taken much pains to instruct them better. If y^e Interest of the Church of England in America had been made a National Concern from the beginning, by this time a general submission in y^e Colonies to y^e Mother Country, in everything not sinful, might have been expected, not only for wrath, but for conscience' sake. And who can be certain but y^e present rebellious disposition of y^e Colonies is not intended by Providence as a punishment for that Neglect? Indeed many wise and good persons, at home, have had y^e Cause of Religion and y^e Church here sincerely at heart, and y^e Nation, whether sensible of it or not, is under great obligations to that Worthy Society, who by their indefatigable endeavors to *propagate the Gospel* and assist the Church, have, at the same time, and thereby, secured to y^e State, as far as their influence could be extended, y^e Loyalty and Fidelity of her American Children."

Mr. Chandler's ability, labors, and unswerving loyalty were recognized in England, and in 1766 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity.

The want of an American episcopate for obvious reasons had long been felt and deeply deplored by members and supporters of the Church of England throughout the colonies. Urgent appeals had been made to the authorities in England in regard to resident bishops. That these appeals remained unheeded for more than fifty years is one of the strangest facts in American history. The subject was exciting general interest in 1767. Pamphlets appeared on both sides. The Rev. East Apthorp, and Doctors Johnson and Caner, had written in favor, and Doctor Mayhew against the project. By the solicitation of Doctor Johnson, and by appointment of the Episcopal clergy of New-York, New-Jersey and Penn-

¹ See the letter in Clark's St. John's Church.

sylvania, who met in convention¹ in Shrewsbury, N. J., in 1767, Dr. Chandler prepared and published in New-York in June, 1767, a pamphlet, dedicated to the lord archbishop of Canterbury, entitled :

“An Appeal to the Public in behalf of the Church of England in America : Wherein the Original and Nature of the Episcopal Office are briefly considered, Reasons for sending Bishops to America are assigned, the Plan on which it is proposed to send them is stated, and the Objections against sending them are obviated and confuted : With an Appendix, wherein is given some account of an Anonymous Pamphlet.”

The object of this formal “appeal” was to satisfy the American public that resident bishops were essential to the economy of the Episcopal Church ; that the want of such officers subjected it to great hardships ; that the fears and objections of those who opposed the plan were groundless ; and their opposition a source of great injustice. The work was generally treated with candor and respect, and the merits and force of its argument and statements were acknowledged. Very shortly, however, an attack on the pamphlet began simultaneously from different parts of the country. The Rev. Dr. Charles Chauncy,² of Boston, responded, in 1768, in a pamphlet to which Dr. Chandler soon after replied. This reply was met by Dr. Chauncy in 1770, and Dr. Chandler answered in 1771, in a pamphlet of 240 pages. Concurrently with this, the newspapers of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia teemed with articles, many of which indicated great ability, but nearly all were tinged with bitterness, and not a few were senseless, violent, and even scurrilous. The ablest undoubtedly of all the newspaper articles proceeded from the Rev. Dr. William Smith, afterward known as a scholar and historian. His arguments in favor of the appeal for resident bishops under the plan proposed now seem to have been unanswerable ; but events were ripening which prevented any action by the authorities in England.

Dr. Chandler continued his official and extended missionary work, which included not only the scattered families in far-out-lying districts, but the Indians in New-York, Pennsylvania and other parts. He was industrious in his efforts to secure the coöperation of the clergy and magistrates in his plans, and in his correspondence with the Society. His congregations increased, and his parish began the erection of a larger church. The revolutionary war put a stop to this, however, and the work was not resumed by that generation.

Dr. Chandler warmly espoused the royal cause, and soon found his situation extremely painful and unpleasant. On this account he left for England on the 24th of May, 1775, in company with the Rev. Dr. Myles Cooper and the Rev. Samuel Cook. His parish was left without a rector or supply ; his congregations were soon scattered ; public worship was suspended ; the church itself was used as a hospital and a barrack, in turn by soldiers of both sides in the war ; nearly all the wood-work of the interior was destroyed, and the building narrowly escaped two attempts to destroy it by fire.

Dr. Chandler remained abroad for ten years ; but they were not years of idleness.

Says Prof. McVickar :

“From a manuscript journal kept by Dr. Chandler during his absence, and now

¹ Among the names of the clergy then present are those of Dr. Auchmuty, Dr. Chandler, Dr. Myles Cooper, Dr. Ogilvie, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Seabury (afterward bishop of Connecticut), Mr. Inglis (afterward bishop of Nova Scotia), and Mr. Abraham Beach.

² New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. x.

[1836] in the possession of the author, we find him still laboring for those whom he had left ; raising funds for his destitute brethren ; urging upon the bishops with whom he seems to have lived in habits of intimate friendship, the completion of his long cherished plan of an American episcopate."¹

The Rev. Dr. Berrian states that

"He was received with such a marked and universal respect into the society of the most distinguished persons as has very rarely been rendered to any one from our country in private life."²

In the State Paper Office, London, there is a petition of Thomas Bradbury Chandler and others, presented to the king probably in 1777, praying that in consideration of their services to the king, and of their discovery, at considerable expense, "of a tract of land on the waters of the Ohio, in the province of Canada, the settlement of which must soon take place," they may have a grant for 100,000 acres of said land.

In 1780, a cancerous affection on his nose, a relic of the attack of small-pox before mentioned, developed itself and seriously affected his health. All remedies proved useless.

Up to 1783, not less than 30,000 royalists, it is estimated, had removed to Nova Scotia, and most of these were attached to the Church of England. They were without episcopal supervision. On this account, in May of this year, an application was made (through Dr. Seabury, then on his way to be consecrated a bishop), to the archbishop of York, by several of the Episcopal clergy of New-York and Connecticut, for the appointment of a bishop for the province of Nova Scotia, and they named Dr. Chandler as a fit person for that office. Dr. Seabury, in a letter dated in London, Sept. 3, of the same year, reported that the aforesaid nomination would probably succeed ; and in May, 1784, he wrote home to the same effect.

In the meanwhile his parish had since the proclamation of peace been earnestly soliciting his return, which was postponed on account of the delay in the matter of the episcopate.

In a letter written in London, April 23, 1785, to Bishop Skinner, of Scotland, Dr. Chandler said :

"You may, perhaps, have heard that after having been separated eight years from my family, which I left in New-Jersey, I have been detained here two years longer, with the prospect of being appointed to the superintendency of the church in our new country. This business, though the call for it is most urgent, is still postponed ; and it appears to be in no greater forwardness than it did a year ago. In the meanwhile I am laboring under a scorbutic, corrosive disorder, which renders a sea-voyage and change of climate immediately necessary. I therefore thought proper to wait upon the archbishop [Moore] a day or two ago, to resign my pretensions to the Nova Scotia episcopate, that I might be at liberty to cross the Atlantic and visit my family. * * His grace would not hear of my giving up my claim to the above-mentioned appointment, but readily consented to my visiting my family, on condition that I would hold myself in readiness to undertake the important charge whenever I might be called for, which I promised, in case my health should admit of it. Accordingly I have engaged a passage in a ship bound to New-York, which is engaged to sail by this day fortnight."

He reached New-York June 19, 1785, but he was never able thereafter to resume his parochial duties. The state of his health rarely permitted him to perform any official services, and even these were confined to marriages and funerals. At the urgent request of the vestry he retained the rectorship, as long as he lived, and also the rectory, which his family had occupied during his absence. In 1786 the episcopate of Nova Scotia was offered to

¹ Professional Years of Hobart.

² Ibid.

him, but his failing health prevented his acceptance, and upon his recommendation his friend, the Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., was appointed.

Dr. Chandler died, at his residence, June 17, 1790, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

The funeral services were performed on Saturday, the 19th, in St. John's Church. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Provoost, bishop of New-York, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Moore, the Rev. Dr. Abraham Beach, the Rev. Uzal Ogden, the Rev. Richard Moore, and the Rev. George Ogilvie, served as pall-bearers. The burial service was read by the Rev. Samuel Spraggs and Bishop Provoost. Dr. Beach preached the sermon.¹

Dr. Chandler is reported to have been "a large, portly man, of distinguished personal appearance, of a countenance expressive of high intelligence, of an uncommonly blue eye, of a commanding voice, and a lover of music. He had fine powers of conversation, was a most agreeable companion for all ages, and possessed an unusually vigorous and highly cultivated intellect."²

Notwithstanding his extremely limited salary or allowances during the greater part of his ministry, it is said that he lived with a degree of ease and comfort, and in the exercise of a free and unlimited hospitality and charity, which were long remembered with wonder and pleasure.

He was extensively known and respected, and beloved by his parishioners and friends. He is said to have been cheerful in his temper, easy and accessible in his intercourse with others, fond of study, of retirement and rural pursuits, blending and sweetening them with social enjoyments. It was natural therefore that his kindness, his devotion to duty, his piety, and long and eminent ministry should endear him to his people.³

Dr. Chandler was married in 1750 to Jane, daughter of Capt. John and Mary (Boudinot) Emott,⁴ of Elizabethtown. They had six children, viz.:

1. MARY, died early.
2. WILLIAM, born 1756, in Elizabethtown; baptized May 23, 1756; grad. at King's (now Columbia) College, in 1774. He was a captain of New-Jersey volunteers in the royal service during the revolutionary war, after which he went to England, and died there Oct. 22, 1784.
3. MARY RICKETTS, baptized Nov. 15, 1761; died June 28, 1784, aged 22 years, unmarried.
4. ELIZABETH CATHARINE, baptized July 22, 1764; married, Jan. 19, 1786, Gen. Elias Boudinot Dayton.
5. JANE TONGRELOU, baptized Sept. 27, 1767; married, May 3, 1796, Major William Dayton.
6. MARY GOODIN, born Sept. 11, 1774; married, May 6, 1800, the Rev. John Henry Hobart, then the incumbent of St. George's church, Hempstead, L. I., and afterward bishop of the diocese of New-York.

¹ N. J. Journal, No. 350.

² Chandler Family. The portrait of Dr. Chandler, which accompanies this article, was engraved from an oil painting, by his brother Wintthrop, and the plate was kindly loaned by Dr. George Chandler, of Worcester, Mass., author of the "Chandler Family."

³ Ibid.

⁴ Capt. John Emott was the fourth son of John Emott and his wife (Mary Lawrence, step-daughter of Gov. Carteret). James Emott was a French Huguenot, who came from England as early as 1682: secretary of the province of N. J.; removed to New-York; N. Y. in 1713. His widow married the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, before mentioned, in 1714.—one of the first vestrymen of Trinity church and contributed liberally to its funds; died in *Hatfield's Elizabeth, N. J.; Whitehead's East Jersey.*

U. S. NAVY AND NAVAL ACADEMY REGISTERS:

A SOURCE OF BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION.

By Capt. GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U.S.N.

BELIEVING that many persons are not aware of the data, essential to the biographer and genealogist of navy officers, contained in these pamphlets, I will briefly note what may be found recorded in them, and on the records of the Naval Academy in Annapolis. Each congressional district is entitled to be represented by one cadet at the Naval Academy. Whenever a cadet dies, resigns, is dismissed, or graduates from the academy, the vacancy created is immediately filled by the member of the house, or senator then in office, appointing a successor. The president of the United States also has the privilege of appointing ten cadets "at large," who are usually the sons of naval or military officers, or the sons of his personal friends. Thus the Naval Academy has, at all times, a representative from each congressional and senatorial district of the United States, plus ten appointed "at large" by the president.

No candidate, however appointed, is admitted into the Naval Academy as a cadet midshipman, until he has passed a satisfactory examination before the "Academical Board," and is, in the opinion of a medical board comprised of three medical officers of the U. S. navy, found in all respects physically sound, well formed and of a robust constitution qualified to endure the arduous labors of an officer of the navy. All candidates are required to certify on honor to their precise age previous to their examinations, and none are examined who are under 14, or over 18, the prescribed limits as to age.

The candidate having passed the preliminary examinations, his height, weight, and lifting power are taken, and recorded in a register kept for the purpose by the surgeon of the academy. A similar record is entered beneath it at the date of his leaving the institution. A comparison of the two will show his physical development while an under-graduate.

Immediately upon the cadet's admission, his name is enrolled upon the academy register, together with the name of the state from which he is appointed, the date of his admission to the academy, and his age at admission in years and months, and this is all printed in the first annual register issued after his appointment. This information is continued in the academy register for each successive academic year until he graduates, and there is added to it, in the succeeding registers, his standing in his class each year, his order of merit in each of his several studies and practical exercises, the sum of the demerits he has received during the year, and the total amount of his sea-service in practice ships. There is also an account opened with each cadet in a large book, in which, under his name, is recorded, in full, the nature of each of his offences against good order and discipline, and the amount of the penalty exacted. When a cadet passes a whole month without receiving any demerit, 15 demerits are deducted from the number previously charged against him. If he receives 300 demerits he loses his position in the academy. After graduation, a general merit-roll of the graduating class is made up, showing the sum of the merit of each cadet in each of his several studies and exercises, together with his standing in the class at graduation, and this is printed in the academy-register.

The annual navy-register also contains the names of all the cadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy, alphabetically arranged in their classes, with the name of the states of their birth, the states from which appointed, the states of which a resident, and the date of their entering the academy.

After graduating, the midshipman's name is entered on the navy-register in his order of rank; and while all the information previously given concerning him as a cadet in the navy-register is continued, there is added to it the date of his graduation, his present duty, station, or residence, his total sea-service (in years and months), total shore or other duty, how long employed, how long in the service, and the date of the expiration of his last cruise at sea.

On being promoted to the next higher grade, the date of graduation is omitted, and instead is given the date of present commission, and another column showing the sea-service under present commission; and these columns are continued through all subsequent promotions. Thus, by an examination of successive registers, the date of each promotion and the amount of sea-service under it can be ascertained.

The same or similar information is given respecting the medical, pay, engineer and other staff officers not graduates of the naval academy.

The navy-register also contains a list of deaths, resignations or dismissals during the preceding year, with the date of their occurrence, and in case of death, the place of death; also a list of all the retired and reserved officers, and a table exhibiting the pay of all officers of the navy and marine corps, whether at sea, on shore-duty, or on leave, or waiting orders.

The total annual amount of pay and mileage actually received by each and every officer of the navy and marine corps is presented to congress under a general law, and is usually, if not always, printed in a separate document.

In addition to the annual registers which are brought up to the 1st of Jan., and are usually issued about the 1st of March, since 1866 there has been an intermediate register issued in July, giving the name and rank of every officer in the naval service, the state of which he is a resident, the date of his present leave or order, and present duty station or residence. With regard to officers on the retired list, it gives the law under which each officer was retired, his name and rank, the state of which he was a resident when appointed, the date of his retirement, his rank when retired, and by which his pay on the retired list is regulated, and his present place of residence or address.

The annual navy-registers have been published since 1815, in compliance with a resolution of the U. S. senate of Dec. 13, 1815; the naval academy registers since 1858. There has also been printed, under the patronage of the navy department and compiled from its official records, a general register of the navy and marine corps of the United States, containing the names of all the officers of the naval establishment, from 1798 to 1848, inclusive. This register contains not only the name and grade of each officer, but also records the date of his original entry into the service, and his progressive rank, or the date of each of the commissions or appointments held by him, and the date of his death, resignation or dismissal, or if unknown, then his last appearance on the dept. records. There is also attached to this volume, the constitution of the United States, a brief historical sketch of the origin of the naval establishment, laws of congress relating to the navy and marine corps, including private acts and resolutions passed from 1789 to 1847, and a list of the officers of the navy to whom votes of thanks, medals and swords had been voted by congress. (See NOTES AND QUERIES, *post.*)

ENGLISH WILLS.

I COMMUNICATED to the REGISTER (vol. xxiv. page 78) notes of a few wills from Doctors' Commons, touching American families. I have since made further researches, at the same office, and noted a few more wills, as containing mention of New-England, and of families settled here.—William Rainborow, of London, in his will written July 16, 1638, mentions the parishes of Wapping and White-Chapel, and many relations, viz.: his sons Thomas and William, his father-in-law Renald Hopton, his son Edward, his "daughter Martha, wife of Thomas Coytmore, now in New-England," his daughters Judith and Joan, the children of his dead sister Sara Post, his brother Thomas Rainborow, his sister Burbridge, his sister Wood, his brothers-in-law Robert Wood and John Hopton, and his mother-in-law Jane Hopton. The will was proved in 1642.

Thomas Rainborow, of East Greenwich, Kent, in his will written Nov. 24, 1668, mentions his wife Mary, his nephew Edward, and his nieces Judith Winthrop and Joane Chamberlaine. The will was proved in 1671.

Robert Crane, of Great Coggeshall, Essex, in his will written ———, mentions his sons Samuel, Thomas and Robert, his "daughter Rogers, wife of Nathaniel Rogers, now of New-England, Clarke," his grandchildren Samuel, Nathaniel, Ezekiel, Timothy and John Rogers, his daughter Mary Whiting, wife of Henry Whiting of Ipswich, his daughter Elizabeth, wife of William Chaplyn, his dead brother Thomas, and other relations, among whom Robert, son of "cozen" Robert Crane, of Braintree. The will was proved in 1658.—Nathaniel Newdigate, als. Newgate of London, in his

will written Sept. 8, 1668, mentions his wife Isabella, his brother Sir John Lewis of Ledston, York, his son Nathaniel, his mother Anne, his aunt Anne, his brother Simon Line and wife and children, "Edward Jackson of New-England my brother-in-law," his brother Peter Oliver, his brother Henry Haines, and his cousin Jane Danby, and leaves to his son Nathaniel his "lands, tenements and hereditaments in New-England," of which Simon Line is to receive the rent, &c. during his son's minority. The will was proved in 1668; in 1679 his widow Isabella was wife of John Johnson.

William Yeamans, of St. Giles's in the Fields, Middlesex, in his will written Feb. 24, 1686, mentions his "brother Christopher Yeamans of Madman's Necke in the Queen's County on Long Island in the Province of New-York in America." The will was proved in 1687.

W. S. APPLETON.

NOTES ON THE BELCHER FAMILY.

By W. H. WHITMORE, A.M.

By the kindness of a member of the Belcher family resident in England, we are enabled to print a document prepared in 1704, which throws some light upon the ancestry of one of the early colonists. To it I have added various notes on those generations of the Belchers which resided in New-England; facts which will be of interest to many descended maternally from this distinguished family.

It seems that Andrew Belcher, the emigrant, and his brother John Belcher, of Danbury, co. Essex, were the sons of Thomas Belcher, of London, clothworker, and grandsons of Robert Belcher, of Kingswood, co. Wilts, weaver. It is suggested that this Robert was a younger son of the Belchers of Guilsborough in Northamptonshire, a point worthy of farther examination.

Andrew Belcher, it seems, had two wives; the first being the daughter of —, parish of Dedham, co. Essex, who probably died *s. p.* before her husband emigrated.

Little seems to be known of the emigrant, except that in 1652 he was licensed to "sell beer and bread for entertainment of strangers and the good of the town," as HARRIS records (*Camb. Epitaphs*). His second marriage, to Elizabeth Danforth, shows that he was in good standing; her brothers being Deputy Gov. Thomas Danforth, Rev. Samuel Danforth, of Roxbury, and Jonathan Danforth, of Billerica, whose wife was Elizabeth Poulter, sister of the John Poulter who married Rachel Eliot, niece of the Rev. John E. The children of (1) Andrew¹ Belcher, by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas Danforth, of Framingham, co. Suffolk and Cambridge, Mass., whom he married Oct. 1, 1639, were as follows:—

- i. Elizabeth,² b. Aug. 17, 1640; m. Pyam Blowers, March 31, 1668.
- ii. Jemima,² b. April 5, 1642; m. Joseph Sill, Dec. 5, 1660.
- iii. Martha,² b. July 26, 1644; m. Jona. Remington, July 13, 1664.
- iv. Mary,² m. Joseph Russell, June 23, 1662.
2. v. Andrew,² b. Jan. 1, 1647-8.
- vi. Ann,² b. Jan. 1, 1649-50; m. Samuel Ballard, May 1, 1678.

There seems some doubt as to the date of Andrew Belcher's death. HARRIS says that his grave at Cambridge is designated only by a foot-stone, marked "A. B.," placed beside that of his wife. Her tomb-stone is inscribed as follows.

We are inclined to read it that the widow died at the above date, and not the husband as SAVAGE gives it; but our readers can judge :

"Here lyeth burried
Y^e body of ELIZABETH
BELCHER, who was
formerly the wife of
ANDREW BELCHER late
of Cambridg deceased
who departed this life
June y^e 26, 1680
Ætatis sua 62."

SECOND GENERATION.

2. ANDREW² BELCHER, only son, was of Cambridge, but married at Hartford, and there had some of his children born. His wife, whom he married July 1, 1670, was Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Gilbert,* marshal of that colony. Their children were:—

Andrew,³ d. unmarried.

Sarah,³ m. first, Joseph Lynde, of Charlestown; second, John Foye, of Boston.

Elizabeth,³ b. Jan. 12, 1678; m. Daniel Oliver.

Mary,³ b. March 7, 1680; m. George Vaughan, of Portsmouth.

3. Jonathan,³ b. Jan. 8, 1682.

Ann,³ b. March 30, 1684; m. Oliver Noyes.

Martha,³ b. March 29, 1686.

This Andrew² was a member of the council from 1702 to 1717, and as ELIOT says, "was the most opulent merchant in the town of Boston, a man of integrity and honor, a friend to religion and learning." He died Oct. 31, 1717; his wife died Jan. 26, 1689.

In regard to the character of Andrew Belcher, Jr., we will here add the testimony given by his son Gov. Jonathan B., in the letter already printed in the REGISTER, xxiv. 19, 20.

Extracts from a Letter from Gov. Belcher to Mr. Prince.

SIR,

* * * * What you desire respecting my deceas'd Father¹ and myself is a difficult Task and I know not when I shall be able to undertake it. For altho' this be a little Governm^t yet it calls for much attention and attendance for the King's honour and for seeking the good and Welfare of the People and my Large Correspondence to N. England and larger than heretofore to great Britain keeps me In full Impleye. These things notwithstanding If you would tell me your Design and State any Questions to me I would Indeavour to answer them. My Father was as great a Genius as his Countrey could boast of but wanted an Education to Improve and polish it. (Gov. Dudley) who was a good Judge used to say M^r Commissary Belcher would make a good Minister of State to any Prince in Europe Especially in the Article of Finances. His late Farewell and Blessing of me show'd his strong thoughts and great modesty. Its fresh in my Memory and will be till the Frost of Age seals up that Faculty he called me to his Bedside took me by the hand and said—Son you may expect me to bless you in a better manner and style than I am able to do for God did not put it into

* It will be noted that Andrew married Sarah Gilbert in 1670; in 1678 his sister Ann married Samuel Ballard; and in 1689 Belcher's brother-in-law married Ballard's daughter by a first wife.

your Grand Fathers power to give me the Education he Inabled me to give you, but remember my Last Words to you are—*May the Blessing of the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob rest upon you and your seed for Ever. Amen. Farewell.*

Neither the Patriarchs nor Apostles could have done it better. Just as he was Expiring the Blanket was offensive to His Face so he rais'd himself a little from his Pillow and Said to the Late Madam Sewall who watcht with him give me the sheet for it is my winding Sheet then he unroll'd his arms in it and said I will lay me down and dye in Peace and expir'd in a minute.

I should not have Troubled you with this Acc^o but as it may make some Little part of an Answer to what you have desired. * * * *

I thank you for the Sermon preacht upon the death of my Late dear and Excellent Sister* which has given me much pleasure in readg. * * * *

Rev^d and Worthy Sir

Very much your Friend and servant

Burlington,
June 7, 1748.

J. BELCHER.

Mr. Prince.

(By Mr. Brandon.)

THIRD GENERATION.

3 JONATHAN³ BELCHER was graduated at Harvard College in 1699. He travelled abroad for many years, became a merchant in Boston, and was soon conspicuous in political life. He was a member of the council, 1722-23, 1726-27, and in 1728 was sent as agent to England. He was commissioned Governor of Massachusetts Jan. 8, 1729-30, and arrived here 10th August following. He held office for eleven years, but of course became unpopular, and was succeeded by William Shirley, May 16, 1741. Hutchinson gives many interesting facts in regard to Gov. Belcher, and shows that he was the victim of a political intrigue. In 1747 he was made Governor of New-Jersey, an office which he filled till his death, Aug. 31, 1757. His successor there was Francis Bernard, who, three years later, also became Governor of Massachusetts.

Gov. Jonathan³ Belcher married, first, Mary, dau. of Lt. Gov. William Partridge, of New-Hampshire, and had:

4. Andrew,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1706.

Sarah,⁴ b. April 22, 1708; m. Byfield Lyde, Aug. 17, 1727.

5. Jonathan,⁴ b. July 23, 1710.

William,⁴ b. April 12, 1712.

Thomas,⁴ b. May 13, 1713.

His wife d. Oct. 6, 1736, and he married Sept. 9, 1748, Mary-Louisa-Emilia Teal, at Burlington, N. J., who survived him, but by whom he had no issue.

FOURTH GENERATION.

4. ANDREW⁴ BELCHER, oldest son of the Governor, lived at Milton. ELIOT says of him: "He possessed a handsome property without much

* Martha Belcher, sister of Gov. Belcher, was born March 29, 1686. She married Anthony Stoddard, Esq. See *Stoddard Family*, ed. 1849, p. 5, and ed. 1865, p. 3. She died Feb. 11, 1747-8. Rev. Mr. Prince preached a sermon on the sabbath after her funeral, which was printed in 1748.

patriotick zeal or literary taste." He was of Harv. Coll. 1724, member of the council 1765-7, and died in Milton, Jan. 24, 1771.

His wife, who survived him, was ———.

He was, I presume, Register of Probate in Suffolk county, 1739—1754.

5. JONATHAN⁴ BELCHER, the second son of the Governor, H. C. 1728, studied the law, and was one of the early settlers at Chebucto, now Halifax. He was Chief Justice and Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia. ELIOT says of him: "He was a man of excellent habits, prudent, upright, of great political integrity. His prejudices were much in favor of New-England."

He married (see Giles Memorial, p. 263-4), April 8, 1756, at King's Chapel, Boston, Abigail, dau. of Jeremiah Allen. Their children, all born in Halifax, were:—

Jonathan,⁵ b. Jan. 22, 1757; d. Aug. 26, 1757.

Gilbert-Jonathan,⁵ b. May 17, 1759; d. Aug. 31, 1763.

Mary-Emilia-Elizabeth,⁵ b. June 3, 1760; m. Dr. Thomas-Lindall Jennison, and left issue.

Abigail,⁵ b. Nov. 12, 1761; d. Sept. 6, 1766.

6. Andrew,⁵ b. July 22, 1763.

Jonathan,⁵ b. Aug. 14, 1765; d. June 29, 1772.

William-Jeremiah,⁵ b. May 7, 1770; d. May 8, 1770.

He died March 29, 1776, and was fortunately spared the necessity of choosing between his native country and that of his adoption.

FIFTH GENERATION.

6. ANDREW⁵ BELCHER, only representative of the name in the male line, was a member of the council of Nova Scotia. He married Marianne, dau. of Friedrich William von Geyer, of Boston, and had:—

7. i. Alexander-Brymer,⁶ b. June 22, 1794.

ii. Marianne-Margaretta-Vesey,⁶ b. April 29, 1796; d. Feb. 4, 1812.

iii. Friedrich-William,⁶ b. July 12, 1797; d. Aug., 1833.

8. iv. Edward,⁶ b. Feb. 27, 1799.

9. v. Andrew-Herbert,⁶ b. Feb. 19, 1804.

vi. Catherine,⁶ b. May 9, 1806; m. Charles Marryatt, M.P., and had, among other children, the late well-known author, Capt. Frederick Marryatt.

vii. George-Berkeley,⁶ b. June 16, 1807; d. unm. Sept. 10, 1860.

viii. John-Douglas,⁶ b. ———; d. young.

ix. Emily-Murray,⁶ b. Nov. 20, 1808; m. Rev. Henry-Andrew St. John, and d. 1835, leaving issue.

x. Eleanor,⁶ b. March 2, 1813; m. first, Rev. W. Cogswell, and had issue; and second, Major John-Claridge Burmester.

xi. Charlotte-Frances-Wentworth,⁶ b. ———; d. young.

Andrew⁵ Belcher died at Boulogne, Nov. 17, 1841.

SIXTH GENERATION.

7. ALEXANDER-BRYMER⁷ BELCHER, of Rochampton, married Maria, dau. of Joseph Alcock, Esq., of Putney, and had:—

- (10) i. Brymer,⁷ b. Nov. 13, 1819.

ii. Frederick-Joseph,⁷ b. Aug. 19, 1821; of the 66th foot; d. unm. Aug. 28, 1841.

iii. Maria,⁷ b. 1813.

vi. Adelaide,⁷

iv. Helen-Jane,⁷ d. young.

vii. Jenet,⁷ d. young.

v. Marietta-Louisa,⁷ b. 1826.

viii. Henrietta,⁷ b. 1832.

Alexander-Brymer⁶ Belcher, d. Feb. 8, 1848.

Copied from the Collections of Robert Dale, Suffolk Herald, now in the College of Arms.

Robert Belcher, of Kingswood==
in Com. Wilts, weaver, dec'd. |

Mr. Tho. Belcher, of the City of London, cloth-worker=Anne, dau. of Andrew Solme, of Sandon, (pinmaker), died about the year 1618. Bound 9 Jan. 2 Jac. | in co. Essex, marr. to Tho. Belcher at Danbury, in co. Essex. 2d
1604. Cloth-worker made free 8 May 1612. | Sandon, 29 Jan. 1613. | *inscribed*

—, dau. of=Andrew Becher, settled=Elizabeth, dau. of
— Parish, origi- in New-England, and | —, of —, in
nally of Dedham, died about the year — | co. Essex.

John Belcher, of Danbury, in Essex, = Martha, dau. of — Raymond, Kyuardesley, born about the year 1615; died about a near relative of Oliver Raymond, the year 1672, aged 57 ann. of Waller Belchamp, in Com. Suff., Esq.

Elizabeth, m. to Pyam Blower, of Cambridge, in New-Eng.
Jemima, m. to Joseph m. to Jonathan Remington, of Rowley, in New-Eng.
Martha,

Andrew Belcher, = Sarah,
of Boston, in dau. of
New-Eng., æt. Jonathan
58 anno 1704. Gilbert, of
Hartford,
in New-Eng.

Barah,
lau. of

John Belcher, = Sarah, of Danbury, in William Com. Essex, anno 1704 et. c 40 an.	Martha, mar. — Willis, now at the Hague in Holland.	Elizabeth, Hannah, died unm.
---	--	---------------------------------

Andrew,
died unm.

Sarah, m.
1st, Joseph
Lynde of
Charlestown,
in New-Eng.
2d to John
Foye, of
Boston, in
New-Eng.

Sarah, m. Elizabeth, Mary, w. of
1st, Joseph w. of Daniel George
Lynde of Oliver, of Vaughan, of
Charlestown, Boston, in Portsmouth,
in New-Eng. New-Eng. in New-Eng.

son, of Jonathan Belcher,
eldest son, anno
1704 æt. 22.

Anna, Martha, Deborah,
m. Oliver unm. æt. 18. d. an
(Noyes,) of infant.
Boston,
in New-Eng.

		Sarah,	Martha,
		2d son.	2d dau.
		1st dau.	3d dau.

8. Sir EDWARD⁶ BELCHER, K. C. B., Rear-Admiral R. N., &c., a well-known naval officer, whose services in every quarter of the world will be found recorded in the journals of the time, married in 1830 Diana Jolliffe.
9. Rev. ANDREW-HERBERT⁶ BELCHER, m. in 1829, Julia, dau. of Ralph Wilson, of Islip, and had :—
 - i. Andrew-Holmes,⁷ b. 1830.

He died Nov. 20, 1829.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

- (10.) Rev. BRYMER⁷ BELCHER, M. A., of Wadham Coll., Oxford, and Incumbent of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, married first, June 7th, 1849, Clara-Catherine, dau. of John Mullins Sandham, Esq., and had :—
 - i. Augustus-Brymer,⁸ b. ———; d. 1851.
 - ii. Andrew-Brymer,⁸ b. ———; d. 1856.
 - iii. Gilbert-Edward,⁸ b. July 9, 1854.
 - iv. Mary-Catherine,⁸ b. April 30, 1850.
 - v. Catherine-Brymer,⁸ b. March 19, 1857.

His wife died March 26, 1857, and he m. second, July 27, 1858, Mary, dau. of James Townson, Esq., of Jamaica, and has :—

- vi. Mabel-Dorothy,⁸ b. July 1, 1859.
- vii. Hugh-Walter,⁸ b. July 7, 1860.
- viii. Edmund-Charles,⁸ b. May 12, 1862.

NOTES TO THE FOREGOING PEDIGREE.

1.

We give on the preceding page the English pedigree referred to at the commencement of this article.

2.

It is to be remembered that though this family can be traced so clearly, there were various other Belchers here, not connected with Andrew, so far as we know. SAVAGE enumerates Edward, of Boston, 1631; Gregory, of Boston, whose son was buried in the Granary, April 3, 1683, aged 52; Jeremy, of Ipswich; all of whom seem to have left numerous descendants.

3.

As to the arms of the family it is shown in the *Heraldic Journal*, ii. 62, that the governor's father, he himself, and his son, all used the coat of the Belchers of Gilsboro', co. Northampton, viz.: "*Or, three pales gules, a chief vairé. Crest, a grey hound's head ermine, gorged with a collar gules, rimmed and ringed or.*"

It may be worth noticing that heraldically the arms of the United States, viz.: "*paly of thirteen argent and gules, a chief azure,*" bear a stronger resemblance to the arms of Belcher than they do to those of Washington. The colors indeed are different and the number of pales is doubled. Yet the principle of the two coats is identical. The Washington arms are as different as possible, having no chief, and having bars instead of pales, *i. e.* horizontal stripes instead of perpendicular ones. Although our national flag may be founded on the Washington coat of arms, it is certain that our na-

tional seal is not ; for as the difference between a bar and a pale is one of the greatest possible in simple shields, any such change destroys the identity of coats.

4.

In regard to the Geyer or Von Geyer family the following notes may be of interest. The first of the name was a late emigrant hither, and the tradition is that he was of a good family in Germany. The record stands as follows :—

Frederick W. Geyer, m. Susanna Ingraham, April 30, 1767 ; she d. Sept. 25, 1796, and had :

- i. Thomas, d. 1800.
- ii. John J., d. Dec. 18, 1808.
- iii. Mary Ann, m. Sept. 7, 1792, Andrew Belcher, and had issue.
- iv. Charlotte, m. Dec. 17, 1789, Joseph Marryatt, and had : Maria, Charlotte, Joseph, Frederick, Charles, Fanny, Ellen, George, Horace and Samuel.
- v. Catherine, m. July 8, 1802, Nathaniel Tucker, and had : Charlotte M., m. Geo. W. Sumner ; Marion B., m. Rudolph Geyer ; Nathaniel A., m. Maria Deming ; Catherine G., m. James J. Cutler ; Anna A., m. Henry A. Green ; Nathaniel A., d. unmarried.
- vi. Frederick W., m. Jan. 13, 1793, Rebecca Frazier, and had : Elizabeth ; Rodolph, m. Mary B. Tucker, his cousin ; Frederick W., d. young.
- vii. Susan G., d. March 7, 1802.
- viii. Mary, m. Feb. 13, 1794, Rufus G. Amory, and had : Rufus G. ; Ann G., m. Dr. John Jeffries ; Catherine, m. Lewis Cunningham ; Susan G., m. Wm. Freeman ; Adeline, m. Linzee Cunningham ; Charlotte M.

On the pedigree are the following notes by Dale, I presume, referring to Robert Belcher, the first name on the tree :

1st. "Qu. If not 2^d brother to William Belcher, of Gillesborough, in Com. North'ton, married Christiana d^r and h^r of Tho. Dabridgecourt, of Longdon Hall, in Com. Warr. Died 5 Apr. 1609."

2^d. "Qu. If not 2^d son to Will Belcher, of Guilsborough who married Eliz. d^r and h^r to Tho: Rains and Margaret, d^r of ——— Kinnersley, of Salop."

3^d. "Let Mr. John Belcher, now of Danbury, set down his father and grandfather's name and places of residence, with their matches and issue as far as he can remember, and also whether they have any Coat of Arms, and what' as well as he can describe it, but specially let him punctually enumerate how the relation stands between him and the present Mr. Andrew Belcher, of New-England, in point of descent. Also if the family have been of any continuance at Danbury ; an extract of all their marriages, christnings and burials will be acceptable and of use in the further settlement of this affair."

HISTORICAL RELICS IN TRENTON, N. J.—It is stated that among the historical relics preserved in the state arsenal in Trenton, New-Jersey, are two cannons captured at the battle of Saratoga during the revolution, and five guns captured at the battle of Trenton in 1776, bearing the names of the Tower of London and Dublin Castle. There are also a flint musket presented by Lafayette to the American congress, the colors of the various New-Jersey regiments, and several flags captured during the late civil war.

LETTERS OF DR. FRANKLIN, MRS. JANE MECOM, JOSIAH FLAGG, RICHARD BACHE, &c.

At a meeting of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, held March 2, 1872, BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER, Esq., of Boston, presented the following letters and papers, and also made an interesting statement of their history, which we here insert as introductory.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Certain original letters and other papers, which possess a historic interest and value as connected with that illustrious philosopher and statesman, Benjamin Franklin, have come into my hands from certain descendants of Josiah Flagg, late of Lancaster, Mass., with a view to their better preservation in the archives of some fitting institution, and I am happy to be the medium of their presentation to this society.

These documents consist of—

1st. An original letter from Dr. Franklin to his sister, Mrs. Jane Mecom, dated Philadelphia, May 2, 1786.

2d. A manuscript certificate of Dr. Franklin, dated Sept. 4, 1786, as to the character and ability of Josiah Flagg.

3d. Extracts from certain letters of Dr. Franklin, copied from the originals by the said Josiah Flagg.

4th. A letter from Dr. Franklin's sister, Mrs. Jane Mecom, to her grandson, Josiah Flagg, dated July 21, 1786.

5th. A letter from said Josiah to his grandmother, Mrs Mecom, dated August 23, 1783.

6th. A letter from said Josiah to his cousin, Miss Jane Mecom, dated Petersburg, Va., March 18, 1786.

7th. A letter from Richard Bache to Mrs. Mecom, dated April 19, 1790, announcing to her the death of her brother, Dr. Franklin.

8th. A memorandum, or record-book, written by Mrs. Mecom, containing certain family records, styled by her a "Book of Ages;" and also containing certain other memoranda made by the aforesaid Josiah Flagg.

In presenting these papers, it has seemed to me proper—and I trust it may not be wholly without interest—that I should refer briefly to the genealogical history of Josiah Flagg, and add such thoughts in connection with the papers as may be suggested by them; and in this I am encouraged by the kindness and favor of the chairman of your committee.

The Flagg, or "Flegg," family were among the early settlers of New England, *Thomas Flegg* having left Scratby, hundred of East Flegg, co. Norfolk, in 1637, and embarked in company with Sir Richard Carver, from Yarmouth for this country. He settled in Watertown, and was for nine years one of the selectmen of that town. He had eleven children and numerous descendants. From him (as his grandson), it is believed, descended *John Flagg*, of Boston, born May 25, 1673, and who died in 1732, as his will was proved Dec. 19th of that year. Among his children, were Ebenezer, Gershom and Eleazer. In his will he declares: "I give to my son Ebenezer my negro boy named Pompey forever." This was Ebenezer's sole inheritance; yet, with Pompey alone, he seems to have made some headway in the world, as he afterward married Mary, the daughter of Gov. Richard Ward, and sister of Gov. Samuel Ward, of R. I.; and his

oldest son (Henry Collins) married the widow of Washington Allston's father. Whether his father's bequest of the boy Pompey "forever" still holds good, I am unable to state.

Gershom was the executor of his father's will, and came into possession and ownership of the homestead, which was situate upon the spot now occupied by the American House, on Hanover St., which his father had purchased, in 1717, of Samuel, son of John Vickers.

Eleazer was an innkeeper, and his son *William*, born July 10, 1732, was married to Sarah Mecom, daughter of Edward and Jane (Franklin) Mecom, and *Josiah Flagg*, born Nov. 12, 1760, was their only son. As appears from these papers, he was, for a time, in Dr. Franklin's employ. He was evidently a man of education and ability, and, notwithstanding the loss of a leg in early life, of activity and enterprise. To him was given, "unasked," the certificate of commendation by Dr. Franklin. His latter days were spent in Lancaster, Mass.

Jane Flagg, his sister, was married to Elihu Greene, brother of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of R. I., an allusion to whose death will be found in the letter of Mrs. Mecom to her grandson.

Among the descendants of *Gershom* (who was a man of note), is the distinguished and venerable Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston.

Permit me, now, briefly to call your attention to the documents which (owing to the circumstance that I trace my own genealogy from *Gershom*, the brother of *Eleazer Flagg*) I am enabled to lay before you.

The letter of Dr. Franklin, though short and simple, is characteristic of its author, and speaks for itself.

The addendum to the certificate (which in itself is a model for like recommendations) shows most fully the real value which he desired should be attached to his words, and that it was not to be construed as formal and meaningless, as is the case with many papers of similar import.

The copies of extracts from Franklin's letters are in the hand-writing of *Josiah Flagg*, and are unquestionably authentic. I am not aware that the letters have ever been published, and these, therefore, add something to the already known sayings, or writings, of their author.

In one of them is exhibited the strict and lofty sense of honor and justice by which Dr. Franklin was governed, while the other may strike us as somewhat remarkable, in that we find him, who had begun life in poverty, and passed it in constant exertions, amidst labors and toils, revolutionary struggles and anxieties, as he draws near its close declaring that "the pain he suffers is but a trifle when compared with the long life of health and ease" which he has enjoyed, and regarding this "pain" as the "something" designed to make him willing to leave this world when called to do so, and to make the parting not "grievous," but joyous.

Does not this brief extract from a letter to his sister prove his claim to the title of philosopher quite as fully as his public and more elaborate writings? May it not also contribute to correct the somewhat erroneous impression entertained as to his religious views?

The letter of Mrs. Mecom was written to her grandson, *Josiah Flagg*, while he was in the employ of Dr. Franklin (as appears by a comparison of dates), and when she was 74 years of age. Though the lack of early education may be seen, yet the vigor of mind and strictness of discipline which marked the character of the brother, may be readily discovered in this letter, which evidently was written in reply to one in which the young *Josiah* of 25 years of age had given his aged grandmother to understand

that he had broken away from the apron strings, and that advice unasked is not always welcome (however certificates of character "unasked" may have been). From this letter, we also learn that Josiah Flagg had lost a leg, as had also Mr. Pratt, the lawyer, who was none the "less respected" by reason thereof.

There are many points of interest in the letter itself, and as being nearly a century old, and written by a sister of Dr. Franklin, it possesses additional interest and value.¹

Josiah Flagg's letter to his grandmother, in 1783, is interesting as relating to Dr. Franklin's return from France to America, and also as expressive of the feelings of the people at the close of the Revolution, in regard to the necessities of the times and the needs of the infant country.

The letter from Petersburg, Va., written by Josiah Flagg to his cousin Jane, gives us an idea of that locality about a century ago, and passes judgment upon the state of society as then existing. It is sprightly and jocose. It will be observed that the celebration of Washington's birthday occurred on the 11th of February, the "old style" date, and not the 22d.

Mr. Bache's letter, announcing the death of Dr. Franklin to Mrs Mecom, is dated April 19, 1790, two days after the event occurred, and was enclosed to some friend, who was to break the sad intelligence to her in such manner as to render the shock less severe. The writer, Richard Bache, married Dr. Franklin's daughter in 1767, and was the grandfather of the late Professor A. D. Bache.

To us of this day, it is difficult to realize that Benjamin Franklin, illustrious as he was throughout the civilized world, and who first made the lightning to do his bidding, could have died in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th of April, and that the announcement thereof to his sister should have been conveyed through a letter written upon the 19th (probably in season for the first mail), which must have reached Boston some days after by the slow course of the post.

Such an event happening in our time, would, of course,—and through his discoveries, as applied and perfected,—be heralded throughout the length and breadth of the land, and made known to all civilized people upon the earth, in almost an instant after its occurrence.

The memorandum-book, or "book of ages," contains a record of the date of her own and her husband's birth, as also that of their children, together with other statements, written by Mrs. Mecom, and among them the record of the dates of the deaths of the father and mother of herself and Dr. Franklin.

From this, it also appears that Jane Franklin was married when she was but fifteen years of age,—which fact may account for any lack of education evinced in her letter.

This book also contains certain memoranda made by Josiah Flagg, but it may be well to remark that his suggestions as to his ancestry are not corroborated in all respects by genealogical data, and that the arrival of his ancestors in this country was probably much more remote than 1700, as mentioned by him.

He, however, records a statement in relation to his father's death being

¹ It also appears, from a published letter of Dr. F. to Mrs. Mecom, that she was somewhat sensitive as to her spelling, and her brother very kindly assures her that it is rather the fault of the *language* than her own, as he says, in a published letter dated July 4, 1786: "You need not be concerned, in writing to me, about your bad spelling; for, in my opinion, the bad spelling, or what is called so, is generally the best, as conforming to the sound of the letters and of the words," &c. &c.—(Sargent's *Life and Select Works*, p. 483.)

occasioned by poison administered by a British surgeon, who despoiled the house afterward,—and while Boston was in possession of the British Army in 1775,—which, if true, is an interesting incident in the history of those days, and reflects little credit upon our mother country, and should consign to utter infamy the name of the Dr. Spencer to whom the act is attributed.

These papers, I do not doubt, will be regarded as valuable, and worthy of a place in the archives of the society, by the side of the many rare and choice documents, already in the possession of this useful and honored institution, and I am happy to have it in my power to offer them for your acceptance.

Allow me also to add that, at some future time, I shall prepare a sketch of the life of Gershom Flagg, the brother of Eleazer, with a view of laying it before the society; but at present I will only mention a fact suggested to me by the article in the number of the REGISTER for January, 1872, relating to the “Bromfield family,”—in a note to which the mansion of Henry Bromfield, in Harvard, Mass., is described.

If this Gershom was not himself the architect and builder of that mansion, as I am led to believe was the fact, he was at one time the owner and occupant thereof, and probably it was purchased of him by Mr. Bromfield in 1765.

[DR. FRANKLIN.]

Philad^a, May 2, 1786.

DEAR SISTER

I wrote to you lately by a Vessel, and sent you two volumes of my Papers that they have printed in London. In one of them you will find the new Alphabet you desired. Your Grandson Flagg is now with me. I give him some present Employment in Writing for me. He presents his Duty. Temple is busy in establishing his Farm that which was formerly his Father's near Amocus. He seems seriously intent upon a Country Life, which I much approve, as being the most independent, the most useful and therefore the most honourable of all our Employments. The rest of us are well and join in Love to you and yours.

I should write to Cousin Jonathan but that I am told he is coming here. My love to that Family and believe me ever

Your affectionate Brother,

B. FRANKLIN.

[Superscribed:]

To M^{rs}. Mecom.

To the care of M^r. Jon^a. Williams, Merch^t.

Pr favour of }
Mr. Vaughan. } Boston.

[CERTIFICATE.]

This is to certify whom it may concern, that Josiah Flagg has lived with me near Five Months, being employ'd as a Clerk and Accountant, and has behav'd in his Employment with great Ability, Diligence and Fidelity, so as to give me perfect Satisfaction.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1786.

B. FRANKLIN.

This Testimony is given unask'd.

[EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS, WRITTEN BY DR. FRANKLIN TO HIS SISTER
MRS. JANE MECOM.]

"I have not shown any backwardness to assist him [Bennie] where it could be done without injuring another; but if my friends require of me to gratify, not only their inclinations but their Resentments, they expect too much of me.

Dear Sister your truly affectionate Brother,

B. FRANKLIN."

Philadelphia, July 1, 1789.

"As to the Pain I suffer, about which you make yourself so unhappy, it is, when compared with the long life I have enjoyed of Health and Ease, but a Trifle.

"And it is right that we should meet with something to wean us from this World and make us willing when called to leave it;

Otherwise the parting would indeed be grievous.

I am ever

Your affect^d Brother

B. F.

[MRS. JANE MECOM.]

DEAR GRAND SON

Boston, July 21st, 1786.

I have rec^d y^r Long leter & read it many times & never without Tears, by which you may see that I am not without Affectionat feelings towards you, but I have always made it my Practice in my conduct towards my first children to Reprove & advise where it appeared to me to be Necessary, and I still Presist in the belief of its being Proper & usefull, for which I could bring many Instances but there are two very Striking in Scripture of the Utility of Giveing Advice without asking, won of Joseph to Pharaoh in Egept, the other of Jephthrow to His Son in Law Moses in the Wildernes, and I hope what I wrot to you has not been of any Reale Prejudice to you; you may Asure your self it Proceeded from a Sincear Desier of your best Good & shall always Rejoyce at what ever turns out to your comfort or Advantage.

I much Aprove of y^r conduct in not makeing Acquaintance while you Remain in that Famely your Reasons are very juditious if you can but look on the Time you Spend in that Retiered maner as a Scool in which you are to Acquire Expearance and Judgment to govern your future Life it will Pass with Less Reluctance, may you go on and hold out in the Principles you Apear now to Act from and God Bless you & Prosper you.

by no meenes Suffer your Self to Dispond & Particularly on account of the Loss of yr Leg, was mr Pratt the Lawyer Ever Respected the Less by Sensable People for the Loss of His.

for the quieting your mind in that Respect I would Advise you to Read The first Sec. of Dr. Price's Dessertations on Provedence, my Brother's Librery will firnish you with it I dont doubt if not try to borrow it, it will be a usefull Subject for your Reflection in your Leasure Hours, He thinks Euery Persen Injoys more happyness than Adversity therefore take your Share and be content.

I acknolidg what I wrot concerning Verasity had Such an apearance as you suppose, but could not convenantly Alter the Terms at that time I own I had no other cause than the Request you then made me which besides its not being agreable to my Judgment was then out of my Power to comply with for I had allreddy wrot concerning it, but now all is well & I hope you will Try for the Future if you can *honestly* write Affectionat as well as Dutifull Grandson.

the two Letters I have rec^d from you since the Long won I am much Pleas'd with & Perticularly that in yr Uncles new mode of Spelling I shall Like to have you cultivate that method of writing to me in Perticular as I can Read it Perfectly but am not proficient anouf to attempt to write it.

yr Aunt & Jenny mecom boath write to you now & so I thought they did when I Last wrot which was the Reason I made no mention of them in mine.

Remember me Affectionatly to m^r & m^{rs} Bache & all the Children & to Jenny's Sister Smith. I am & Euer was y^r affectionate Grandmother

JANE MECOM.

I Lately heard from your Brother
& the children they were well
but have reciv'd a Severe Stroak
of Providence in the Death of His
Brother Gen^l Greene.

[Superscription:]

Josiah Flagg.

[JOSIAH FLAGG.]

Lancaster, Aug: 23^d, 1783.

HON^d: GRANDMA!

I am at present enjoying a Good state of health which I desire to thank God for, we frail mortals dont prize that Inestimable Blessing nor indeed know how to value it unless we are deprived of it,—The times are very hard 'tis true, we must study Oeconomy; those foreign Luxuries which serve only for Dissipation must not be Introduced, Nor Incourag'd in our Infant Country, as a Rising Empire depends entirely upon the Frugality and Industry of its Inhabitants to add Splendor and popularity to the after Generations.

I see in Worcester Newspaper of the 18th Instant, under the New York Head, "That D^r. Franklin having seen his successor installed in his diplomatick functions is preparing to Return to America. As he Cannot bear the fatigue of a carriage, he will embark at Seine, which runs before his house at Passy, and Go to Rouen, and from thence to Havre, where the Ship is getting Ready that is to carry him to America.

God prosper the venerable Sage in giving him an agreeable Voyage, and an opportunity of Congratulating with his Citizens and friends.

He is the Philosopher, who has laid firm the Basis of American Glory. the Superstructure will not be compleatly polished while he is on the Stage.

I cant say when I shall be in town but e'er Long I hope—Give my Love to Aunt Cottar Cousin Jenny Uncle Cottar has not arived I suppose.

I am your Dutifull Grandson

[Superscription:] M^{rs}. Jane Mecom,

JOSIAH FLAGG.

Boston.

At Jonathan Williams, Esq.,

near the Draw Bridge, fore street.

[JOSIAH FLAGG.]

Petersburg [Va.], March 14th, 1786.

DEAR COZ.

This is the most dirty place I ever saw. Nine months of the year the mud is half leg deep, it is a very Sickly place owing in a great measure

to its Situation, the Streets are very Irregular, and not a Respectable Building in the Borough, it stands upon the River Appomattox, the water thereof is almost Stagnant as it is navigable for ships of 500 Tons one hundred and twenty miles, the Vapours arising from it contaminate the air, with the most pestilential disorders. Agues, and fevers of Every kind prevail.

What is the Reason that so many merchants are induced to Establish Houses there and sacrifice their Health? why their own private emolument. As it is in the heart of a rich Country, where Remittances may be easily made to their Correspondents. The soil is peculiar to the Culture of Tobacco Rice Corn &c. &c. which are staple Commodities. The Virginians as a people are given to Luxury and Dissipation of every kind, and are supported in their Extravagance by Afric's sable sons, who they consign to the most Abject Slavery.

A Young Lady is not valu'd here for her Accomplishments or personal Charms, but for the number of Negroes and plantations she possesses, so that merit is out of the Question. I have not seen a handsome figure since I have been in the place, nor indeed one whose Rusticity is wholly Obliterated. As to the Language, they have as many barbarisms as our most Countryfied market Girls. I expect when I come to Boston to have the pleasure of seeing you connected in the Hymeneal Band with some Gentleman of merit.—O, how does Mr. What d'ye call him do, that pretty little Lord who pleased us with his company one Sunday Ev'ning at Grandma's. I began to think from his Ogles and manovres, he intended to make a Conquest—What is the bon ton with you, we have plays, Routs, Balls, and Balloons in plenty here, and Fashions that I'm almost scar'd out of my Wits.

The 11th of Last month was celebrated here the birth of our Late Illustrious General Washington, at 1 O Clock 13 Cannon were Discharg'd, and an Elegant dinner provided by the Gentlemen of the Corporation, patriotic Toasts were Drank Bacchus was triumphant and his Cheeks I think look'd more Rosy and plump than ever. The enebriated God was profuse with his Gifts, to some he gave a certain Volubility of Tongue and Copiousness of Expression, which were scarcely ever heard to say Boh to a Goose, and those that were Remarkably facetious become Mum Chance, and to others he would Administer his soporific Cordial that lull'd them to Rest for a time.—You'll be tir'd of my nonsense and must wind off by adding that I am your

Affectionate Cousin and

Unfeigned friend

P. S.

J. FLAGG.

[—] Love to Uncle Cottes
There—my candle is out.

[Superscription:] Miss Jane Mecom,
Boston.

[RICHARD BACHE.]

Philadelphia, April 19th 1790.

DEAR & HON^d. MADAM

My duty calls upon me to make you acquainted with an event which I know will be a sore affliction to your affectionate Breast. And lest the news should reach you and be communicated to you in an abrupt manner & that your tender feelings might still be more wounded, I have thought it best to enclose these few lines to a friend, who I hope will first prepare you for

the shock.—Amidst the affliction of a distressed Family, I am hardly connected enough to offer any consolation,—my condolence at present must suffice—And my dear Madam I do most sincerely condole with you on the loss of so excellent a friend & Brother—I have not time at present to add more, than that he died on Saturday last at 11 o'clock at night, he had not been long very ill, & therefore we had hardly an opportunity of informing you of it; besides we had been in daily expectation of his getting better,—but nature was at last worn out.—I beg of you to look upon me as your sincere Friend, & as one who will be very happy in rendering you any services in his Power.

I am

Dear Madam Your affectionate Kinsman

[Superscription:] M^{rs}. Mecom,

RICH. BACHE.

Boston.

[BOOK OF AGES—IN MRS. JANE MECOM'S HAND.]

Edward Mecom Sen^r: Born in Decemb^r 1704 [died September 11, 1765].

Jane Franklin Born on March 27 1712 [died Nov. 1793].

Edward Mecom Married to Jane Franklin the 27th of July 1727.

Josiah Mecom their first Born on Wednesday June the 4 1729 and Died May the 18 1730.

Edward Mecom Born on Munday the 29 March 1731.

Benjamin Mecom Born on Fryday the 29 of December 1732.

Ebenezer Mecom Born on May the 2 1735 on Friday.

Sarah Mecom Born on Tuesday y^e 28 June 1737.

Peter Franklin Mecom Born on y^e Lords day may the 13. 1739.

John Mecom Born on Tuesday march y^e 31 1741.

Josiah Mecom Born on friday march y^e 26 1743.

Jane Mecom Born on Saturday April the 12 1745.

James Mecom Born on July 31 1746 Died November y^e 30 1746.

Mary Mecom Born febr^y ye 29 1747—8 died 1753 march 11.

Abiah Mecom born augst the 1 1751 Died april ye 23 1752.

Father Franklin Died Jan^y 17 1744

my Dear mother Died may 8 1752.

my Eldest Son Ed mecom Died Dec^r 7 1758.

January the 18 1762 this morning Died a worthy & Dutifull Son Ebenezer Mecom.

June the 12, 1764 Died a beloved & Deservedly Lamented Daughter Sarah Flagg. She has Left four children. Jane Mary Josiah & Sarah.

Nov. 9 1764 Died under my care my Daughter flaggs youngest child aged 17 months.

March 1765 bigining Died my Daughter Flagg second Daugter Polly a sober Plesant Child.

Sept^r 11 1765. God sees meet to follow me with Repeated corrections. this morning 3 o'clock Died my husband in a stedy hope of a happy hear after.

September 19 1767 at my Nantuckett at the House and under the most Affectionat care of my Dear Friend Kezia Coffin Died my Dear & Beloved Daughter Polly Mecom.

The Lord Giveth & the Lord taketh away oh may I never be so Rebelious as to Refuse Acquesing & saying from my hart Blessed be the Name of the Lord.

[ADDITIONS BY JOSIAH FLAGG TO THE BOOK OF AGES.]

According to the best information I can obtain, there were two Brothers, Flagg, came over from England, one settled in Boston, the other in Woburn, one family sprang from the Boston Stock—those two Brothers must have come into this country about the year 1700, one of whom was my Great Grandfather. my father William Flagg married Sarah Mecom a Niece of the illustrious Dr. Benjamin Franklin they had four children Jane, Polly Josiah & Sarah. two died in infancy.

Jane married Elisha Greene of Rhodeisland she died at about the age of 24. I was born Nov. 12 1760. and married June 7 1789 to Dolly Thurston. Our children were born as follows, viz.

William—July 29 1790 died at Sea Feb. 7 1806.

Sally—Nov. 19 1791.

Dolly—July 25 1793.

Rebecca—May 8 1795.

George Washington—31 Jan^r 1797 died Octo. 17 at Boston 1819.

Sam^l Ward—Apr. 22 1803.

My father died in Boston June 1775 when the town was in possession of a British army in garrison. The family were then out of Town fled with many others into the Country and it was told to me that my father came to his death by being poisoned while sick by a surgeon in the British Army by the name of Spencer who plundered the house of all its Effects.

I was left a helpless orphan at the age of fourteen, and during the whole Revolution suffered very much.

JOSIAH FLAGG.

RULES OF DR. FRANKLIN'S JUNTO.

THE REGISTER is indebted to the Hon. TIMOTHY FARRAR for the following letter and its interesting enclosure. The Junto or Club referred to was formed by Dr. Franklin in Philadelphia in the year 1727, and was composed of men of influence and discretion. Many of the public measures of the state of Pennsylvania were inaugurated and fashioned at the meetings of this club, but so quietly were its deliberations conducted, that although it existed for thirty years, the nature of its constitution was not publicly known.

The Junto was also the nucleus of the American Philosophical Society, formed in 1743, of which Dr. Franklin was the first president. Further information concerning the Junto may be found in Dr. Patterson's Centennial Discourse (Proceedings of the Am. Phil. Society, Appendix to No. 27, Vol. 3); and in Sparks's Life of Franklin.

Dover June 8, 1784.

SIR:

I ask your pardon for not sooner attending to your request—my apology I own is not of the best sort—it is forgetfulness. I really did not recollect my promise till this week and immediately set myself on complying with it.

You have here the Rules for Dr. Franklin's Junto in which good sense benevolence and patriotism are fully displayed. I wish we had more nurseries of the sort.

N. Adams Esq.

I am sir y^r very hum^{le} serv^t

JERE. BELKNAP.

[Superscription:]

Nathaniel Adams, Esq.

Portsmouth [N. H.]

Previous Question to be answered at every meeting :

Have you read over these Queries *this morning* in order to consider what you might have to offer to the Junto touching any one of them?

1. Have you met with any thing in the author you last read, remarkable or suitable to be communicated to the Junto, particularly in history, morality, poetry, physick, travels, mechanic arts or other parts of knowledge?

2. What new story have you lately heard agreeable for telling in conversation?

3. Hath any Citizen in your knowledge failed in his business lately and what have you heard of the Cause?

4. Have you lately heard of any Citizen's thriving well and by what means?

5. Have you lately heard how any present rich man here or elsewhere got his Estate?

6. Do you know of any fellow-citizen who hath lately done a worthy action deserving praise and imitation, or who hath committed an Error proper for us to be warned against and avoid?

7. What unhappy Effects of intemperance, imprudence, passion, or any other vice or folly have you lately observed or heard?

8. What happy Effects of temperance, prudence, moderation or any other virtue?

9. Have you or any of your acquaintance been sick or wounded and what remedies were used and with what effect?

10. Who do you know that are shortly going Voyages or Journeys?

11. Do you think of any thing at present in which the Junto may be serviceable to mankind, to their Country, to their friends or to themselves?

12. Hath any deserving stranger arrived in Town since last meeting? what have you heard or observed of his Character and merits? and whether you think it is in the power of the Junto to oblige him or encourage him as he deserves?

13. Do you know of any deserving young beginner lately set up whom it lies in the power of the Junto any ways to encourage?

14. Have you lately observed any defect in the Laws of your Country of which it would be proper to move the Junto for an amendment? or do you know of any beneficial Law that is wanting?

15. Have you lately observed any Encroachments on the just Liberties of the people?

16. Hath any body attacked your Reputation lately and what can the Junto do toward securing it?

17. Is there any man whose friendship you want and which the Junto or any of them can procure for you?

18. Have you lately heard any member's Character attacked and how have you defended it?

19. Hath any man injured you from whom it is in the power of the Junto to procure Redress?

20. In what manner can the Junto or any of them assist you in any of your honourable designs?

21. Have you any weighty affair in hand in which the advice of y^e Junto may be of Service?

22. What benefits have you lately received from any Man *not present*?

23. Is there any difficulty in matters of opinion, justice or injustice which you would gladly have discussed at this Time?

24. Do you see any thing amiss in the present Customs or proceedings of the Junta which might be amended?

Any Person to be qualified, to stand up, lay his hand on his breast and be asked these Questions:

1. Have you any particular disrespect to any Present Members?
2. Do you sincerely declare that you love mankind in general of what profession or religion soever?
3. Do you think any person ought to be harmed in his body, name or goods for mere speculative opinions or his external way of worship?
4. Do you love truth for truth's sake, and will you endeavour impartially to find and receive it yourself and communicate it to others?

THE BURNING OF FALMOUTH (NOW PORTLAND) MAINE, BY A BRITISH SQUADRON, IN 1775.

A Paper prepared by Mr. WILLIAM GOOLD, of Windham, Me., and read at a meeting of the Maine Historical Society held in Bath, Feb. 19, 1873.

WITHIN a few months an article has appeared in the *Amesbury* (Mass.) *Journal* on the Sparhawk family of Kittery, by Mr. John G. Whittier. I have not seen the article itself, but the following which purports to be an extract, has been copied into several papers:

"In 1775 Capt. Mowatt, of the British war ship *Canceau*, with three other armed vessels, anchored off Portsmouth, under orders to bombard and destroy the town. He privately went on shore and entered the spacious Sparhawk mansion, at Kittery Point. He became so fascinated with Mary Sparhawk that she persuaded him to save the town and sail to Portland, then Falmouth, which he laid in ashes."

I have no knowledge of the authority for this statement.¹ It probably rests upon tradition, but I think it is an error. That there was a Miss Mary Hirst Sparhawk, of the age of about twenty years, then living at her father the Hon. Nathaniel Sparhawk's splendid mansion at Kittery Point, there is no doubt. That she was fascinating, is equally certain; for history says she fascinated Dr. Charles Jarvis, of Boston, and married him. On the death of her husband she returned, about the year 1788, to the home of her childhood, and died there in 1815. One of her brothers, Wm. Pepperrell Sparhawk, in compliance with the will of his grandfather, Sir William Pepperrell, had succeeded to his house, title, and the most of his large estate. By an act of the general court, he dropped the name of Sparhawk, and became William (afterward Sir William) Pepperrell. He with all the family adhered to the mother-country at the breaking out of the revolution.

The confiscation act of 1778 swept away all his property except the plate, which was very valuable, and which was by that act allowed to be removed. Two or three pieces were given to individuals and are still preserved, but what remained was considered of such value that Col. Moulton, of York, with six soldiers, was ordered to guard its conveyance to Boston for ship-

¹ We learn from Mr. Whittier that he gave this tradition upon the authority of Brewster's *Rambles About Portsmouth*, 2d ser., p. 187.—J. W. D.

ment to its owner in London, whither he had gone in 1775. He died there in 1816, aged 70.¹

It is well known that, during the colonial troubles, the Sparhawk house was the rendezvous and hiding-place of most of the chief loyalists of the vicinity. Both of my great-grandfathers were Kittery men: one of them sent his oldest son to Bunker Hill, and both took the opposite side to the Sparhawks. The fame of the tory gatherings at that house has been handed down as a family tradition. The fires of hospitality still burn in the broad fireplaces of this now restored home of colonial aristocracy. Your society and their invited guests will recollect their polite reception at this house, on their tour to York and Kittery, in the autumn of 1871. Capt. Mowatt, in the British sloop-of-war *Canceau*, had been on the New-England station a year or more, and no doubt had, while patrolling the eastern coast, often visited the fine harbor at the mouth of the Piscataqua; and as the Sparhawk house and its occupants were prominent among the celebrities of that aristocratic neighborhood, he had probably often been their welcome guest. We can readily imagine him landing from his boat at the stairs at the foot of the lawn, where a few years before the elder Sir Wm. Pepperrell had kept his barge, and negro crew in uniform, and entering that long avenue of elms whose stumps we saw, now sad monuments of vandalism. The house has been restored in the original style, but the elms cannot be in one generation as they were when the British captain, in knee-breeches and buckles, laced coat with ruffles at his hands, cocked hat with gold loop and button, hurried over that ornamental pavement (yet perfect, although 130 years old), to spend an hour with the courtly Miss Mary, while waiting for the ebb-tide to take his ship to sea. This was not only a splendid mansion, but, like an eagle perched on a crag watching its prey, from its elevated situation he could watch the colonists in their little vessels far at sea. No one would better appreciate this scene and its surroundings than Mr. Whittier, nor is there one who could describe it in more befitting verse. We know that young ladies, of Miss Sparhawk's age and station, often have great influence with men in power. Sacred history tells us of one who, on Herod's birth day, danced before him and pleased him so much that at her request he gave her the head of the moral censor who had displeased him; but I think there was no hint that Miss Sparhawk practised any blandishments before the naval commander, only that he became so fascinated that at her request he spared the neighboring town, and poured out his wrath on poor devoted Falmouth.

After this long preface, we will examine the authentic history of the transactions at Falmouth, during the colonial difficulties, and before the burning, which will show that Mowatt had a grudge against the town, and that Admiral Graves, who commanded the British fleet then blockading Boston, had said that if certain things were done, "he would send an armed force and beat the town down about their ears." These things were done, and no doubt Mowatt was too glad to execute the orders he had solicited from the admiral.

My authorities for this narration of facts, are principally the journals of of the two ministers of the town, begun long before and kept through the revolution. That of the Rev. Thomas Smith was compiled by Samuel Freeman, Esq., in 1821. Mr. Freeman was a native of old Falmouth, and

¹ See an article on the Pepperrell Genealogy by the late Usher Parsons, M.D., in the REGISTER, vol. xx, pp. 1-6.

witnessed the commotions until a short time before the bombardment. He was elected sole delegate from Falmouth to the provincial congress, and was in attendance at its session in Watertown. He held that office, by reëlection, three years, during two of which he was secretary of that body. His public services well qualified him to compile the journal, and to supply those copious notes and explanations which his edition contained. Copies of his edition are now very rare. I know of only one perfect copy. It is to be regretted that Mr. Willis felt compelled to omit, in his edition, the most of the appendix to Mr. Freeman's, which contains his notes and explanations. I have a distinct recollection of Mr. Freeman fifty years ago, whose venerable figure, in the costume of colonial times, occupied the deacon's seat beneath the high pulpit, and facing the congregation, in the old wooden church of the first parish in Portland. He died in 1831, aged 87 years.

Having given my authorities, I will proceed with my sketch, which I think will explain why the town was burned.

The people of the county of Cumberland, and especially those of Falmouth, began early to express indignation at the acts of Parliament bearing on the colonies. Soon after the passage of the odious stamp act of 1765, a vessel arrived at Falmouth from Halifax with the hated stamps, and they were deposited in the custom-house. The people immediately assembled and marched to the custom-house, demanded and received the stamps, then fixed them to the top of a pole, carried them in procession through the streets, to a fire prepared for the purpose, and burned them.

In 1774 in a town meeting the citizens "resolved that we will not buy nor sell any India tea whatever, after this third day of Feb. until the act that lays a duty on it is repealed." There were then 2500 lbs. of tea in the hands of the dealers in town. Another resolve, passed at this meeting, acknowledges their obligation to "the people of Boston, for their early notice of approaching danger," and for "their intrepid behavior on the late tea-ships' arrival, and trust they will still be our watch-tower, and they may depend on our utmost endeavors to support them at all times, in defence of their rights and liberties." Also, "we rejoice that though surrounded by fleets and armies, you yet remain firm and resolute." At the close of the proceedings the town "voted that a committee be chosen to meet committees of other towns to consult on the alarming state of public affairs."

On the day of the closing of the port of Boston, June 14, 1774, the bell of the meeting-house in Falmouth was muffled and tolled from sunrise until nine o'clock in the evening. The result of the vote of the town in February, inviting other towns to choose delegates to meet their's, was that a county convention was held at Mrs. Greele's little one-story tavern, in Falmouth, on the 21st day of September, 1774.

This was the first political county convention held in Cumberland, of which the record has been preserved. It was composed of thirty-three delegates from the nine old towns of the county. Although a hundred years save one, have intervened since it was held, there has been no improvement on the course then adopted to secure a true expression of the popular will. The people of the country towns chose their delegates who attended, and then they went themselves, to see that their delegates obeyed their instructions, as the record shows. After organizing by the choice of the Hon. Enoch Freeman for chairman, and his son Samuel Freeman, our historian, for clerk, the record says: "A committee from the body of the

people who were assembled at the entrance to the town, waited on this convention to see if they would choose a committee of one out of each town, to wait on Mr. Sheriff Tyng, to see whether he would act in his office under the late acts of Parliament for regulating the government." By these acts the appointment of all civil officers was taken from the people and vested in the crown,

Sheriff Tyng was summoned before the convention and attended, and subscribed to a written declaration "that he would not as sheriff of the county, or otherwise, act in conformity to, or by virtue of, said acts, unless by the general consent of said county." This declaration was voted to be satisfactory to the convention.

While these proceedings were going on in the convention, the people from the country had marched to the town house. The record continues: "The convention then formed themselves into a committee to accompany Mr. Sheriff Tyng to the body of the people, to present the declaration." The people "voted it satisfactory, and after refreshing themselves, returned peaceably to their own homes."

The convention met again in the afternoon, and a committee, of whom Samuel Freeman was chairman, reported a long and spirited preamble and resolutions, which were adopted. The second resolution would, if carried out now, be a public benefit. It was as follows: "That every one would do his utmost to discourage lawsuits, and likewise compromise disputes as much as possible." "Each member was interrogated separately, and pledged himself not to accept any commission under the late acts of parliament."

Mr. Freeman says his notes, after he left Falmouth, were transcribed from the letters of a gentleman in Falmouth to his friend in Watertown. The friend in Watertown was no doubt himself, as he was then in attendance at the Provincial Congress, and the only delegate from Falmouth. From some circumstances and expressions I am led to believe that the writer of the letters was Gen. Jedediah Preble, a leading merchant of the town, and a member of the committee of inspection.

Capt. Samuel Coulson had been for several years engaged in the mast business between Falmouth and Bristol, England, from whence he came, and had married a daughter of the elder Dr. Coffin, of Falmouth, and resided in the doctor's house on King street. He had built a very large ship for those days at the foot of his street. She was of 1000 tons. To ship masts required large vessels.

Capt. Coulson was violently opposed to the popular sentiment of the colonies, and made himself very obnoxious to the people. On the second of May, 1775, a vessel of Coulson's arrived from Bristol, with rigging, sails, and stores, for the new ship. There was a committee of inspection, composed of leading men of the town, one of whom was Samuel Freeman. This committee was called together at the library chamber the same day of the arrival of Coulson's vessel.

There was a compact between the colonies called the "American Association," the provisions of which may be understood from what took place in the committee meetings. Coulson was by vote desired to attend on the committee. In answer to questions he stated that the vessel was from Bristol, with stores and materials for his new ship. A sub-committee was chosen to go on board and see if there were any other goods there.

At an adjourned meeting of the committee the next day, it was voted that to allow Capt. Coulson to land his goods, and appropriate them to fit out his new ship, would be a violation of the "American Association," and

directed that they be sent back to England without breaking the packages. This was communicated to Capt. Coulson by a sub-committee. Coulson immediately attended, and said the vessel must be repaired before she could go to sea, and in order to do that the freight must be landed; but the vote was adhered to, and the proceedings of the meeting were by vote, posted up in a public place in the town. Instead of obeying the order to return the goods to England, Coulson left for Boston, under the pretence of asking leave of the provincial congress to rig his ship, and procured the assistance of Capt. Mowatt in the sloop-of-war *Canceau*, to aid and protect him in rigging and loading his ship, and proceeded to land his materials.

During the excitement caused by Coulson's bringing the vessel to assist him in violating the provisions of the Association, on the 21st of April news arrived of the battle of Lexington. On the 23d a town-meeting was held, and spirited proceedings were adopted, notwithstanding the *Canceau* was lying in the harbor, whose commander, Coulson, and others were constantly urging to make some demonstration. The news of the battle of Lexington set the whole country in a blaze of excitement. At Falmouth a company of 60 soldiers was raised and hurried off to Cambridge.

Next came, what Mr. Freeman calls, "Thompson's war." On Tuesday, the 9th of May, Col. Samuel Thompson, of Brunswick, with about fifty soldiers, came in boats and landed secretly on the north side of the neck, and encamped in a grove of pines. Each man had a small sprig of spruce in his hat; and a small spruce tree with the lower branches cut off was their standard. They seized and detained several persons who happened to pass that way, in order to conceal their camp from the towns-people. About one o'clock, P. M., Capt. Mowatt, his surgeon, and the Rev. Mr. Wiswall, of St. Paul's Church, were walking for pleasure in the vicinity, when they were seized and made prisoners. As soon as Lieut. Hogg, then in command of the *Canceau*, heard of the capture of Capt. Mowatt, he sent a threatening letter on shore. Gen. Preble, in a letter to the provincial congress dated on the 14th, says "he clapped springs to his cables and swore if the gentlemen were not released before six o'clock, he would fire on the town. He fired two cannon, and although there were no shot in them, it frightened the women and children to such a degree that some crawled under the wharves, some down cellar, and some out of town."

Some of the prominent men of the town visited Thompson's camp to urge the release of the prisoners. Thompson and his men were inflexible, but night coming on, they concluded to march the prisoners to Marston's tavern for a more sheltered consultation. The soldiers, including a Falmouth company which had assisted in the escort, were paraded in front of the house. Thompson argued that open hostilities between the colonies and the mother-country existed; that Providence had thrown the prisoners in his way, and that they were rightly held. He finally found that the whole town was against him, and at about nine o'clock he concluded to release them, by their giving their parole to come on shore the next morning; Gen. Preble and Col. Freeman pledging themselves for them. The principal reason given by the Falmouth men for urging their release, was that several vessels were daily expected with corn and flour, of which the town stood very much in need.

Parson Smith, in his journal, under date of the 26th of June, says:—"People are apprehensive of a famine, there being a scarcity of corn and flour." A few days after, he mentions the arrival of three vessels, "with corn and flour." "So we are plentifully relieved from all fears of famine. Blessed be God."

At the appointed hour of nine, on Wednesday morning, Thompson began to look for his prisoners, but none came; whereupon his men became furious, and seized their sureties, Preble and Freeman, and kept them all day without dinner. In the afternoon they sent to Mowatt to know why he did not keep his parole. His reply was, that one of his men whom he had sent on shore to his washerwoman, had overheard several threats from soldiers to shoot him as soon as he made his appearance, and he declined coming. During the afternoon a large force of militia from the country, numbering five or six hundred, arrived, and being greatly enraged on learning of Mowatt's release, threatened violence to Gen. Preble and Col. Freeman, the sureties.

All the officers of the militia, including those of Falmouth, next resolved themselves into a board of war, for the examination of tories, and summoned several persons before them. Some came. The Rev. Mr. Wiswall had not gone on board the ship, and attended at the appointed time. In answer to questions, he declared his abhorrence of the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, and was released. Several others were examined, but none were punished. To keep peace and secure his release with Col. Freeman, Gen. Preble was obliged to furnish the troops with several barrels of bread, a quantity of cheese, and two barrels of rum for each company.

The soldiers entered Capt. Coulson's house and took what they wanted, and used the house for a barrack. Some of them became exhilarated by the liquor found in Coulson's cellar, and one, named Calvin Lombard, went down to the shore and fired two balls from a musket, deep into the side of the Canceau. The fire was returned from a "fusee," but no damage was done.

Thursday, the 11th, was a general fast, which Gen. Preble and Col. Freeman were not prepared for, as the soldiers had obliged them to fast the day before.

The soldiers seized one of Coulson's boats and dragged it through the streets, to a place of safety, and the next day they seized one of Mowatt's, and hauled it to the same place. Mowatt threatened to fire on the town if they were not returned, but Mr. Freeman's friend writes to him at Watertown that "he has not fired yet, and here I sit writing at my desk in the old place, being fully convinced that Mowatt never will fire on the town in any case whatever." He also writes: "the soldiers have to-day carried off Mr. Tyng's Bishop, a piece of plate worth 500 pounds, old tenor, and his laced hat." These were afterwards returned to Mrs. Ross, the mother of Mrs. Tyng, by a resolve of the provincial congress. The property destroyed in Coulson's house, and valued at 140 pounds lawful money, was paid for by authority of the same resolve.

On Friday afternoon, the last of the soldiers left town, much to the relief of the people. On Saturday, Mowatt made another demand for the boats, but Thompson's men had taken them away when they left. On Monday, Mowatt and Coulson sailed with their ships for Portsmouth and Boston.

On the 8th of June, the *Senegal* of 16 guns, Capt Dudington, arrived from Boston, and anchored near the islands, and on the 12th Coulson arrived again in his new ship, and anchored near the *Senegal*. Sheriff Tyng, who had taken refuge with his friends in Boston, was with Coulson. In reply to a letter, Capt. Dudington of the *Senegal* wrote the committee that "his orders were to protect the persons and property of his majesty's faithful subjects and not to distress them."

The wives of Sheriff Tyng and Capt. Coulson were permitted to go on board the ships; but the committee would not consent that Coulson should have his masts with which he had intended to load the ship, as he was a declared enemy of the town. On his arrival, the people had floated them up the harbor out of his reach, the provincial congress having passed a resolve to prevent tories taking their property out of the country.

Coulson next sent an armed boat to the mouth of Presumpscot river, ostensibly for water, but in reality to look out masts and timber for a cargo for his ship. The people seized his boat, guns and men, but finally released his men. Coulson finding he could not get his masts and was losing his boat, sailed without them. These masts were secured in a cove at Cape Elizabeth, near Vaughan's bridge, where they remained over 60 years. All left of them in 1835 were built into Sawyer's wharf, at the foot of High street; and they are now covered by Commercial street.

After Capt. Coulson had left Boston for Falmouth to take in his masts, Capt. Crandall, of Harpswell, was taken by one of Admiral Graves's fleet and carried into Boston, and on his release he reported his interview with the admiral. After the burning of the town, to prove that it was done by order of the admiral, Capt. Crandall's sworn statement was procured. I here copy a part of his affidavit from Freeman's notes:

"That sometime in the month of June last, I sailed from Harpswell for Salem, and on my passage there I was forcibly taken by an armed vessel and carried into Boston. And being in the presence of Admiral Graves, he asked me if such a man-of-war (he named her, but I have forgotten her name) had arrived at Falmouth. I answered that I heard she had. He then asked me if I thought she would be opposed by the people. I answered I could not tell. He then asked me if Capt. Coulson was loading at Falmouth. I replied that I had heard he met with such opposition from the people as to prevent it. Upon which the admiral said: 'You may tell them that if they will not let him load, I will send a ship, or ships, and beat the town down about their ears.'

(Signed)

PHILIP CRANDALL.

Sworn to on the 1 of Jan. 1776, before Wm. Sylvester,
of Harpswell, Justice of the Peace."

Dr. Deane says (page 341 of his diary): "Capt. H. Mowatt, of Scotland, obtained, by his most urgent solicitation, an order from Graves, &c." Mr. Willis, in his History of Portland, page 518, says: "The vessels came here direct from Boston, and no doubt can be entertained but that the order proceeded from Admiral Graves, who then commanded on this station, whose mind had been influenced by the representations of Mowatt, Coulson, and others." In a letter from Gov. Bowdoin to Gov. Pownall in London, dated in Boston in 1783, he says "The town was wantonly burnt, by order of Admiral Graves."

From the authorities quoted I think all will be convinced that the bombardment was by Admiral Graves's orders, in consequence of representations from Mowatt and Coulson.

I will now give a condensed sketch of the burning. The facts are principally taken from the letters of the Hon. Enoch Freeman, chairman of the committee of safety, to his son Samuel in Watertown, with the statements of other eye-witnesses.

On the 16th of October, 1775, the people of Falmouth were surprised by the arrival below of a squadron of four armed vessels and a store-vessel. The wind being fresh from the northwest the vessels anchored near the islands. When the people learned that Capt. Mowatt was in command, they supposed he had come for sheep and cattle, for the British forces in Boston. As there were large stocks of cattle on the islands, the enlisted men composing one company and part of another were at dusk sent down quietly to guard the sheep, cattle and hay.

The next day, Tuesday, the wind being still ahead and very strong, the vessels warped up the harbor, and anchored in line in front of the town. By a drawing still preserved, we are enabled to fix the position and rig of each vessel. The *Canceau* of 16 guns, the flag-ship, was anchored opposite the foot of India street. Next above was a schooner of 12 guns. Then the ship *Cat* of 20 guns, opposite Union wharf, and a bomb sloop above all. The store-schooner took a station below the armed vessels.

Late in the afternoon, Capt. Mowatt sent an officer on shore with a letter, in which he said the town had been guilty of the most unpardonable rebellion, and from having it in orders to execute a just punishment on the town of Falmouth, he gave two hours for the removal of the "human *specie*" out of the town, at the period of which a red pennant would be hoisted at the main-top-gallant-mast head, with a gun.

Dr. Deane says: "Near sunset he made known his errand by a flag (of truce), with a letter full of bad English, and worse spelling."

The Rev. Jacob Bailey of Pownalborough, who had been officiating at St. Paul's church after Mr. Wiswall had left, says in a letter: "The officer landed at the foot of King street amid a prodigious assembly of people and was conveyed with uncommon parade to the town-house, and silence being commanded, a letter was delivered, and read by Mr. Bradbury, a lawyer; but not without such visible emotion as occasioned a tremor in his voice." After repeating the contents or import of the letter, he says: "It is impossible to describe the amazement which prevailed on the reading of the alarming declaration. A frightful consternation ran through the assembly; a profound silence ensued for several moments. Then a committee of three was chosen, one of whom was Dr. Coffin, brother of the wife of Capt. Coulson, to wait on the commodore." This and much more is from the pen of one who received his support from the mother country and was a loyalist. His description of the bombardment, and the fright of the people, makes the scene appear almost ludicrous.

Besides Dr. Coffin, mentioned by Mr. Bailey, Gen. Preble and Robert Pagan were on the committee. It is worthy of remark that this committee were all Episcopalians, and members of St. Paul's parish. The committee immediately went on board the *Canceau*. In answer to their remonstrance, Capt. Mowatt informed them that his orders from the admiral did not authorize him to give any warning to the inhabitants, but they required him to come "opposite the town with all possible expedition [*not to go into Portsmouth,*] and there burn, sink and destroy," and that he had taken it upon himself to give warning, at the risk of losing his commission.

The committee say, "we expostulated with him upon the severity of such orders, and entreating that if possible some method might be fallen upon to save the town; or at least to give the inhabitants an opportunity of moving some of their effects; upon which he said, that if the inhabitants would in the morning, by eight o'clock, deliver up four pieces of cannon which were then in the town, with their arms in general, and ammunition, he would in

that case do no harm to the town until he had despatched an express to the admiral, who he did not doubt would order him to save the town. And as a token that his demand would be complied with, he required that eight small arms should be delivered up by eight o'clock that evening, which should be the condition of the town's being safe until eight o'clock the next morning.

The committee told him that his demands would not in their opinion be complied with, but that they would inform the town of his conditions. The committee communicated the result of their interview with Capt. Mowatt to the people, who were waiting in the town-house. No vote was taken, but it was thought best to send the small-arms that evening, in order to gain time to remove the sick, with the women and children, and what property could be got away that night.

Wednesday morning, the 18th, the citizens met, and "resolved by no means to deliver up the cannon and other arms," and sent the same committee with the answer.

I must digress a little here to supply a little historical matter not found in the books. By examining Mr. Freeman's notes, it will be seen that there were no cannon in Falmouth at the time of Mowatt's visit in May, and that he had sent a letter on shore then, saying that he had heard that cannon were to be brought from the country to destroy his ship, and threatened to fire on the town in case of such an attempt.

We find, at the burning in October, that there were four cannon in town. There is no written account of where these guns came from. I am glad to be able to explain this. In 1743 the Massachusetts colony furnished the eastern frontier-towns with small cannon to defend their timber-forts against the Indians, and to give the alarm to other settlements in case of an attack. Windham's share of these guns was a long nine-pounder iron gun, which was mounted in front of the fort, within the stockade, to fire as an alarm gun, and two swivels, one for each watch-box at the diagonal corners of the fort. This nine-pounder and one swivel, it is well known, were carried to Falmouth when mother England began to be more feared than the Indians. These guns were finally put on board the privateer *Reprieve*, Capt. Stone, of Falmouth, in 1776.

Gorham did not fare quite as well as Windham in the distribution of the guns: they got only two six-pound swivels, which were in their fort in 1775. One of them was fired when the Indians attacked the settlers in 1746, which brought twelve armed men from Falmouth to their assistance. Of course they were in duty bound to assist their deliverers. These two guns, tradition says, were carried to Falmouth at the commencement of the revolutionary troubles, and an effort was made to have them returned, but without success. It was undoubtedly these four guns which Mowatt tried in vain to secure. Perhaps one reason why the Falmouth people hung to them with such tenacity, was that they were borrowed.

We will now return to the negotiations about these guns on Wednesday morning. We left the committee on their way to the ship, with the answer of the town's people to Mowatt's demand. They were directed to spend as long a time on board as possible, to give time to secure more property. They remained on board until half-past eight o'clock, when they were requested by Mowatt to go on shore. He probably felt sore at the refusal of the citizens to be disarmed. The committee obtained half an hour to get out of the way themselves.

Prompt at the moment of 9 o'clock, the dreaded signal went up "to the

main-top-gallant-mast head with a gun" on board the flag-ship, followed immediately by the blood red pennant on all the other vessels: an appropriate color under which to commit such a dastardly act.

Col. Enoch Freeman, in his letter to his son, says: "the firing began from all the vessels with all possible briskness, discharging on all parts of the town, which lay on a regular descent towards the harbor, an horrible shower of balls from three to nine lbs. weight, bombs, carcasses, live shells, grape-shot, and musketballs. The firing lasted, with very little cessation, until six o'clock, P. M., during which several parties came on shore to set buildings on fire. Parties of our people and others from the neighboring towns ran down to oppose them, and it is thought killed several."

I am writing this in a house the frame of which was partly raised that morning. The men employed heard the guns ten miles off, and knew what they meant, and they hurried away to the assistance of Falmouth.

Of the parties who landed to set fires, one officer was struck down and disarmed near the present custom house, according to Dr. Deane.

I saw, 50 years ago, a tin speaking-trumpet, nearly eaten up by rust, which was taken from an officer with a torch in his hand. This, with several cannon-shot, was kept in a closet under the high pulpit of the old meeting-house of the first parish. The shot had pierced the venerable structure, and set it on fire; but the fire was extinguished. This trumpet and the shot were then kept there as mementos of the burning. One shot is still preserved. I have never seen this trumpet alluded to in any account of the bombardment.

None of the town's people were killed, and only one was wounded. Widow Alice Greele, who kept the fashionable tavern of the town, saved her house by remaining in it, and extinguishing the flames when it caught fire. The selectmen, in a published statement, say that about three quarters of the buildings, including 130 dwelling houses, St. Paul's (Episcopal) church with the bell, the town house, a new fire-engine, and the public library were consumed. Only one or two wharves escaped the flames. What vessels were not consumed were taken away by the enemy, for such we must now call them.

On Pointer's draught, already mentioned, every house, and store, and public building is drawn as it stood before the fire; those which were destroyed are so marked. This draught was sent to Dr. Deane to correct, which he did. In a letter to Mr. Freeman on the subject, he says: "Let barns, &c., be placed where you can recollect any, and perhaps it would not be amiss to make some where you *do not* recollect any." It was then the intention to have it engraved immediately, but this was not done until 1849.

The first tears I ever shed for another's misfortunes were, I think, for the suffering women and children of Falmouth. I often heard their story repeated by an old lady, who lived near my father's, until I was afraid to go home in the evening for fear of meeting Mowatt, or some of his incendiaries, with a fire-brand. This good woman, at the time of the burning, lived in the town, in "Clay Cove." Her husband had enlisted in the continental army, intending to leave his wife and child in their snug home in Falmouth. On the arrival of the ships he was one of those who went to the islands to guard the cattle and sheep, and could not return until the firing had commenced. His name was Barton, and he was then about 28 and his wife 20 years old. Mrs Barton remained in her house waiting for her husband, until the hot shot and shells began to fall near, and several of the neighbor-

ing buildings were on fire, and her own dwelling had become untenable. She could wait no longer. She tied up her only feather bed with some small articles of clothing in a sheet, and slung it over her shoulder. She then took her little boy on her other arm and fled from the burning town. To reach a place of safety she was obliged to walk nearly a mile through the most thickly settled part of the town, with the ships in full view. Several times bombs with their smoking fuses fell near her, and she quickened her pace to escape the explosion. With many others she took shelter under the high ledges near the Casco street church, which have since been blasted away. The vicinity was then a grove of oaks, which gave Oak street its name. A 3 lb. shot fell near her, which she secured. Here her husband found her on his return from the islands, and here they remained until nearly night. When the firing had slackened they ventured out, and, after depositing their bed in a place of safety, walked to her father's in Windham, eleven miles; one carrying the child, and the other the cannon shot, and occasionally changing.

Their dwelling and household goods were burnt, and they were compelled to begin the world anew. Barton and his wife's father built a small log house half a mile from the father's, and here he left his wife and joined Capt. Richard Mayberry's company as corporal. This was the fifth company of the eleventh regiment of the Massachusetts Bay forces, in the army commanded by Gen. Gates at the capture of Burgoyne in 1777. This company was also in the battles of Monmouth and Hubbardston. At the end of his term of three years service, Barton left the army, and was paid off in paper money which was almost worthless. He came home and went to work with a will, but was soon after killed by a falling tree. His widow suffered many hardships in her poverty, but a government pension very much relieved her declining years. She died in 1841, aged 86.

On the day set apart for the commemoration of the soldiers' services and sufferings, I am careful that Barton's grave is not forgotten.

THE SHAPLEIGH, STILEMAN, MARTYN, CUTTS, TRUEWORTHY, AND JOSE FAMILIES, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND MAINE.

Abstracts of Records, communicated by J. HAMILTON SHAPLEIGH, Esq., of Exeter, N. H.

WILL OF LUCY STILEMAN, *alias* WILLS, *alias* CHADBORN.

IN the name of God Amen the Eighth Day of January In the Eleventh year of the Reigne of our Souereigne Lord William The Third by The Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland, King Defender of The faith &c. Anno: Dom: one Thousand Six hundred ninety & nine.

I Lucy Stileman of New Castle being in Perfect health both In Body and mind Thanks be to God—calling to Remembrance The uncertain Estate of This Transitory life and that all flesh must yeald unto Death when It shall Pleas god to call: Doe make Constitute ordain and declare This To be my last will and Testament In mañer and form following: Re-

making and annulling by These Presents all and Euery Testament and Testaments Will and Wills heretofore by me made and declared Either by Word or Writing and this Is to be Taken only for my last Will and Testament and none other.

First and Principelly I comend my Soul to almighty god my Creator Asured by beleaueing that I shall receue full Pardon and free remision of all my sins and be Saved by The Precious Death and merits of my blessed Saviour and redeemer Christ Jesus, and my body to the earth from whence It was taken. To be buried In such Decent and Christian manner as To my Executors heereafter mentioned shall be Thought meet and Conuenient. And as Touching such Worldly Estate as the Lord In mercy hath lent me my Will and meaning Is The same shall be Employed and bestowed as hereafter by this my Will Is Expressed: That Is To Say

First. I give and bequeath To my grand son James Chadborn son of my late son James Chadborn one half part of all my land and meddow which Is lying and being att or by Sturgeon Creek In the Prouince of Main which was granted me by a Deed of gift or Joynter from my former Husband Humphrey Chadborn Duering my Natural Life and Then att my desposeal among our Children and The s^d James Chadborn Is to pay his sister Lucy Chadborn twenty Pounds out of The Income or Rent of the s^d: Land and If the s^d: James shuld Dy without Issue Then The s^d Land Is to goe to his s^d sister Lucy.

I give and bequeath To my Daughter Elizabeth Alcock the other half of my s^d land and meadow afors^d. To be Equally diuided betwixt her and my grandson afors^d. Shee Paying To her Sister Katharine Waymouth Twenty Pounds out of the Rent or Income and If my Daughter Elizabeth Alcock shuld Dy without Issue and leave a husband then s^d. Land and mash shall remain to her husband Dureing his Natural life and then Decend To my Daughter Katharine Waymouth or her heirs; or If She Dy without husband or Issue Immediately to goe as afors^d. To my Daughter Waymouth or her heirs She or they Paying To my other Two Daughters viz. Lucy Lewis & Alice Dunnel each Ten Pounds being the mony Rec^d. of her Sister Alcock or If Not Rec^d by Reason of the shortness of The time being In my daughter Alcock's hands &c. Then Nevertheless To pay Them The Ten Pounds Each—And That Whereas my late husband M^r: Elias Stileman Did give me forty Pounds To be Desposed by me out of his Estate I give and bequeth That Equally between my five Daughters viz: Eight Pounds to Each Lucy Lewis Alice Dunnel Katharine Waymouth Eliz^a: Alcock & Joana Cutt, Each Eight Pounds.

Whereas I now haue an obligation from Rich: Stileman for Ten Pounds mony If I Dy before I Recouer That Then my s^d Grandson Shall haue that Bill—I hereby Assigning It ouer to him.

I giue to my Grandaughter Lucy Chadborn Daughter to my son James Chadborn a Cow.

Whereas There is A D^t: Due from my late son Humpry Chadborn I give that To my four grand children my son Humprys children uiz: Mary Wm. Eliz^a & Joseph Chadborn and what Ever Estate I Leave Elss Not heer mentioned I order It to be Equally Diuided between my s^d: five Daughters viz: Lucy Lewis Kath: Waymouth Eliz^a Alcock Alice Dunell & Joana Cutt And I Doe hearby appoint my two Daughters Kath: Wamouth & Eliz^a Alcock To be my Executrixes of this my last will and Testament I Desire my good frends Jo^hn Hincks & Rob^t Eliot Esq^r. To be Querseurs

heer of to See this my Will fulfilled In Witness Whereof I have hereunto
Sett my hand And Seal the Day and year aboue written——1699.

In Presen^{ts} of

Signum

Lemuel Smith

LUCY L STILEMAN alis WILLS

Mary Tetherly

alis CHADBORN.

[Seal]

Theodore Attkinson.

Province of New Hampshire April 13th 1708 Theodore Attkinson Esq^r.
one of the Witnesses to the within mentioned Will personally appeared
before me and made oath that he was present when Lucy Stileman alias
Wills alias Chadborn deceased signed sealed & declared the within Will to
be herr last will and Testament and that she was then of a sound disposing
minde and memory to the best of his knowledge and likewise that Lemuel
Smith and Mary Tetherly the other two Witnesses to the within will was
also present and sett their hands thereto as Witnesses.

[*Probate Records, Co. Rockingham, N. H.*]

CHA: STORY Reg.

ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITION OF LUCE WILLS AND SARAH LIDDEN.

The Deposition of Luce Wills & Sarah Lidden y^e foremeñconed Wills
aged about forty six years or thereabouts & y^e s^d Lidden thirty eight years
or thereabouts. Testifieth & saith—

Dated June y^e 25th 1678 In Portsm^o—

In court before ELIAS STILEMAN, *Comr.*

[*Rock. Rec., Lib. 3, fol. 137.*]

ABSTRACT OF "WILL OF MAJ^r. ELIAS STILEMAN.

New Castle, Decemb^r 18, 1695.

To his Grandafter Ruth Tarlington all books &c. except those 2 or 3 to
his wife.

To said Grandafter the Gould ring he had at the burying of Richard
Martyn— . . .

To my Daughter in Law Elizabeth Alcutt my Gold ring I had of James
Treworthy.

To said daughter in Law Elizabeth Alcutt that piece of land . . . that
was James Weymouths.

I give my Daughter in Law Johannah Cutt the Gold Ring I had at
Mr. Vaughans burial.

I give to my three daughters in Law each of y^m a Gold Ring of the like
value of the ring given to Johannah Cutt.

Gives to wife Luce Stileman all his household stuff . . Gives to
his s^d wife Luce Stileman all my Stock of Cattle at her farm at Sturgeon
Creek . .

To her—during life the house and land "we now live in"—
then to Granson Elias Tarlington & Granddafter Ruth Tarlington—
names William Tarlington son of my Grandafter Ruth Tarlington—

Makes his wife Luce Stileman sole Executrix.

I doe make my beloved ffrriends m^r Sam^l Daniell of Yorke & m^r John
Shapleigh of Kittery overseers of this my will.

Witness

ELIAS STILEMAN. [Seal]

Rob^t Elliot

Jn^o Hinks

Fran: Tucker.

Probate 30 December 1695.

Deposition of Elias Stileman gives his age 79 years. Date, Jan. 8, 1694.
[*Rec., lib. 6, fol. 64.*]

ABSTRACT OF DEED FROM JOHN GEER ET ALS. TO FRANCIS MERCER.

To all Xtian people to whome this present wrighten shall com know
 yea that wee John geer & sary my wiff & Richard Cutt & Joanna
 my wiff: both daughters to m^r Thomas Wills of Kittry town in y^e pro-
 vince of Main & Elias Stillman of portsm^o in y^e province of New hamp-
 shir & Lewsee my wiff y^e Relict & administratrix to m^r Thomas Wills
 Estate deceased, for y^e consideration of y^e full som of forty fue pounds cur-
 rant mony to us in hand payed by m^r francis mercer of portsm^o afores^d, the
 recept whereof wee doe hereby acknowledg & our selves fully satisfysed con-
 tented & payed & thereof & of every percill & peny thereof doe acquit Ex-
 onerat & discharg s^d francis mercer his heirs Executors administrators &
 assigns for euer by this presents as also for divers other good Causes & con-
 siderations: us y^e above s^d John Gear Richard Cutts & Elias Stillman by
 & with y^e consent of our wiffs above mentioned thereunto moueing have
 given granted bargained & sold Enfeofed Released deliuered & confirmed,
 & doe by these present absolutly giue grant bargain sell Enfeof relece
 deliver and Confirm unto m^r francis mercer afores^d his heirs Executors
 administrators & assigns for euer all that parcell or pece of Land sold unto
 M^r Thomas Wills by M^r John Cutt of Portsm^o decesed & is Ajoining to
 M^r Snells Land on the West sid thereof on peace y^e other peace Joyning to
 M^r Cutts Wharff as they are bounded in s^d Cutts deed to said Wils together
 with y^e Wharf & warehous thereon Standing.

To have & to hold . . .

Dated the Ninntenth day of Desemb^r. 1689.

Witnesses

John Pickering Sen^r

John West

Elizabeth West

ELIAS STILMAN

[Seal]

Lucy ^{Sign} L STILMAN

[Seal]

JOHN GEAR

[Seal]

the mark of
 SARY ^f GEAR

[Seal]

& her seal

RICHARD CUTT

[Seal]

JOANA CUTT

[Seal]

Recorded the 8th Sept. 1692, by John Pickering, *Recorder*.

Acknowledged May 28, 1694, before Nath^l Fryer, *Jus. P.*

Recorded Oct. 27, 1697, by Wm. Vaughan, *Recorder*.

[*Rock. Rec., Lib. 4, fol. 34.*]

ABSTRACT OF DEED OF THOMAS BROUGHTON AND WIFE TO HENRY SHRIMP-
 TON, HEZEKIAH USHER, RICHARD LAKE, AND WALTER PRICE.

Thomas Broughton of Center Haven in the limits of Boston, in y^e
 Countie of Suffolke in New-England, M^{ch}^t & Mary his wife—for four
 thousand pounds, to M^r. Henry Shrimpton, M^r Hezekiah Usher, Richard
 Lake, of Boston, in N^e England, and M^r Walter Price of Salem in y^e Coun-
 tie of Essex Merch^t, as at large expressed in a deede of Sayle the 19th of
 this Instant April 1659, the Mojetie of all the lands Granted by the towns
 of Dover & Kettery on Quamphegin ffals & Newitchewannuck River
 together with the mojetie of all that land bought M^r Thomas Spencer Capt.
 Nicholas Shapleigh & Humphrey Chadbourn on y^e s^d River.

19 April, 1659. Recorded May 12, 1659. Sherburne, *Recorder*.

[*Lib. 2, fol. 2.*]

DEPOSITION OF JOHN CUTT, JR.

The deposition of Jn^o Cutt Jun^r aged Seaventeen years or thereabouts
 testefieth & saith y^t on y^e Seaventh day of Aug^t 1680 Stephen Jones being

at my Fathers house my uncle Maj^r Nich^s Shapleigh asked Stephen Jones concerning y^e difference was between him & Philip Chessley and y^e grounds he gave him to Strike him who said th^t he took a pitch forke and made a pass at him at w^{ch} he took up a small stick & putt him by & might he thought give Philip Chesly three or flower blows wth said stick & farther saith not.

Taken upon oath Sept. 2^d 1680.

Before me RICHARD MARTYN of y^e Council.

[*Prov. Court Papers, 1680, folio 165.*]

DEPOSITION OF JOHN SHAPLEIGH.

The deposition of John Shapleigh aged 36 years or thereabouts Testifieth That this deponent being in company with francis Small & Antipas Maverick upon y^e 25th of this Instant month of June, did hear This depon^t further testifieth that he y^e s^d Mauerrick hath quietly & peaceably possessed the house & Land now in controversy wth any molestation or disturbance that he ever knew or heard of neere thirty years last past.

28 June 1678 Taken upon oath in County Court held in Portsm^o
by M^r John Shapleigh.

ELIAS STILEMAN, *Clerc.*

Entered according to y^e Originall the 29th June 1678 pr

ELIAS STILEMAN, *Record^r.*

ABSTRACT OF INDENTURE—RICHARD CUTT AND OTHERS TO JOHN CUTT.

This Indenture made y^e fifth day of Augst 1728 Between Rich^d Cutt of Portsm^o In y^e Prov^e of N. Hampsh^e marri^d Joseph Chessly of Dover in y^e Pro^e of N. Hampsh^e afores^d Yeoman & Sarah his wife Joseph Moulton of Berwick In y^e County of York In y^e Pro^e of y^e Massachusetts Bay Inholder & Judith his wife Margrett Landale of Portsm^o Wid^r W^m Fellows Jun^r of Portsm^o afores^d Marin^r. & Eliz^a his wife of y^e one partie & John Cutt of Portsm^o afores^d Cooper of the other part Witnesseth y^t y^e s^d Rich^d Cutt—Joseph Chessley & Sarah his wife—Joseph Moulton & Mary his wife—Solom. Cotton and Judith his wife, Margrett Landale, W^m Fellows & Elizth his wife for & In consideration of y^e Naturall love good will & affection w^{ch} they have & do bear to their Brother the afores^d John Cutt & Sundry other good considerations at this time moving but more especially In consideration of y^e sum of five pounds to them in hand p^d by y^e s^d John Cutt have given grant^d bargain^d unto y^e s^d John Cutt his heirs & assigns forever all y^t their Right Title use Interest—In all & singular y^e dwelling house land wharfe & wharfing prvlige now in the tenure or occupation of y^e s^d Jn^o Cutt w^{ch} s^d dwelling house and land Wharfe & Wharfing pvelege wth y^e appurtn^s. they y^e s^d Rich^d Cutt Joseph Chesle & Sarah his wife Jos^h Moulton & Mary his wife Sol^m Cotton and Judith his wife Marg^t Landale W^m Fellows & Eliz^a his wife have Should or ought to have Interest in by & after y^e Decease of their Hon^d Mother Sarah Cutt of Portsm^o afors^d wid^o w^{ch} s^d dwelling house & land Wharfe & Wharfing pvlige wth y^e appurten^s Rich^d Martyn late of Portsm^o afores^d Esq^r De^d father to y^e s^d Sarah Cutt by deed or Instrument under his hand & Seal bearing Date y^e 20th day of Aug^t 1671 gave to his son & Daugh^r John Cutt & Sarah Cutt father & mother of y^e party^s mentioned in these presents During y^e time of their natural life & after their Decease to their heirs males as by y^e before Recd^d Deed or Instrum^t Reference thereunto being had will more fully appear w^{ch} before

grant^d house & land Wharfe & Wharfing pvilege in y^e whole Contain^d In y^e afores^d Deed or Instrum^t.

To have & to hold

In Witness W^rf they have hereunto Sett their hands & seals y^e day & year first above mentioned.

Sign ^d Seal ^d & D ^d in psnce of	}	RICH ^d CUTT	[Seal.]
Tho Harvey			
Jn ^o Bradford			

Ack by Rich^d Cutt "Augt y^e 12, 1728.

"SAM^{ll} WINKLEY,
Justice of Peace.

Record 29 April 1730. [*Rock. Rec., Lib. 17, fol. 150.*]

DEED OF RICHARD MARTYN TO JOHN CUTT AND HIS WIFE.

Richard Martyn conveys to John Cutt and Sarah his wife For love & affection grants unto "my well beloued Son John Cutt & Sarah his wife (my daughter) during the term of their natural life all y^t my house & house Lott we^h I bought of Charles Glidden.

Dated 20th day of August 1671.

Ack. 2 day of May 1679. Record^d May 3 1679.

[*Rock. Rec., Lib. 3, fol. 148.*]

WILL OF RICHARD MARTYN.

Dated 27 Jan^r 1692-3. Probate 16 Apr. 1694.

Names his son Michael—Son Nath^l, — 3 daughters Sarah [Cutt]—Hannah² [Jose] — [Kennad]. "Master Sam^{ll} Keaise M^r Sam^{ll} Penhallow & my son in Law Richard Jose to be my Overseers."

Gives the use of his houses & lands to his son Nathaniel—if he dye without heirs ; then to his brother Mich^l.—if he dye without heirs.

Then to Richard the Son of my son in Law John Cutt. His moveables to his 3 daughters. His wife Mary & sons Michael & Nath^l Exrs.

[*Prob. Rec.*]

ASSIGNMENT—SIMON BRADSTREET TO NICHOLAS SHAPLEY.

Know all men by these Presents y^t I Simon Bradstreet of Andover in y^e County of Essex Gent^r: for & in Consideration of y^e sum of fore Score pounds Pipe Staves to be paid in two Years by Major Nicho^s Shapley of Kittery upon Piscataqua River Merch^t as by a writing bareing date herewith doth more fully appear have bargained & sold & by these presents do give grant bargain sell assign & make over to him y^e s^d Nichol^s Shapleigh y^e right title & Interest y^t y^e s^d Simon have or according to Law & Equity might have in or to a writing or mortgage of M^r Valentine Hill, Deceased, of a certain tract of land near Oyster-River containing by Estimation five hundred acres & then in y^e possession or occupation of one Darby Field which bares date y^e 9th August 1649 as also one other writing relating thereunto of y^e s^d Valentine Hills intituled Articles of Agreement bearing date 12th of November 1646—

To Have & To Hold y^e afores writing to him y^e s^d Maj^r Shapleigh to all Intents & purposes whatsoever in reference to y^e afores^d Law as fully & absolutely to receive & do whatsoever I y^e s^d Simon might or ought to do according to Law & y^e true Intent of y^e s^d Writing, without any Trouble Lett or molestation by y^e s^d Simon my Heirs or assigns or any claiming in by through or under me or them or any of them and Whereas in y^e s^d Writing

or Mortgage there is a Bond or obligation of y^e s^d Nicho^s Shapleigh & M^r John Tryworthy 300£ for y^e Payment of 150£ assign^d or made over to me y^e s^d Simon which Bond is alleged by y^e s^d Nicho^s to have been many years since paid to y^e s^d Valentine Hill & an acquittance or discharge for y^e same produced & showed under y^e Hand of y^e s^d Valentine Hill I therefore y^e s^d Simon do hereby covenant and promise not to claim or require any satisfaction upon y^e s^d Bond but shall rest satisfied wth what is above expressed & shall & will sometime before y^e end of y^e next month Deliver y^e s^d Bond up assigned by me to y^e Admiss^{ts} of y^e Estate of y^e s^d Valentine Hill deceased or to some one of them—or shall be rēdy so to do whensoever I shall be required thereunto either by s^d admiss^{ts} or said Nicho^s Shapleigh In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this fourteenth day of Ap^l in y^e year of our Lord one thousand six hundred & Sixty 1660.

Sign^d Seal^d & delivered
in y^e presence of

Nicho. Paige
John Noyes
Richard Alexander. }

SIMON BRADSTREET [Seal]

This Instrument above written was acknowledged by Simon Bradstreet Esq^r as his act & deed May y^e 7 1674 before me

Recorded Ap^l y^e 9th 1735.

EDW^d TYNG, *Ass. Jus.*
P^r JOSH. PEIRCE, *Recorder.*

[*Rock. Rec., Lib. 21, fol. 60.*]

DEED OF KATHARINE HILTON TO SAMUEL TREWORTHIE.

Katherin Hilton of Exeter in y^e County of Norfolk, Widow—"for my motherly louing affection w^{ch} I bear unto my Louing son Samuel Treworthy of Portsm^o in piscattaq River marriner,"—grants to her louing son Samuel Treworthie of Portsm^o afores^d—all my necke or Tract of land situated above Sturgeon creeke in township of Kittery in piscattaq River formerly called Thompsons point, now Known by y^e name of Treworthys poynt lying between two Creeks—w^{ch} neck or tract of Land I bought of M^r Roules y^e Indian—

In witness, &c., set my hand & seale this second day of November An^o Dom 1674.

Signed in p^{ts} of

John Gilman

Moses Maurerick.

the mark of

KATHERIN KH: HILTON. [Seal]

Samuel Treworgey with the consent of Dorcas Treworgey his wife conveys the above lands to Richard Rich of Dover, Nov. 6, 1674.

[*Rock. Rec., Lib. 3, fol. 100.*]

DEPOSITION OF SAMUEL TREWORGIE.

The Deposition of Samuel Treworgie aged 33 years or Theire Aboutt. Being Sworn saith that he being Latly at y^e house of Samuell Wentworth on the Great Island with Some friends Theire Did Call for Seuerall pints of wine which was brought vs Wee calling what was to pay he Said Soe many pints of wine Soe many shillings, which wee paid him; but if wee Brought the pints of Wine again wee should have ou^r money and further saith not.

19 May 1661 taken upon oath

before ELIAS STILEMAN, *Comsr.*

[*County Court, 1659-72, fol. 527.*]

[From Rates of Taxes:]

The Constables part of the Towne Rate of y^e Great Island (y^t Division)
June 16, 1671

Samuel Treworgy	£	s	d
Samuel Wentworth		10	
		10	

[*Ibid.*, fol. 599.]

ABSTRACT OF DEED OF BRIDGET GRAFFORT TO RUTH KIRK.

..... "my present servant
maid" — "for services & due attendance" — — — That I Bridgett
Grafford formerly y^e wife Relict and Executrix of Thomas Daniel Esq^r
Deceased: and lately the wife Relict and sole Executrix of Thomas Graf-
ford of Ports^{mo} in the Province of New Hampshire in New England."

"A certain house lot lying and being on Strawberry Bank in Portsmouth,
to say fifty foot fronting northerly unto y^e street that runs from y^e great fort
down to said Graffords hous running Eighty three foot back adjoining unto
Capt Bullards Garden or house lott"—

Date, 12 March, $\frac{1700}{1701}$.
Recorded, May 28, 1703.

BRIDGET GRAFFORT. [Seal]

[*Rock. Rec.*, Lib. 7, fol. 2.]

ABSTRACT OF DEED OF JAMES TREWORTHY TO RUTH THE DAUGHTER OF
HENRY KIRK.

James Treworthy—tanner in Ports^m—being in Election to be married
unto Ruth the daughter of Henry Kirk of the aforesaid Portsmouth—cur-
rier—Releasing all claims to any lands or property of Ruth's.

Date, 8th Nov. 1702. Recorded, 28 May, 1703. [*Lib. 7, fol. 2, Deeds.*]

JOSE FAMILY.

In examining the Otis genealogy, *ante*, vol. v. page 182, I find that
"Esther or Hester married, first, Henry, son of Henry Elkins"; . . .
that "after she was liberated, she married Richard, son of Richard Jose,
of Portsmouth"; . . . and that "she survived Mr. Jose." I think there
is an error in these statements, and I call attention to them that others may
communicate to the REGISTER any facts bearing upon them.

The widow of Richard Jose, 2d, was Damaris ———. After his decease
she married Jeremiah Wheelwright, of Portsmouth, who is supposed to be
a brother of Nathaniel, John and others of Boston, descendants of the Rev.
John Wheelwright. There is a tradition that the Shapleighs and this Jere-
miah Wheelwright were connected, but I have not been able to trace the
connection, nor to ascertain who Damaris was before her marriage.

In my researches I have found the following records of the Jose family.

CHRISTOPHER JOSE of Portsmouth; will dated 14 Sept., 1676; proved
in 1676. In it names his sons: Richard, Thomas, John, and Samuel.
Daughters: Joanna, Margaret, Mary. Beloved wife Jane Jose; his "Be-
loved wife sole Executrix" of his will; and with others his "ffather in law,"
Richard Comings, one of the overseers—therefore his wife Jane is supposed
to be daughter of Richard Comings.

RICHARD JOSE, son of Christopher (and undoubtedly once sheriff of the
Province of N. H.), died intestate. Administration was granted upon his
estate in 1707 to his widow, Hannah Jose. On the 18 March, 1722-3, an

agreement was made for a division of the estate of "our late Hon^d. Father, Richard Jose late of Portsm^o. in the Prov. of New Hampshire, Esqr., Deceased—and was divided among Richard Jose—his part being double share;" Martin Jose, Joann Pray, Hannah Hilton, dec'd, for her daughter Hannah Hilton, Jane Cate, Mary Roberts, Sarah Bruster, Margaret Jose.

The division is signed by "John Pray, Richard Jose, Martin Jose, Edward Cate, Jr., John Roberts, Joshua Bruster, Joann Pray, Jane Cate, Mary Roberts (her mark), Sarah Bruster (her mark), John Pray, Guardian to Margaret Jose."—[*Probate Records Co. Rockingham, N. H.*]

"HANNAH JOSE, of Portsmouth, and widow of Richard Jose deceased, and administratrix of his estate; to enable her to bring up her two youngest daughters by s^d Jose." Conveys real estate by deed to Peter Abbott, dated 3d Sept., 1713.—[*Records of Deeds, Lib. 70, fol. 203.*]

RICHARD MARTYN's will proved 17 April, 1694. He names his "son in Law Richard Jose," one of the overseers—consequently *Hannah* the wife of Richard Jose is presumed to be a daughter of Richard Martyn.—[*Probate Record.*]

RICHARD JOSE, grandson of Christopher, and son of Richard (once sheriff of the province of N. H.); married Damaris ———. Her husband, Richard Jose, died prior to 6 May, 1736. Richard and Damaris, both, by deed conveyed real estate to Isaac Dow, 30 Dec., 1725.—[*Rockingham Records, Lib. 14, fol. 413.*]

Their children were:

Ebenezer.

Hannah, married ——— Hewett subsequent to June 30, 1747.—[*Lib. 33, fol. 341.*]

Susannah, married Samuel Ingalls, of Chester, N. H. prior to June 7, 1748.—[*Rock. Rec., Lib. 36, fol. 532.*]

Dennis,	}	died after their father Richard, and before their mother Damaris.—[<i>Ibid., Lib. 106, fol. 474.</i>]
Richard,		
Sarah,		

EBENEZER JOSE, son of Richard and Damaris. In his will, dated 30 Feb., 1760, proved 26 March, 1760, he names his sons: Ebenezer; Michael Dennis, died in 1799; Joanna, daughter. And appoints his wife, Margaret, and his "beloved brother, Cap^t. Joseph Hixon," executors.

DAMARIS JOSE, widow of Richard, married Jeremiah Wheelwright (a descendant of the Rev. John) of Portsmouth, soon after Sept. 1736. He died in 1768. His will is dated 24 Jan., 1768, proved Feb. 23, 1768, and names his "three children":

Jeremiah.

John, died in 1784—his first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer Odion, of Portsmouth, N. H. Second wife name Martha ———. He left a son John.

Mary, married John Oram, of Eddington, county of Bartu, N. Carolina—ship-master, before the death of her father.

Jeremiah, a grandson, also named in the will. There was also a grandson John, son of John.

DAMARIS WHEELWRIGHT, died in 1780. Oct. 2, 1782, her estate was decreed by judge of probate to John Wheelwright, he paying a double share to the heirs of Ebenezer Jose; to his two sisters Hannah (Hewett) and Mary (Oram), a share each.

Continued from REGISTER, page 183.

—Page 251 (Concluded).—

[1686.]	12	6	Benjamin, S. } of Sarai Mirick — — — — { Mirick
			Sarai D. } — — — — { Mirick
			Andrew phillips (aged about 25 y) — — — — phillips
			Elekiel Craval (aged about 18 y ^{rs} — — — — Craval
			prifeilla y ^e wife of Samuel (aged — — — — Griffin
			Samuel her Son — — — — — Griffin
			Hephziba y ^e wife of Thomas (aged — — — — Harris
			Thomas her son — — — — — Harris
			Naomie. D. (aged about 18 y ^{rs} } Thomas — — { Crofwell
			Silence. D. (aged about 16 y ^{rs} } — — { Crofwell
			Thomas. S. Thomas white (now admitted to y ^e White
			Lefser Comunion)
			Mary, wife of Samuel Mould, Dr in Law to John Mould
			Candifh (aged [blot]
			Abigail Cogan (aged about 15 y ^{rs}) granddaughter Cogan
			to Michael Long

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Baptized

1687	1	6	Joseph y ^e Son of Hopewell & Sarai, — — — — Davis
			Mary D. of Thomas & Hannah — — — — Sheppard
			20 Sarai D. of & — — — — Clark
			27 parnel D of & parnell — — — — foster
			Nathanael S. in Law of Chriftopher Goodwin (aged 18) Johnson
			prudence D John (aged about 18) — — — — Edmister
			Experience peggy (aged about 17 — — — — peggy.
			in all 37 { males 14
			{ females 23
			Samuel Read (aged about 30) — — — — Read
			George y ^e S. of George & Hannah Luke — — — — Luke
			Sarai, D. of Samuell & Sarai Wilson — — — — Wilson
			Nathaniel } S of Nathaniell & Hannah — — — — Adams.
			Daniel } S — — — — — Adams.
			Hannah D — — — — — Adams
2	13	10	John. S. John & Elizabeth Edwards — — — — Edwards
			20 Eliz : D. Zachary & Long — — — — Long
			27 Elizabeth Augur (aged 18) living w th Nath Adams Augur
			Sarai Evens (aged 14) living w th wid : Brigden Evens
			3 Elizabeth D : John Jun ^r & Eliz : — — — — Lowden
			10 Sarai W. patrick [?] Mark (aged about 50) — — — — Mark
			William. S. [blotted] phillips — — — — phillips
			Stephen S. Stephen fofdike — — — — fofdike
			Joseph S } Joseph & Sarai Newell — — — — { Newell
			Sarai D } — — — — { Newell
			17 Cabeb. S. } Thomas & prifeilla — — — — { Crofwell
			Thomas. S. } — — — — { Crofwell
			William S } [* these four names { Stedman*
			Hanna D } & Hannah re-written] { Stedman
			Sarai D } meū : by miftake thes 4 were bapt : { Stedman
			Mary D } [illegible] she was pposed before { Stedman
			she renewed covenant
			Rebecca D John & — — — — — Whittamore

* Words and figures marked thus have been re-written.

[1687]

— Page 253 —

M.	D.	Baptized					
3	8	Sarah D Samuel & Mary	—	—	—	—	Hayman
	15	Abigail. D. Nathanael &	—	—	—	—	frothingham
		Cabeb. S. }	—	—	—	—	Carter
		John. S. }	—	—	—	—	Carter.
		Mary D. }	—	—	—	—	Carter.
4	5	Martha D. & March [?] (of Long lland)	—	—	—	—	Jenner.
		S Thomas &	—	—	—	—	Adams
		Hannah W of Samuel (aged 30)	—	—	—	—	Whittamore
		Samuell * S. (aged 14½*)	—	—	—	—	Whittamore
		Hannah * D. (aged 10 * about*)	—	—	—	—	Whittamore
		Elizabeth * D. (aged 8 * about*)	—	—	—	—	Whittamore
		Sarai * D (aged 5 * about*)	—	—	—	—	Whittamore
		Mary * D (aged 3 * about*)	—	—	—	—	Whittamore
		Elizabeth (aged 19 yrs)	—	—	—	—	Dickerman
	19	John. S. of John Whittamore Jun ^r (aged 2)	—	—	—	—	Whittamore
	26	Mehitabell, D. John &	—	—	—	—	Rand [leyn
5	3	Debora D. John &	—	—	—	—	Chamber-
		Sarai D. John &	—	—	—	—	Bridgen
	10	Sarai D. John &	—	—	—	—	ffosdick.
	17	Samuel. S. Epaphra & Rebecca (of Boston)	—	—	—	—	Shrimpton
		John S }	—	—	—	—	Hincksmen
		Robert S }	—	—	—	—	Hincksmen.
	24	Andrew S. of Andrew	—	—	—	—	phillips
		James S. of Alexander * & Susanna	—	—	—	—	Login
		Elias S. of Elias & Abigail	—	—	—	—	Stone.
	31	Ebenezer S. of Tho: Jn ^r & Esther	—	—	—	—	Carter
6	14	Joseph. S. Jacob jun ^r &	—	—	—	—	Greene
		Nathaniel. S. Stephen &	—	—	—	—	Walter
		Samuel. S. Elias & Margarite	—	—	—	—	Maverick
		John. S. paul & Jamina (aged i yr)	—	—	—	—	Maverick.
	21	John. S. Thomas & Mary (<i>recd covt in 81</i> [?] by)	—	—	—	—	Levermore
		name of mary potter D. of Mary	—	—	—	—	

* Words and figures marked thus have been re-written.

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month	day	Baptized					
6	21	Elizabeth, D }	Johanna Widd: of Nathaniel	}	—	—	Nichols.
		Hanna, D }					Nichols.
	28	Mary D William & mary	—	—	—	—	Brown
7	11	fyath D of Joseph &	—	—	—	—	frost
		John — S — }	John & Elizabeth	}	—	—	pinney
		Edmond — S — }					pinney
		Elizabeth D }					pinney
		Rachel Blanchard (aged about 17)	—	—	—	—	Blanchard
	25	Hannah D of & Lydia	—	—	—	—	Marshall.
		Thomas S of Thomas & Elizabeth	—	—	—	—	Bennet
8	23	Jane D of Samuel &	—	—	—	—	phips.
		Abiel D of Chapman widdow	—	—	—	—	Chapman.
	30	Mary D of James & Lowden (she having)	—	—	—	—	Lowden.
		renewed Cov ^t at M ^r Willards ch*	—	—	—	—	
		Abigail. D. of & Hannah willey }	(she having Renewed cov ^t at Lancaster,	}	—	—	Willey.
		godman Brasiers Daughter. — — }					

* Badly blotted in the MS.

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8	Elizabeth D Nicholas & <i>Elizabeth</i> — — —	Lopdell.
	Hephziba D Thomas & Hephzibah — — —	Harris.
15	francis. S. Captein Lawrence & Ann — — —	Hammond
	Hannah D. Abrahā & a member of y ^e ch: in Concord	Sheppard.
22	Sarah D Thomas & <i>Sarah</i> — — — — —	Clark
	Abigail D Samuell & <i>Anna</i> — — — — —	Blunt
	Judith Wooder (aged about 22) Naraganset Indian, serv ^t to the widdow of m ^r Zachary Long	Wooder
	Deceased — — — — —	

[1689]

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8	6	Richard. S. } aged. 3	John & <i>Katharine</i> — — —	{	Taylor
		John S. } aged 1			Taylor
	13	Joseph. S. Mathew & <i>Mary</i> — — — — —			Caswill.
	27	John. S. John & <i>Ruth</i> — — — — —			Rowe
		Richard S. John & — — — — —			Lowden
		Ruth. D. & <i>Rebecka</i> — — — — —			More.
9	17	Elizabeth D. <i>William</i> & — — — — —			Jamison
	24	John. S. Tho: & — — — — —			Hitt
10	1	Richard. S. Richard & <i>parnell</i> — — — — —			foster
		William. S. & <i>Elizabeth</i> — — — — —			Bennet
	29	Katharine D of Samuel & — — — — —			phips.
11	19	James (aged about 30) — — — — —			fofdike
		Hannah D of <i>Nathanael</i> & — — — — —			Doufe
		mary. D of <i>Samuel</i> & — — — — —			Read [lain
		Sarah D of John & — — — — —			Chamber-
	26	Martha D of William & <i>mary</i> — — — — —			Brown
12	9	Joseph S. & <i>prudence</i> — — — — —			pike
	16	Rebecka D. of Tymothy & — — — — —			Cutler
		Bright. S. of <i>Isaac</i> & <i>Bariah</i> — — — — —			ffowle.
		William. S. of Elias & — — — — —			Stone
1690		In all 50. { males 23	aged 4. Indian. 1.		
		{ females 27			
1	2	Susanna D. Stephen & — — — — —			Codman
	9	Margaret D <i>John</i> Jun ^r & — — — — —			Cutler
	23	Thomas S. william & <i>Esther</i> — — — — —			Johnson
		Jonathan S. <i>John</i> Jun ^r & Sarah — — — — —			Whittemore
		Jonathan S Alexander & <i>Susanna</i> — — — — —			Logen
		Bethiah D Andrew & Abigail — — — — —			Stimson
2	6	Sarah D John & <i>Rebecka</i> — — — — —			Jones
		John S John & — — — — —			Rand
	27	Elizabeth. D. <i>Nathanael</i> & — — — — —			Brigden
		John S John & <i>Abigaile</i> — — — — —			Kettle.

Baptized — Page 259 —

month	day				
3	11	Ruth, D. <i>Thomas</i> Ju ^r & — — — — —			Sheppard
4	8	Samuel. S. Thomas Jun ^r & — — — — —			White
		Joseph. S. <i>Thomas</i> & — — — — —			Stanford.
	15	Joseph. S. Jacob Ju ^r & — — — — —			Green
		phebe. D. Joseph & — — — — —			Ryall
		mary. D. <i>James</i> & — — — — —			Miller

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	22	Richard. S. Richard & <i>margaret</i>	—	—	—	Bentley
		John S. John &	—	—	—	Newell
		Sarai. D Nathanael &	—	—	—	Rand.
		Hannah D. James &	—	—	—	fosdick
	29	John. S. John & <i>Sarah</i>	—	—	—	Brigden
		Abigail D Samuel & <i>Sarah</i> (aged 2 y ^{rs})	—	—	—	Austin.
5	20	Joseph S. <i>Eleazer</i> & Anna	—	—	—	phillips
		Sarah Larkin (aged about 15)	—	—	—	Larkin.
6	3	Joseph. S. Joseph & <i>Hannah</i> (of Swansey)	—	—	—	Cahoone.
		Mary D & <i>Elizabeth</i> (of ye old ch: Boston)	—	—	—	Cobbet.
7	7	John. S. Edward & <i>Mary</i>	—	—	—	Larkin
	21	John S. } (twins) Richard & <i>Margaret</i>	—	—	—	Bentley
		Mary. D. }	—	—	—	Bentley
	28	Elizabeth. D. John & <i>Susanna</i>	—	—	—	Damon
8	19	Sarah D Joseph & <i>Dorcas</i>	—	—	—	pratt
9	2	Joseph S <i>Joseph</i> &	—	—	—	phips
		David S John &	—	—	—	Melvin
		Mabel D. <i>David</i> & Mabell	—	—	—	Jenner
		Abigail D. Luke & <i>Abigail</i> (of Boston)	—	—	—	Greenough
		Sarah D. Hopewell &	—	—	—	Davis
	9	Sarah D. Samuel &	—	—	—	Austin
11	4	Mary D. <i>Nathaniel</i> &	—	—	—	Cary
		Samuel. S. & <i>Mary</i>	—	—	—	Miriam
12	1	Jonathan S Jonathan &	—	—	—	pierce
		Sarah D william &	—	—	—	pine (?)
	8	John. S. John & Ruth	—	—	—	Waite

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12	15	Nathanael S. <i>Jacob</i> &	—	—	—	Hurd
		Johanna D Michael &	—	—	—	Brigden
		Hannah Barber (aged about 15)	—	—	—	Barber
	22	Henry. S. of Henry &	—	—	—	Cookery
		Anna. D } of Daniel & Anna	—	—	—	parker
		John. S }	—	—	—	parker

In all 48. { Males 23. } aged 2—
 { females 25 }

1691

1	1	Mary D	Mary	—	—	—	Mols.
	15	Mary D william &	—	—	—	—	Jamison.
		Union D Nathanael &	—	—	—	—	Kettle.
	22	Sarah D Samuel &	Dows	—	—	—	Dows
		Sarah D John Jun (Deceased) & Abigail	—	—	—	—	Kettle
2	5	Joseph S. Joseph & <i>Johanna</i> (of Boston)	—	—	—	—	Buckley
		Ruth D. John & <i>Ruth</i>	—	—	—	—	Rowe.
		Sarah D John &	—	—	—	—	Eades
		Rebecka D of Charles & Rebecka	—	—	—	—	Chambers
		Margaret D of <i>Stephen</i> &	—	—	—	—	fosdick
	26	Mary peachy (aged about 17.)	—	—	—	—	peachy
		Katharine D. & <i>Mary</i> (of Boston)	—	—	—	—	Miriam
3	3	Dorothy D. Nathanael &	—	—	—	—	Dows
	24	Anna. D. of Elizabeth (now) w. of John fosdick	—	—	—	—	Betts
		(aged 10)	—	—	—	—	

(To be continued.)

JOURNAL OF CAPT. ELEAZER MELVIN'S COMPANY, SHIRLEY'S EXPEDITION, 1754; LETTER FROM JOHN BARBER IN SHIRLEY'S EXPEDITION OF 1755; AND MUSTER-ROLL OF CAPT. PAUL BRIGHAM'S COMPANY, 1775-77.

THE REGISTER is indebted to the Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, Mass., for the following documents now first printed. These he describes as follows :

1. A journal of the march of Capt. Eleazer Melvin's company in Gov. Shirley's expedition to the Norridgewock country when Fort Halifax was erected in 1754; kept by John Barber.

2. A letter from the same man dated July 11, 1755, from Schenectady to his wife "in Sudbury New-England." He was then with Shirley in his unfortunate expedition against Niagara.

3. The Muster-Roll of the company of Capt. Paul Brigham, of Marlborough, with the time each member served in the army, from April 19, 1775, to April 30, 1777.

John Barber, the writer of the above journal and letter, is supposed to have been killed in a skirmish soon after it was written; but no certain knowledge was ever obtained of his fate.

His widow Hannah married a ——— Stone, of Sudbury, or Marlborough. She died a widow before Feb. 20, 1784. In her will, dated March 21, 1783, she names children: "Abigail Barber, widow of my son John Barber," Samuel, Oliver, Nathan, Ephraim and Silas Barber also. "Grandchildren [children? G. S.] of my beloved daughter Abigail Loker dec'd and my beloved daughter Hannah Loker dec'd."

William Baldwin, of East Sudbury, was named Executor.

Witnesses: "Ezekiel Rice, Eunice ^{her} X Rice, and Fanny ^{her} X Rice." _{mark,} _{mark.}

The heirs of Hannah Stone made an agreement Nov. 10, 1786, by which Eph. Barber was to take the property left them by her will, a house and four acres of land in Sudbury, and sell it for their joint benefit. The parties signing the agreement were Nathan, Oliver and Silas Barber, Henry Locar with Hannah his wife, Moses Locar, Benj. Mills and Sarah his wife, Jeremiah Smith and Mary his wife.

Ephraim Barber, of Marlborough, son of John and Hannah, was the noted clock maker, who always insisted that he should return in a thousand years after his death to find his clocks running. One of them is patiently ticking away, awaiting his coming, at the house of his grandson, J. A. Barber, of Northfield, Mass. Of this clock marvellous tales are told of supernatural interest in the affairs of the family.

Ephraim resided in Marlborough, where he was one of the leading citizens for many years, and often represented her in the general court. He died Nov. 4, 1817, aged 70.

Samuel, the son of John, was of Stockbridge, Jan. 22, 1789. Silas was of the city of New-York, Jan. 29, 1788.

The writer does not feel certain of the ancestry of the old soldier John Barber, and has given many of the above particulars in hope that some correspondent of the REGISTER may thereby find a clue, and give us the desired information concerning them.

[JOHN BARBER'S JOURNAL.]

(1)

A journal of the Hon^{ble}

Cap^t Eleazer Melven: and his Company's Marching and Saileing: We Marched from Concord May 30 1754 to the Widdow Bowmans of Cambridge and Lodged.

31 May Marched to Medford from thence Sailed to Casstle William Where We Encamped untill June 22^d.

22 Jvne We Embarqvcd On Board the Sloop Svccess Cap^t Josiah Simpson Master about twelve of the Clock Post Meridan When his Excellency Governovr Shirley In the Ship Shirley Galley Sailed from [torn] Casstle William Where [torn]

(2)

Cap^t Eleazer Melven¹
 Dani^{ll} Brewer
 Nath^{ll} Cvmeings
 Ephraim Hayward

Serj Parling Amos
 Serj Melven Jacob
 Serj Lambson Jonathⁿ
 Serj Dudley Joseph
 Clerk Barber John
 Corp^l Melven Nath^{ll}:
 Corp Farrer Abel
 Corp Woollecutt Nathan^{ll}
 Corp Hutchins Gorden
 Byam, Thomas :
 Butterfield Nathani^{ll}
 Butterfield Joseph
 Bean Caleb
 Byam Benj
 Barrett Benj
 Brabrook W^m
 Billing Joseph
 Chamberlin John
 Crossby Jacob
 Chandler Sam^{ll}
 Dudley James
 Davis Thomas
 Easta-Brook Robert
 Farrer Jonathan
 Fletcher Jonathan
 Farrer Simon
 Gates Thomas

Green Zacchus
 Hamileton Levi
 Hutchins Benjⁿ
 Hamileton Seth
 Hutchins Andrew
 Hodge W^m
 Hutchins Thomas
 Kidder Solomon
 Laughton Thomas
 Lessley James
 Maynard Joseph
 Moore Jacob
 Robbins Charls
 Shed W^m
 Bathol— Stephenson
 Sawtill Moses
 Taylor Benj
 Woodward Josiah
 Woodd Joseph
 Woodd Elijah
 Waite Joseph
 Wyman John
 Willson W^m
 Cowen Thomas
 Kindale Benj
 Peacock John
 White Henery

(3)

Crawffard Joseph
 Carpenter Deliverance
 Pattison Joseph
 Waite Thomas
 Cooper James,

Crossby Sampeson
 Dodge Caleb
 Burk Richard
 Brow James
 Goodale Phinehas, Herrington Noah

¹ Eleazer and David Melvin were sons of John Melvin, of Concord, Mass., who was in that town as early as 1700, and died there in 1726 (?), aged 74. The father, as we shall see, may have been the John, who with wife Hannah, was in Charlestown as early as 1679, at least, and had born there the following children (as we are informed by Mr. Harry H. Edes), viz.: John, b. Aug. 29, 1679; Hannah, b. Aug. 15, 1681; Robert, b. Jan. 13, 1683; James, b. Mar. 20, 1685-6; Jonathan, b. May 29, 1688; David, b. Oct. 29, 1690; Benjamin, b. Feb. 19, 1694-5. (See *Melvin*, in NOTES AND QUERIES, *post*.)

David and Eleazer were privates in Capt. Lovewell's expedition against the Indians in 1725, and survived the disastrous fight near Fryeburg, Me., May 8. David was a captain in Col. Willard's (4th Mass.) regiment at the capture of Louisbourg, 1745 (*ante*, vol. xxv. p. 258), and received a wound there of which he died in his 57th year, Nov. 18, 1745, after his return home. His wife was Mary, daughter of Jacob Farrar³, of Concord (*ante*, vol. vi. p. 322). This David Melvin for himself and other survivors, and the heirs of their deceased

23 Jvne Came on the Most Violent Storm that Ever Was Ever Was Known att that time of the year the Wind South-East We Steared for Pisgataqva harbovr and had Come With-In two Miles of It But Night Comeing on we tacked the Sloop abovt and Let her Run Before the Wind all night After Break of Day the Storm Increasing and the Men almost all of them Sea Sick It tore away our Gibb Saile Which Put our Men Into a Great Surprise: We Made Way for Land and abovte one or two of the Clock Sailed Into York harbovr.

25 Jvne Sailed from York for Casscobay When Benjⁿ Kindale fell from the Bowle Spleat and Went vnder the Keele of the Sloop Came vp att the Stearn and Sprang vp Into the Whale Boate Laughing: Caleb Bean fell Into York river and Drove Down Stream twenty Rods and was taken up by James Sharp:

26 Jvne arrived att Cascobay about fovr of the Clock In the Morning and Went on to Banges's: Island Strvck vp ovr tents and there Stayed untill Jvly the 4th

2nd Jvly a Covrt Martial Was Called vpon Morgan Dehortee and Richard Garrivan for Curseing and Wising Damnation to them Selves and others threatening Mens Lives, &c., Cap^t Melvin President or Chief Judge.

(4)

They Were ordered to be Punished accordingly: the next Day they had Pay: Morgan Dehortee Was Whiped thirty Lashes and Garrivan Rid the Wooden horse: att which time the Regiment Were Mvstered all In arms to Behold the Sight.

4 Jvly Sailed from Casscobay for Kennebeck river.

6 arrived att Richmonds fort abovt two o'Clock where the Indians Were Assembled: We here that on the 7 Day a Lad Was taken Captive att Gorham town by a White headed Indian:

8 Jvly Sailed from Richmonds fort When the Raft of timber for the first fort Came vp the river With aboue three hvndred tvns In it:

12 Jvly Landed att Cooshenavk Where the English had Built a fort formarly:

comrades in the "Pigwackett fight," petitioned the general court of Massachusetts, Aug. 6, 1728, for a tract of province land. The petition was heard, and they received the grant of a tract about six miles square below, but adjoining, Pennacook (afterward Rumford, now Concord, N. H.). A controversy between the grantees and settlers of these two tracts about the boundary lines lasted for nearly 40 years, and was decided in favor of the Mass. grantees by the king in council in 1762 (Bouton's Hist. of Concord, pp. 222-5; Belknap's New-Hamp., vol. i. p. 220).

Eleazer Melvin was a lieutenant in his brother David's company in 1745. In 1746 he commanded a company in an expedition to Canada, and on his return went with 25 men to Lunenburg, Mass., to protect the settlers against Indian raids. From March to Sept. 1747, he was stationed in Northfield, Mass. In May of this year (1747) he commanded a company in an expedition to Crown Point, and on their return they suffered severely by the Indians near the head of West river, about 35 miles from Northfield. Eleazer died in Concord, Mass., Oct. 18, 1754, aged 52 years, and left descendants there, several of whom served in the French and Indian wars, and in the revolutionary war (Shattuck's Concord). The name of Melvin is quite common in New-Hampshire (Chase's Hist. of Chester; Kidder's Hist. of New-Ipswich, &c.).

In 1857, "A Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, in the year 1775, under the command of Colonel Benedict Arnold, By James Melvin, a private in Captain Dearborn's Company," was privately printed in New-York, by "The Club," since organized and known as "The Bradford Club." So far we have not been able to learn anything about James Melvin. He was probably of New-Hampshire.—[EDITOR.]

14 Col Prebble¹ and Cap^t Melven Went up the River With forty two Men In four Whale Boats to teconnet Seventeen Miles to View a Place Where to Build y^e uper fort.

18 Jvly the Gundelow Came vp from Richmonds fort with a nvmber of Carriage Guns and Some Stores.

19 Cap^t Josiah Church In the Sloop Wheele of fortune—arrived here with one hvndred and Eight new Recrvtes

25 Jvly Maj^{or} General Winslow² Sett ovt upon the March from fort Western With ten Companys Was Salvted With the Discharge of five Great Gvns: We had two Gvndelows in the river ten Whale Boats and Eighteen Battoes With Stores.

29 Jvly as the army Were haleing up the Gvndelows over the first Paire of falls: ten Indians Came Down the river In four Canoes Which alarmed the whole army who att the first took them for Enemies: But they Proved friends for they Informed General Winslow of two men that had Deserted the Army viz: Thomas Filer & John Wall

(5)

John Wall and had Gott up as farr as teconnett and had Sold one of their Gvns Which Gvn they had Broyght Down With them and the Were Gone for Canada: the General then Gave the Indians Orders to follow them and Bringe them back Dead or alive and Promised them a Reward of fifty Pounds old tenovr and ten Gallons of Rvm:

25 Jvly Maj^{or} General Winslow With Part of his army Landed att teconnett Point Where the Plymouth Company had Built a fort above one hundred years Since (42) Paces Longe In about two hours after we Landed two of the Indians Broyght Down the two Deserters to vs and the General Sent them to fort Western there to be Kept Waiteing for the Governovrs Orders:

27 Jvly the General with the Captains held a Covnsel to Consult where to Build the fort and agreed to Set it where the old fort Stood: In the after noone the Gvns and other Stores were haled vp:

28 the Flagg Was hoisted: and att twelve of the Clock all the Gvns Were fired.

30 Jvly att night the Store hovse was Broke open by one of the Centery Being In Liqver a nvmber of Limmonds were fovnd With him the next Day a Covrt Marshell was Called he Beged for-giveness and was acquited: this Day Col Prebble and Col. Frye arrived heare With a nvmber of men & some stores.

2 Avgvst Cap^t Melven With three hvndred and above Marched to fort

¹ Gen. Jedediah Preble was born in York, Me., in 1707, and died in Portland, March 11, 1784. For a full biography, including a portion of his interesting diary, 1775-82, see "The Preble Memorial" by Capt. Geo. Henry Preble, U. S. N., Boston, 1868.—[EDITOR.]

² Maj.-Gen. John Winslow, grandson of Gov. Josiah, and gr.-grandson of Gov. Edward, was born in Marshfield, Mass., May 27, 1702, and died in Hingham, Mass., April 17, 1774: he held various military commissions in the British service, such as captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, and for many years was a major-general of Mass. militia. His principal services were as captain in the Cuba expedition of 1744; commander of the expedition to the Kennebec country (above described) in 1754; commander of the forces sent to remove the Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755; major-general and commander of the provincial troops sent against Crown Point in 1756; and major-general in the expedition against Canada in 1758-9. He held various civil offices also, and was a man of ability and influence (*ante*, vol. v. p. 302).—[EDITOR.]

Western, for Bread the night following the Remaineing Part of the army Were alaramed by the firing three Guns over Sebasstooooke river :

5 the Maine Gvard was Put under Gvard by the Generals orders.

6 Last night the two Deserters Cutt a hole thro the floor and are Gone off Leaveing their Cloathing behind them :

(6)

A List of the Captains that Were In the Late Expedition, With the Nvmer of Men Each Cap^{tn} had

Cap ^t	Melven	69	Pierce	59	Cap ^t Gershom Flagg
	Hobbs	72	Adams	42	over the Carpenters
	Johnson	74	Perrey	45	Faire Service [prob.
	Flint	55	Bayley	50	Fairservice] over the
	Ossgood	62	Fox	54	Digers.
	Cobb	66	Lane	46	
	Willson	46	Wright	45	

8 avgvst Major General Winslow Prebble Doc^{tr} Whiteworth S [torn] upon the Longe March for Norridgewalk with five hvndred and Six men, and Were Salvtd the Discharge of five Great Gvns We tooke vp fifteen Battoes In the river with Stores : and In Goeing vp the falls two of the Battoes were tvrned over Lost on Gvn and two Packs Whereby two Men were Left Destitvte of Cloathing : D^r March being turned Over Bord he went twenty Rods under Warter : here the Rocks Lays up Edge-ways for Miles together :

9 avgvst Marched five Miles When Lev^t Bent Came vp to the General with an Express from the Governour.

10 avgvst General Winslow Retvrned Back Sick this Day we went ten Miles and att Sun Down we Crossed arressewonsuck river and Lodged upon an Island.

(7)

11 avgvst Marched One Mile and qvarter the Raine Comeing on Strvck vp ovr tents and Lodged there.

12 avgvst Marched One Mile and thirty Rod to the falls Where We vn-loaded the Battoes and Carried the Loadeing over the falls by hand and went seven Miles fyrther & Encamped Thursday one Indian Belongeing to Lev^t John Buttlers Company Is Missing and has not been heard of Since :

13 Marched Six Miles and were Ordered by Col Prebble to March thro the Famovs Indian town of Norridgewalk In two files there [torn] Indians [torn] and [torn] they have [torn] we went half one Mile ovt of [torn]

14 avgvst Marched three Miles and half then Encamped.

15 Marched ten Miles and See three Indians Sitting by the Path they wer Cvnting the Nvmer of ovr men : We See Seven More over the river that we never Spok with.

16 avgvst two Mils and Came to a fire where two Indians Lay the night before We went Eight miles and half this Day and In the afternoon we Crossed the river and Went by a Great Paire of falls :

17 avgvst Marched above Seven Miles In the forenoon and See Seven Canoes and Eleven Indians and amonge the Rest one of the arro [torn]

[JOHN BARBER TO HIS WIFE.]

Schanactady, July y^e—11th—1755.

Deare Wife and Children I Send my Loue to You hoping you are all Well, as thro the Goodness of God I am—

We are In Camp on An Island near this Place and Came here y^e first of this month it is 18 miles above albany.

Elijah Willis has Deserted y^e army.

Isaac Rice Is In the Same Company With me he Is Well and sends his Loue to his friends We Expect to march to Swago when y^e Goue^{nr} Comes to us—and after We haue Done our Duty there then to Return to Boston.

My Officer Carries It Well to me he Is as Good to me as Cap^t meluen was—I had Lent him Some money Which he Could not Pay me Before we marched from Boston I haue Lent him Some Little more Since—It Lyes safe In his hands I Was Very Sorry I Could not Send you no more—

I Desire your Prayers for me—

I Remain your Loueing Husband

JOHN BARBER.

[Superscription :]

To M^r Gershom Rice

In Sudbury,

New-England.

[MUSTER-ROLL OF CAPT. PAUL BRIGHAM'S¹ COMPANY, 1775-7.]

A List of the mens Names in Capt. Paul Brigham Company, and the Services. Don in this Present war Sence April ye 19th 1775.

Marlborough April y^e 30th 1777

Training Band.

Ridiat Steward—Militia to N. York 3 mos. 1776, paid a fine.

Ephraim Barber, Serv^t.—Continental Army, 1775, 1 turn.

Phinehas How, Ser^t.—Northern Army, 1776, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn; drafted in Continental Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine; militia North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.

Ivory Biglow, Ser^t.—Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn.

Daniel Stevens, Ser^t.—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, 1 turn.

Luther How, Corp^l.—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn.

Caleb Brigham, Corp^l.—Militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, 1 turn.

Peter Rice, Corp^l.—Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn.

John Hapgood, Corp^l.—North. Army, 1776, paid 8 pound; militia Rho. Island, 3 mos. 1778, 1 turn.

Joshua Baley—North. Army, 1776, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.

Jonas Bartlet—Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{4}$, 1777, 1 turn.

Gershum Brigham—Militia to New-York, 3 mos. 1776, 1 turn; militia Rho. Island, 3 mos. 1778, 1 turn.

Warren Brigham—Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn.

Joel Brigham, Ju^r.—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn.

¹ Paul Brigham, of Marlboro', son of Thomas,⁴ was born March 26, 1737, and died June 4, 1777 (Morse's Gen. Brigham Family).—[EDITOR.]

- [Illegible] Brigham, Ju^r.—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- John Brigham—Militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn.
- Samuel Brigham—Massachusetts Bay Service, 3 mos. 1777, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Noah Brigham—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Lewis Brigham—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid 15 pound.
- Ithamar Brigham, Ju^r.—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn; militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, hired; militia North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Daniel Brigham—Militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Abram Beeman—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; North. Army, 1776, 1 turn; Militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Noah Beeman, Ju^r.—Militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn; Massachusetts Bay Service, 3 mos. 1777, 1 turn.
- Abijah Berry—Militia to New-York, 3 mos. 1776, paid a fine; militia Rho. Island, 3 months, 1778, 1 turn.
- Peter Bent, Ju^r.—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{3}$, 1777, 1 turn.
- Jabez Bent—Militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Francies Barns—North. Army, 1776, $\frac{1}{2}$ turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Silas Barnard—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- William Barnard—Drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Nathaniel Bruce—Militia 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Fortunatus Brigham—Drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid 5 pound.
- Peter Bender—Militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, 1 turn.
- Joseph Bruce—Militia North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Lovewell Brigham—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn; militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, hired; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{3}$, 1777, hired.
- William Brigham, Ju^r.—Drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Jacob Barker—
- Ezekiel Clisbee—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, paid £7 10.
- Silas Carly—Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- Joseph Carly—Drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Job Carly—Drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Alaxⁿ. Church—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid 7s. 10d.
- Levi Fay—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, paid a fine £15.
- Stephen Felton—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn.
- Mattathias Felton—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; Province service 3 mos. 1776, 1 turn; militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, 1 turn.
- John Goodenew—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- John Glezen, Ju^r.—Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- James Glezen—Militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn.

- Silas Gates, Jr.—North. Army, 1776, hired; Massachusetts Bay service, 3 mos. 1777, 1 turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine; militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, hired.
- Samuel Gates—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, 1 turn.
- Oliver Hale—Militia 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn; North. Army, 1776, hired; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid 15 pound.
- Samuel How—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, paid £15.
- Ephraim How—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- Dudley Hardy—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; Province service 3 mos. 1776, 1 turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, paid £15.
- Artemus How—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Noah How.
- Benj^a. How—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn.
- Reuben How—Militia to New-York, 3 mos. 1776, 1 turn.
- Simon How, Jr.—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, paid £15.
- Samuel How, Jr.—Militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid 15 pound.
- Eli How—Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, 1 turn.
- Aaron How—Province service 3 mos. 1776, 1 turn.
- Fortuna^s. How—Drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid 5 pound.
- Jonathan Hapgood—North. Army, 1776, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Ichabod Jones—North. Army, 1776, $\frac{1}{4}$ turn; drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid a fine.
- Francis Morse—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- Isaac Morse—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- Samuel Morse—Militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn.
- Nahum Newton—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn.
- [Illegible] Newton—North. Army, 1776, hired; militia to New-York, 3 mos. 1776, hired.
- [Illegible] —Militia to New-York, 3 mos. 1776, 1 turn.
- Josiah Parker—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; Province service, 1776, 1 turn; militia to North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Josiah Priest.
- Reuben Priest—Militia to New-York, 3 months, 1776, hired; militia to Providence, 2 mos. 1777, hired; militia Rho. Island, 3 mos. 1778, 1 turn.
- Stephen Phelps—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; Cont. Army, 3 yrs. 1777, 1 turn.
- Jacob Phelps—Militia to New-York, 3 mos. 1776, 1 turn.
- Eleazer Rice—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn.
- Ashbel Rice—North. Army, 1776, hired; Massachusetts service, 3 mos. 1777, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{4}$, 1777, 1 turn.
- Thomas Rice—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn; militia to North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Gershom Rice, Jr.—Militia 6 weeks, 1775, 1 turn; Cont. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- Solomon Rice—Province service, 1776, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{4}$, 1777, 1 turn.
- Phinehas Rice—Militia to New-York, 2 months, 1776, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{4}$, 1777, 1 turn.

- Prentis Russell—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, 1 turn.
- Oliver Russell—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; North. Army, 1776, hired; militia to North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Daniel Robbins—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, hired; militia to North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- Joseph Robbins—Militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn; militia Rho. Island, 3 mos. 1778, 1 turn.
- David Reed.
- Joel Rice—North. Army, 1776, 1 turn.
- Jonas Smith—Militia 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{4}$, 1777, 1 turn.
- Ephraim Ward—Militia to New-York, 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn.
- Ephraim Wilder—Militia 2 mos. 1776, 1 turn; Cont. Army, 3 yrs. 1777, 1 turn.
- Francis Walkup—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; North. Army, 1776, hired; militia to North. Army, 30 days, 1777, 1 turn.
- David Wyman—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; militia Rho. Island, 3 mos. 1778, 1 turn.
- Reuben Wyman—Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, 1 turn.
- Timothy Whitney—Militia to New-York, 3 mos. 1776, paid fine.
- Supply Barney—Drafted in Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, and paid 5 pounds.
- Asa Nurs.
- John Rice—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, 1 turn.
- Timothy Brigham.
- John Bruce—North. Army, 1776, hired.
- Charles Hudson—Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, 1 turn.
- Alarm List.
- Edward Barns—Cont. Army, 1775, 1 turn.
- John Barns—North. Army, 1776, $\frac{1}{2}$ turn; Cont. Army 3 yrs. 1777, paid £15.
- Jonathan Barns, Junr.—North. Army, 1776, $\frac{1}{2}$ turn; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{4}$, 1777, $\frac{1}{2}$ turn.
- John Barns, Junr.—North. Army, 1776, $\frac{1}{2}$ turn; militia North. Army, 3 mos. and $\frac{2}{4}$, 1777, $\frac{1}{2}$ turn.

[The remainder of the Alarm List has been torn off.]

RUSSELL-PHILLIPS.

A NOTE UPON TITLE "PHILLIPS" IN APPENDIX TO "BOND'S GENEALOGIES OF WATERTOWN."

ON page 879 of his great work, Mr. Bond has committed an error in regard to the grandchildren of Lydia (Phillips) Clark, misled, doubtless, by some incomplete family record. He gives as the only offspring of Hannah (Clark) Russell (the daughter of Doct. Parker Clark and Lydia Phillips Clark), one daughter, Hannah, born July 2, 1768, died May 3, 1851, aged 83 years. Whereas *that* Hannah, as appears by an entry of her great-grandmother, Hannah (White) Phillips, in her bible, now in possession of the writer hereof, died January 1, 1771. They had other children, as will be seen in the following account of the family.

I. Doct. EDWARD RUSSELL was b. in Cambridge, 1736; H. C. 1759; studied for the ministry, and was "approved" June 9, 1761, as a preacher, by the association of ministers then convened at Cambridge, but never accepted any pastoral charge, preferring the practice of medicine, for which profession he also prepared himself. He was married in Andover, July 23, 1767, by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, grandfather of the bride, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Doct. Parker and Lydia (Phillips) Clark, b. April 2, 1743. He settled in North Yarmouth, Maine, where he was a justice of the peace and quorum; commissioned, 1781, col. of 2d regiment of militia of Cumberland county; led an active and useful life, and d. April 19, 1785. His widow d. Sept. 28, 1832, aged 89. Children:

1. HANNAH, b. July 20, 1768; d. Jan. 1, 1771.
2. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, b. May 20, 1770; H. C. 1792; justice of the peace and col. of militia; d. Sept. 19, 1803, unmarried.
3. HANNAH, b. July 20, 1771; d. May 3, 1851, unmarried.
4. JOHN, b. March 15, 1773; d. June 20, 1773.
5. JOHN, b. Oct. 10, 1774; d. at Cambridge, Oct. 28, 1795, being at the time one of the senior class in Harvard College. [*Vide Cambridge Epitaphs.*]
6. EDWARD, b. Aug. 31, 1782; H. C. 1803; d. Nov. 29, 1835.

II. 6. EDWARD² (*Edward¹*) RUSSELL, son of Doct. Edward and Hannah (Clark) Russell, b. Aug. 31, 1782; H. C. 1803; m. in Portland, July 9, 1812, Lucy, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth (Allen) Stevens (b. in Gloucester, Mass., March 13, 1787, d. in Cambridge, Dec. 30, 1870, a lineal descendant of Mr. William Stevens, one of the first settlers of Gloucester). Was justice of the peace and quorum; several years represented in general court the town of North Yarmouth; elected, 1815, one of the overseers of Bowdoin College; commissioned, April 19, 1815, brig. gen. of militia; director of U. S. Branch Bank, 1829; secretary of state of Maine, 1830 and '31; and some years a corresponding secretary of the Maine Historical Society. He was much interested in the history of his town and state; prepared and delivered the address at the Centennial celebration (1833) of the settlement of North Yarmouth [*vide Maine Hist. Soc. Collections*, 1st series, vol. ii. p. 165], and at the time of his death had commenced to arrange materials for a full history of the town. He died in North Yarmouth, Nov. 29, 1835.—Children:

- III. 1. MARY STEVENS, b. May 12, 1813.
- IV. 2. MARGARET ELIZABETH, b. March 7, 1815.
- V. 3. EDWARD, b. June 1, 1820.

III. MARY STEVENS RUSSELL, b. May 12, 1813; m. July 1, 1833, Hon. Milford Phillips Norton, of Bangor, counsellor at law and land agent of Maine; subsequently removed to Texas, where they resided for twenty years, and where he held for some years, until his death, the office of judge of the circuit court. He was a useful and influential citizen; d. in San Antonio, June 8, 1860. Children:

1. EDWARD RUSSELL NORTON, b. March 14, 1834; m. in San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 28, 1861, Catharine Ann Whiteley, dau. of Capt. (now Gen.) Robert Henry Kirkwood and Elizabeth Blackstone Whiteley, U. S. Army. Children:—1. Robert Whiteley, b. in San Antonio, April 2, 1862. 2. Elizabeth Blackstone, b. New York, Nov. 11, 1869. 3. Edward Russell, b. New York, Sept. 22, 1871.
2. FRANCIS JAMES NORTON, b. July 25, 1835; d. April 19, 1836.
3. FRANCIS BARBOUR NORTON, b. March 7, 1837; d. Sept. 12, 1842.
4. MARGARET ELIZABETH NORTON, b. Jan. 20, 1839; d. April 7, 1839.
5. RUSSELL COGSWELL NORTON, b. Houston, Texas, April 11, 1844; m. at Alleghany Arsenal, Pa., Sept. 17, 1868, Ellen Hayes Whiteley, dau. of

Gen. R. H. K. and Elizabeth B. Whiteley, U. S. Army. Children:—1. Milford Phillips, b. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 5, 1871. 2. Charles George, b. San Antonio, Texas, April 17, 1872.

IV. MARGARET ELIZABETH RUSSELL, b. March 7, 1815; m. Nov. 20, 1839, the Hon. Charles Northend Cogswell, who was b. April 24, 1797, Bow. Col. 1814 [vide Willis's *Lawyers of Maine*, p. 561]. Mr. Cogswell was a counsellor-at-law and senator of State of Maine, and d. at South Berwick, Oct. 11, 1843. His widow d. in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 4, 1860. Children:

1. EDWARD RUSSELL COGSWELL, b. in South Berwick, June 1, 1841; H. C. 1864; M.D. 1867; m. in Great Falls, N. H., Oct. 5, 1864, Sarah Parks, dau. of George Adams and Lucy Jackson (Parks) Proctor. Their children are:—1. Charles Northend, b. in Cambridge, July 11, 1865. 2. George Proctor, b. Jan. 19, 1867. 3. Margaret Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1869. 4. Arthur Lambert, b. Aug. 6, 1870; d. Sept. 23, 1870.
2. CHARLES NORTHEEND COGSWELL, b. in So. Berwick, March 23, 1843; d. Sept. 1, 1844.

V. EDWARD³ (*Edward*² *Edward*¹) RUSSELL, b. June 1, 1820; m. in Boston, Oct. 8, 1845, by the Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., to Mary Warren Field, dau. of James Field, Esq., and Achsah (Whitcomb) Field, of North Yarmouth, Maine. Children:

1. LUCY ADELAIDE, b. in Cambridge, Jan. 29, 1847; d. March 22, 1848.
2. EDWARD BALDWIN, b. in Dorchester, Sept. 3, 1848; H. C. 1872.
3. MARGARET ELIZABETH, b. in Dorchester, May 1, 1851, and was m. in Boston, Oct. 8, 1870, to Carl Vicco Otto Friedrich Constantin, eldest son of Herr Landrath and Kammerherr Franz Ulrich von Stralendorff and Theodoré von Könemann, of Gamehl, Neundorf, Tatow, Prensberg and Kartlow—Mecklenburg Schwerin. Baron von S. was b. July 4, 1840; d. in Gamehl, near Wismar, July 1, 1872.

M. W. R.

THE MARSTON FAMILY OF SALEM, MASS.

By the Rev. JOHN L. WATSON, D.D., of Orange, N. J.

THE materials for this sketch of the lives of three individuals of successive generations, all bearing the name of Benjamin Marston, have been gathered principally from a number of old letters, account-books, and other manuscripts which have escaped destruction in their passage from the hands of the original writers down to those of the present possessor. To these I have added the substance of such private records and personal recollections as have existed among the later descendants of the same families.

I have been much assisted in collecting these materials by the friendliness of George D. Phippen, Esq., of Salem, who has laid me under great obligations, by many acts of kindness, and especially by the loan of his manuscript volume of "Marston Papers," from which many of the letters in these memoirs have been copied. I am also indebted to Mr. Perley Derby, of Salem, who, while searching, at my request, the public records of deeds, wills, births and deaths, in Salem and Marblehead, for the verification of facts and dates, obtained for me the solution of a very puzzling problem of personal identity, and rendered it as "clear as a demonstration."

The first cis-atlantic progenitor of this name and family was JOHN MARSTON, who came to Salem from Ormsby, Norfolk, England, in the year of our Lord 1637, when he was twenty-two years of age. He was born in 1615. On the 4th of August, 1640, he married Alice, surname unknown, and on the 2d of June, 1641, he was admitted a freeman.

Between the years 1641 and 1661 inclusive he had ten children "baptized in the 1st ch. Salem;" namely: i. JOHN, b. June 29th, 1641; bap. Sept. 12. ii. EPHRAIM, b. Aug. 30, 1643; bap. Dec. 10. iii. MANASSEH, bap. Sept. 7, 1645. iv. SARAH, bap. March 19, 1648. v. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 9, 1651; bap. March 9. vi. HANNAH, bap. April 17, 1653. vii. THOMAS, bap. Oct. 1655. viii. ELIZABETH, bap. Aug. 30, 1657. ix. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 19, 1658; bap. April, 1659. x. MARY, b. March 23, 1661.

Very little else is known about him; but probably his occupation was that of a carpenter. He was evidently diligent and prosperous in his business. He brought up his large family in a decent and respectable manner; taught them all "to earn their own living," and at his death, as appears by his will, he bequeathed to them "his house and land, and some money." All his sons, and perhaps his daughters also, were members of the 1st church; some were influential in town matters; and three were chosen representatives to the general court.

Still less is known about his wife Alice; no record has been found of her family-name or station, life or death.¹ But from the foregoing account of births and baptisms, it may reasonably be presumed, whatever was her condition, that she fully realized the scriptural blessing: "She kept house, and was a joyful mother of children." Ps. cxiii. 8.

John Marston made his will the 18th of December, 1681, being then in extremis. The following verbatim et literatim extracts show that it was drawn up by some one who did not know how even to spell the name of the testator.

"I. John Merstone Senier, being sicke and weake in body am willing to sett my house in order. and as for my outward substance I am willing & do hearby give unto my wife all my whole estate for hir life time exsept my sonne John Merstone, 2^d & y^e rest of my children twellpence a peece. I do also make my Sones John Merstone & Manaseth Merstone my joynt Exsecitars for all my house & land unsold. & for my sonne Benjemen I doe give him five pounds att my wives desease if their be so much left. . . . & for the movebls to be given to my two daughters Sarah & Abigail as my wife see convenient. This is John Mers-tons last will and testament.

JOHN MARSTON. [Seal.]

Witness heartwo, William King
Samuell Robinson }
1681 the month called December 18.

He died the next day, December 19. On his grave-stone in the old Salem Burying-Ground is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth y^e body of John Marston, Senior, aged 66 years. Dec'd. December 19th. 1681."

On the grave-stone of the wife of his oldest son, John,² is the following:

"Remember to Day Time flies away."

"Here lyeth buried y^e body of Mary y^e wife of John Marston 2^d.

"Aged 43 years. Dyed y^e 25th of May, 1686."

¹ It appears from the account-books of her son Benjamin, that she was alive in 1688.

² "John Marston jr, son of John 1st m'd May 7th 1664 Mary Chichester, born 1643; died May 25th, 1686."

BENJAMIN MARSTON, the first of this name and lineage, was the fourth son of the preceding John Marston, and was born in Salem, January 9, A.D. 1651.

On the 25th of September, 1678, he married, first, Abigail Veren, daughter of Hilliard and Mary (Conant) Veren;¹ baptized Aug. 21, 1655. She "died just previous to March 14, 1692-3."

The children by this marriage were: i. Abigail, born August 28, 1679; married in 1702 George Cabot, of Boston. ii. Joseph, baptized Aug. 1681; probably died young.

On the 15th of April, 1696, he married, second, Patience Rogers, daughter of the Rev. John² and Elizabeth (Denison) Rogers, of Ipswich; born May 13, 1676.

The children by this marriage were: i. Benjamin, born February 24, 1697. ii. John, born Sept. 15, 1699. iii. Elizabeth, born June 9, 1701; married Sept. 29, 1737, Samuel Barton;³ and died February 12, 1784.

In the year 1696, according to the town records, "Benjamin Marston was chosen Deputy and Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts." He was also "one of the Selectmen of the Town," and "a Deacon," after the Congregational mode, in the first church in Salem.

From an old ledger and letter-book kept by him during the years 1679-1692 inclusive, which, having passed through the hands of six generations of his descendants, is now in the possession of the writer of this sketch, it appears that he was an active and enterprising merchant, and carried on an extensive and profitable business for many years.⁴ He owned "two warehouses, and the wharves on which they stood"; and several vessels,— "Briganteens, Ketches, Shallops, and Sloops, engaged principally in the W. India and Nova Scotia trade," and "some large vessels in the Bilbo and M'd't'nean traffick." He also owned a great deal of real estate in Salem and the neighboring towns, and was generally considered a man of large property."⁵ In the year 1700, or perhaps later, he built a "large and handsome Brick Dwelling House," which is thus described:

¹ Hilliard Veren, the son of Philip Veren, was a respectable merchant in Salem, and clerk of the county court. "In 1663 he was elected by the legislature, as collector of the port." (Felt's Annals.) He married Mary Conant, April, 1641, and had children: *Mary*, bap. July 1, 1652; married Samuel Williams. *Sarah*, bap. Feb. 22, 1654; married Deliverance Parkman. *Abigail*, bap. Aug. 21; married Benjamin Marston. Besides these there was a son *Hilliard*, and a daughter *Lorcas*, and perhaps others.

² The Rev. John Rogers, M.A., was the first on the list of graduates of Harvard College who became its president; he married Elizabeth, only daughter of Major-General Daniel Denison, of Ipswich, whose wife Patience was daughter of Gov. Dudley.—*N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register*, vol. v. p. 137.

The children of President Rogers were: i. *Elizabeth*, b. Feb. 1662; married, Nov. 23, 1681, Hon. John Appleton, of Ipswich; died March 13, 1754. ii. *Margaret*, b. Feb. 18, 1664; married, first, Capt. Thomas Berry; and second, Nov. 25, 1697, President John Leverett, H. C. 1680; died June 7, 1720. iii. *John*, b. 1666. iv. *Daniel*, b. 1667. v. *Nathaniel*, b. 1670. vi. *Patience*, who married Benjamin Marston, as above.

³ Son of Dr. John Barton, who came from England to Salem in 1676. E. M. was the second wife of Samuel Barton.

⁴ Among his business correspondents are the names of "John and Henry Higginson"; "Adam Winthrop of Boston"; "John Allin," "Dan. Allin"; "Capt. Marshall of Boston"; "Humfry Dane"; "John Appleton"; "George Cobett"; "John Cobbit"; "Dan^l Cobet" [Cobett, Cobbit, and Cobet, were modes of spelling Cabot]; "Mr. Barton, Rope maker of Boston"; "Wm. Jordan, of Bridgtown, Barbados"; "N. Bradly, of Halifax"; "Mr. Byfield, of S. John's"; and many others. Among his "Domestick Acc'ts" are the names of "Mother Marston"; "Bro. Manasseh Marston"; "Brother John Marston"; "Bro. William"; "Unkel William"; "Mother Veren"; "Father Veren"; "Bro. Deliver^e Parkman"; "Bro. Sam'l Williams"; "Bro. Wedleigh, of Exon," or Wadleigh of Exe'er, who probably married his sister Abigail, daughter of John Marston, Sen.

⁵ By an examination of the files in the registry of deeds office of co. Essex, made by Mr. Perley Derby, of Salem, it is found that between the years 1686-1702, Benjamin

"Of the first Brick houses known in Salem, was Benjamin Marston's, mentioned 1707, as having been made by George Cabot, a mason of Boston. Its location is occupied by the Lee house, at the corner of Crombie and Essex Streets. It was an elegant edifice for its day. It had free-stone capitals for its front corners, which were subsequently placed on posts before 'the Kitchen-Mansion,' at the corner of Essex and Beckford Streets. Tradition relates that the wife of Mr. Marston persuaded him to have the house pulled down, because she supposed it was damp and injurious to health, and that this circumstance created a strong prejudice here against brick dwellings."—*Felt's Annals*, vol. i. p. 414.

Subsequently, however, a great change seems to have taken place in his circumstances. In the year 1707–8, as we learn from the town records, Essex deeds, and other sources, he was beginning to sell and mortgage his real estate, his farms and saw mills, his warehouses and wharfs, his two islands called "y^e Great & Little Misery," and generally to retrench expenses; and at last, on the 4th of May, 1719, "Benjⁿ Marston, with his wife Patience, mortgages to Col^l Sam^l Brown Esq^e, his homestead, consisting of a large brick dwelling house, with a small brick outhouse, called a wash house, with land they stand on, containing 50 Rods," &c. In the following letter from his son we have some explanation of these changes:

[BENJAMIN MARSTON, JR. TO MADAM CABOT.]

Salem, New-England, Decemb^r 30th, 1717.

MADAM CABOT,

The Inclosed is a Letter from my Kinsman, your Grandson Marston Cabot,¹ who is very Earnest with me to write to you. He is a very pretty desirable youth, & I hope, if he lives, He may make a fine man. & He is very desirous of being brought up at Colledge, which he cannot attain to without your Assistance (my father not being in a Capacity to do it for him, *By reason of great losses Sustained in his Estate*). He is never like to have one farthing of his father's Estate here in New-England. His uncle Mr. John Cabot has administered upon y^e Estate, & Sais it will not pay the debts. And it will take £100 Sterling, or 400 Crowns (Besides his School learning & other helps that he may have here) to bring him up to take his first degree, & and then he will be capable of maintaining himself.

Madam, if you see cause to send any thing to him & consign it to me I will improve it for his best advantage. (He is unwilling y^t any thing should be sent to his uncle Cabot for him, Because his Uncle sais his father dyed £160 in his debt.) My Father & Mother give their Service to you. I desire your Answer per y^e first opportunity y^t we may manage y^e child accordingly. He is thirteen years old. His letter is of his own handwriting.

Madame, Je suis votre tres Humb^e Serviteur,

BENJAMIN MARSTON, JR.

We learn also from other sources that his losses "had been so many & so great that it was hard work to keep up with them;" some of his vessels were "lost at sea; some taken by French pirates," or privateers; and

Marston purchased, or otherwise possessed, the following: March 14th, 1692–3. One p^{ce} of land in North-Fields, cont. 35 acres; one p^{ce} of land in the town, cont'g $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre. Three acres land about 2 miles from y^e meet'g house, just within "y^e Butts," all w^h land is situated in Salem. Jan. 17, 1686, a parcel of land between y^e warehouses of John Ruck & John Tawley, "about 250 or 300 square feet." Feb. 17, 1697–8, $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a Saw mill in Salisbury; $\frac{1}{4}$ p^t of another saw mill in Amesbury; also, May 19, 1699, "50 pole of land on street, b^d by land of Stephen Sewall, John Higginson 3d, &c." April 4, 1699, Benj. Gerrish's Orchard, at a place call'd Sharp's Field. Dec^r 31, 1700. A small Island call'd House Island, in Manchester harbour. Ap^l 9, 1701, a farm of 500 acres in Casco Bay, Maine; also an island in Casco Bay, about 1000 acres; also 200 acres at head of Casco Bay, &c.

¹ Marston Cabot was the son of George and Abigail (Marston) Cabot. He was born in Salem in 1704; was graduated at H. C. 1724; minister of 2d Ch. in Killingly, Conn.; died April 8th, 1756, aged 52 years.

others, "having lost all their crews, by disease, or otherwise, y^e voiaiges were spoiled."

In the year 1719, with the view of "recovering himself from some of these losses," and partly, perhaps, "from indifferent health and growing infirmity," he took passage, with his son, on board of one of his own vessels, "the good Briganteen Essex, Robert Peat, master," bound to Falmouth, Casco Bay, Maine, "to take in some of her Cargo, & thence to Cork, Ireland, and a market." Before going he made his will, the principal items of which, copied from the original, are here given:

In the name of God, Amen. I Benjⁿ Marston of Salem, In y^e County of Essex, In New-England, being in health of Body & of pfect mind & memory, Thanks be to God, being bound a Voyage to sea & not knowing how it may please God to Deale with mee In my voyage, Do make & Ordaine This to be my last Will & Testament, hereby Revoking, &c. . . . Committing my Soule to God that gave itt, and my Body to the Earth after my Deceas, and for my worldly Estate that God hath given me I give and Dispose thare off as followeth. Imp^r I appoint and order that all my just Debts be Satisfyed & paid & discharged. 2ly I give and Bequeath unto my Beloved wife, Patience Marston one third parte of all my Reale Estate During her Naterall Life and if she sees Convenient Give her Liberty to sell aney or Every part of her third of my Reale Estate, she giving the Refusall of the same to my son. 3ly. I give and Bequeath unto my Darter Abigail's two children, viz. Marston Cabot, and Abigail Cabot, my Large Silver Tankard and forty shillings in money to each of them, the Reason why I give these children noe more is well known to myself and may be to a grate many More.¹ 4ly I give and Bequeath to my Son Benjamin Marston ten pounds in money, and after my just debts are payed and my wife's thirds are Deducted I give unto my s^d Son two thirds of all the Remaining parts of my Estate Both Reale and personall forever, and I also appoint and order that if my Son sees cause or desire it that he shall have his Sisters parte of the Land, he paying her for the same according to apprizall in money or moneys worth, and that he inherit and possess my Lands. 5ly, I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Elizabeth Marston five pounds in money . . . and the other third parte, &c.

6ly: . . . In case my Son Benjⁿ Marston should die without Lawful Issue . . . Then whole Estate . . . be divided Equally between Wife & dau^r Elizabeth. 7ly. I give unto Mary Marston² who has longe dwelt in my house, the sum of five pounds in money or money worth.

Signed, sealed & delivered this first day of May A. D. 1719. In presence of John Nutting, John Swinnerton & John Higginson, Jr. B. MARSTON. [Seal.]

The "good Briganteen Essex" sailed from Salem on or about the fifth day of June, 1719, and the account of her voyage and its results are given in the following letters of Benjamin Marston, Jr., who seems to have undertaken the whole management of business matters.

[BENJAMIN MARSTON, JR., TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. PATIENCE MARSTON, IN SALEM.]

Falmouth³ in Casco Bay, On board
Brig^t Essex, June 11th, at 9 at night, 1719.

HONOR^d MOTHER,

Just now arrived here a Marblehead Sloop homeward bound to morrow morning Early. So y^t I have time to give you but a Slender Acc^t of our Affairs,—design to be more large by Mr. Mackie. That time 24 hours We weighed Anchor, We came to again at Casco, being favoured with a prosperous gale. We had no

¹ Probably, "By reason of great losses Sustained in his Estate." (Letter of B. M. Jr.)

² She was probably either his youngest sister, born March 23d, 1661; or the daughter of his brother John, born August, 1670.

³ "Falmouth, incorporated in 1718, then included the present city of Portland, and the towns of Falmouth, Cape Elizabeth, Westbrook and Deering. Portland was formerly a port of Falmouth; it was incorporated under its present name in 1786, and received a city charter in 1832."

sooner arrived but were Ready to be devoured by Musketoës—were Oblidged all hands (Excepting y^e Master) to walk to & fro the Deck the whole night after, they proving and Continuing Extreamey troublesome then and ever since. We have hall'd on shore our Vessell, cleansed Her, threw y^e Ballast out, and Yesterday began to Load. Our men work very briskly and I hope We shall be Loaden in a short time. We shall gett our timber for abt 8s. pr Ton & firkin Staves between 18 & 20s. pr. M. . . . Rec'd your letter pr Mackie on Monday night last, & also one from Maj^r Sewall¹ giving an Acct of y^e Enterprize of y^e Pretender & Duke of Ormond, & also of their Happy Overthrow and defeat, for which favour of writing we thank Maj^r Sewall & present due Regards to him & his family together with other friends. And recd yours pr. Ashby yesterday morning.² Am sorry you should sitt so long on y^e house for no adv^e but perhaps to y^e prejudice of your health. My fath^{rs} & my duty to grandmother, and kind love to Betty. With my duty to your Self, begging your prayers for me (who am and shall be Exposed to y^e Temptations of a Sinfull world) I subscribe y^r Dutifull Son

BENⁿ MARSTON, JR.

My father Remembers his Kind love to you. We are in good health, God be praised. The Master presents Service. Our Vessell works incomparably well, will stay and steer like a boat & is Stiff beyond Expectation. We had Some hard gales to try her before we got in.

[FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME; WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF THE FOREGOING LETTER.]

Casco Bay, June 18th, 1719.

HON^d MOTHER,

The Marblehead Sloop y^t was to bring y^e letter on y^e other side took y^e Advantage of a fair wind & sailed at midnight, so I mist the Opportunity.

Wee are continued in Good health (God be thanked) and hardly afford time to Eat or to drink by reason of our diligence in Loading. We have gott about fifteen Tons of timber on board, and Stowed away about Twelve thousand Staves. . . . I hope we shall sail in a fortnight or three weeks at farthest. . . . We very narrowly escaped a Ledge of Rocks that lay off Cape Elizabeth, on which if we had Struck we had certainly Lost our Vessel. And we should probably have Struck upon some Rocks going in had not y^e wind providentially Chapt about and blew right out of y^e Harbour and took us aback as we were going in and Oblidged us to come to an anchor, where we rid two or three hours with a hard gale of wind and a great sea, till a Fishing Sloop y^t was coming in piloted us in upon a free cost. We should not have been so venturesome to go in alone had we not met with a Piscataque Sloop three Leagues off y^e Cape who told us that there was no danger going in but what we could plainly see. So I hope the same good hand of Providence that has Hitherto mercifully preserved us will Still do so, and in due time Return us to you in Safety and with a Blessing. . . .

I hope you'l take the next Oppertunity to send me an Acct of your Welfare. . . . Give my duty to my Grandmother and hearty Love to Sister Betty, and Respects to all. Begging your prayers I am

Your dutifull Son

B. MARSTON, JUN^r.

[FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.]

Cork in Ireland Sept. 9th, 1719.

HON^d MADAM,

These come to Acquaint you That on the Seventh Day of this Instant we Safly arrived in the Harbour of Kingsale (for which God be praised). We met with abundance of Extream bad weather but it has pleased God to preserve us. I was not at all Sick on Our passage. My father and I are in very good Health. We design to proceed to Dublin with our Vessell y^e first wind, where we are encouraged that we shall come to a good markett. I came to Cork hoping to find Some New-England vessel here, y^t So we might Send you a Small Token. But here is none bound to New England, but I send this by a Pensilvania vessel that is here. So

¹ Major Stephen Sewall was a "notary publique" in Salem. He was a brother of Judge Samuel Sewall."

² Mrs. Marston "remained on the house as long as the vessel was in sight," when they sailed from Salem.

you must not Expect I sh^d write so largely as I would by one of my neighbours fearing it will not come to hand. We hope to be at home Some time in y^e latter end of May or first of June next. We met with two dreadful Storms on y^e coast just before we arrived. So bad they were that half y^e vessels in Salem would have perished if they had been in our Stead, but y^e vessel's proving a wonderful good Sea boat was y^e means of Our preservation, under God. y^e Inhabitants of Cork & Kingsale lookt upon us as men Raised from y^e Dead, Such was y^e violence of y^e weather. I pray y^t God w^d Sanctify y^e Mercy to us & Still Go on to preserve us Safe to Our native land. My father is well & Remembers his Kind Love to you & my Sister, his Service to Maj^r Sewall and all friends. We shall put Our men out of pay and hale up y^e Ship this winter. I cannot think of any thing further to write at present, but to present my Duty to you & Love to my Sister and all y^e Family and Service to all Friends.

I am Your Dutifull Son

BEN^a. MARSTON.

[FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME, ANNOUNCING THE DEATH OF HIS FATHER.]

Dublin, November 6, 1719.

HON^d MADAM,

This comes with unwelcome news of the Death of my Father, who was taken with y^e Smal-pox and died in about Ten days after Our arrival: the night he died I was taken ill of the same distemper and was dangerously sick, but by God's providence recovered, and am in good health (thro' mercy).

Our Cargo amounts to about 300£ sterling. I have a prospect of passengers, and hope to be at home Sometime in May next.

I am not disfigured nor much markt with the Smal-pox. Conceit nothing at this letter, for y^e Gentⁿ y^e Bearer has never had it. I wrote to you y^e 9th of Sept^r from Cork by a Philadelphia Ship, hope you have received it. My friends here are, and have been Exceeding Kind to me. I have nothing further to Advise^e you but to present my duty to you & Love to my Sister and Service to all Friends. I much question whether you receive this Letter before I come to New England.

I am Your Dutifull Son,

BEN^a MARSTON.

To

Mr^s. Benjamin Marston

In

Salem, New-England,
pr Cap^t. Lupton.

This letter did not reach Salem until "the latter end of April," 1720. On the 10th of December previous, however, "A ship from London brought" to Mrs. Marston "the fatal and distressing news of the death of" her "husband and his son's lying dangerously sick of the small-pox." The following letter of condolence and sympathy, written to her at this time, by her brother-in-law, John Leverett,¹ president of Harvard College, will be read with interest.

[FROM JOHN LEVERETT TO HIS SISTER-IN-LAW, "MRS. PATIENCE MARSTON, THESE IN SALEM, PR MR. WM. BRATTLE."]

Cambridge Decem^r 24th: 1719.

DEAR SISTER,

I c^d not let this bearer go to Salem without a Line to you at this time, tho' by reason of Gov^r Saltonstall's and other Comp^y I can't write as I w^d and intend to you. We rec^d the Sorrowfull Acc^ts of your bereavm^t with all the Sorrowfull aggravations that attended it, w^{ch} p^dduc^d Effects that assur^d us we heartiely Sympathized with you in yo^r griefs, and were confirm^d in them by the moderation of them in the after acc^t we had of the hopes of your Son's safety and Recovery. And we are willing to pswade o^r Selves that God has rememberd mercy in his chastizm^t and that the hopes of yo^r family wil be preserved to you and Return^d in his time. This, as all other afflictions are Order^d by the father of Spirits, who designs his corrections for our Good And has promised not to lay more on his poor weak Creatures than

¹ He married, Nov. 25, 1697, Margaret, dau. of the Rev. John Rogers, and sister of Mrs. Marston.

they are able to bear, and he will enable them to bear and make them to See that in the Conclusion all is for good to try (our) patience & our Resignation, and will give his Consolations ^{wh} are not Small. We heartily pray that you may Experience these things and doubt not but you will. Madam Rogers has writ to you, and your Sister wd too, had she not bin for Some time past Indisposed, and now bin prevented by the Occasion which makes me both Short and abrupt. You may be sure I shall not forget you while I remember myself. I am

Dear Sister

Remember o^r Love
to yo^r Daughter.

Your affectionate & sympathizing Bro.
& humble Serv^t
J. LEVERETT.

And here may be closed the account of all that can now be found relative to the first Benjamin Marston of this family. He died of the small-pox, in Dublin, Ireland, on or about the 17th of September, 1719, in the 69th year of his age.

His wife Patience (Rogers) Marston, and two children, Benjamin and Elizabeth, survived him.

BENJAMIN MARSTON, the second of this name, was the oldest son of *Benjamin and Patience (Rogers) Marston*, and was born in Salem on the 24th day of February, A.D. 1697. He entered Harvard College in 1711, and was graduated in 1715.

Little is known at the present time respecting his school or college life, but the following memoranda in his handwriting, dated "April, 1712," his freshman year in college, indicate a religious disposition at an early period:

"Memorandum: To believe in Jesus Christ,—a faith in Jesus Christ,—is, according to the whole tenour of the New-Testament, never more nor less than to become His disciples, to be so convinced in our minds that he was sent from God to be the Saviour of the world, as to yield assent to all that he taught and to give up ourselves to be obedient to all that he commanded."

"Memorandum: That I don't neglect publick and private prayer morning and evening, but attend them with the greatest devotion: every day to read some part of y^e holy Scriptures: that I keep holy y^e Sabbath day: that I avoid all bad company and every thing I see amiss in my best friends carry itt dutifull & respectfully & obligingly to my Superiours & y^e family where I live; that I avoid all quarrel^s with my companions: that I be careful in preserving my health."

These may have been the settled thoughts of a youth "brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord," or only a transcript of the instruction and precepts of a pious and loving mother; but there is every reason to believe that during his college life he dutifully observed these wise and prudent principles. He is also said to have been "a young man of diligent and studious habits, & foremost in the classical & mathematical Rooms."¹

¹ There is in my possession an autograph manuscript book of more than 200 pages, very neatly written, with diagrams, and title page well executed, as follows:

"Compendium | Phisicæ Ex Authoribus Extractu | A Dom. Carolo Mortono | in usum | Eorm: Eutentium Philosophiæ | Occulta Elucidare. | Cantabrigiæ. Nov: Angl: | Transcript'm per B. Marston | MDCCXII."

This Book was given to my brother Benjamin Marston Watson, by the late Hon. John Davis (H. C. 1781), judge of U. S. supreme court for the district of Massachusetts, with the following written on the fly-leaf by him: "Benjamin Marston, a graduate of Harvard College in 1715, transcribed this treatise in 1712, at that time, it is supposed, a usual exercise in that seminary. It was given to me in the year 1793, by my Hon'd father-in-law, William Watson, Esq., who married *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of Col. Marston. Her mother was *Elizabeth Winslow*, daughter of *Isaac Winslow*, of Marshfield. He was

On leaving college he at first thought of studying law; but finding that his father had become embarrassed in his affairs, "by reason of great losses Sustained in his Estate," and was also "somewhat infirm in health and required his assistance," he abandoned his own plans and gave "his time and attention entirely to business matters." In the year 1719 he accompanied his father in that voyage to Ireland, in the "good Briganteen Essex," the details of which have already been given in his letters to his mother.

From the following additional letters it appears that, after the death of his father, he remained in Ireland, conducting all the business matters connected with the voyage of the Essex, with a degree of energy and capacity not often found in a young man 22 years of age.

[FROM BENJAMIN MARSTON TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. PATIENCE MARSTON.]

Dublin, Dec^r. 29, 1719.

HON^d MADAM,

This is my Third Letter to you Since my arrival in this Kingdom. In my last I acquainted you of the Death of my Father by the Small-pox and that I was well recovered from the same Distemper tho' I have not Escaped without a *Brakett* face. I shall still pursue the Same design that I came upon, and I hope not without success. Several persons have bespoke a passage with me, and to morrow morning I shall sett out on a journey towards London Derry in order to make up my Complement of passengers. Our goods Sold pretty well, tho' it was above fifty pounds Sterl^s damage to y^e Voyage y^t I was Sick at that juncture, besides y^e charges of Our Sickness. I discharged most of y^e men,—y^e Master, his man and James Smith only Remaining on y^e Ship. I have paid all y^e Bottom Bills. I hope I shall manage all things to our best advantage, and hope to gett home Sometime in May next. I am in very good Health (Thanks be to God) & so are all our people. I have nothing to add by Reason I have wrote to you more particularly by y^e way of Philadelphia and Fyall. My kind love to my Sister & y^e Family. Service to all friends and Pray you to accept of Duty from Your dutifull Son

BENⁿ: MARSTON.

[Superscription:]

To

M^r. Benjamin Marston,

Merchant,

Salem, in New-England,

Via Barbados.

[FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.]

Dublin, March y^e 5th, 1720.

HON^d MADAM,

I have wrote to you twice before this of the Death of my Father by y^e Smal-pox, & of my Safe recovery from the same distemper (I am much markt by y^e Same). Once I wrote by y^e way of Fyall, and another time by the way of Barbados, and now this comes by the way of Bristoll. I did expect to have been at Sea by this day but was disappointed in my passengers. I am now ready to Sail from this place to London Derry but y^t I wait for about 30 passengers which I expect on board next week, and at Derry I hope to make up the Complement of 100. So that I do not expect to Sail for N. England till y^e 10th of April if then. I have paid off the Bill, according to agreem^t which, with y^e fitting out of y^e Ship, & Our great expense here this Six months will very much hinder Our making a good Voyage, tho I hope, with God's blessing, We Shall make a Saving Voyage. I have wrote to London to M^r. Dummer Concerning Vetch & he has writt me that there's no hopes

son of Gov^r Josiah Winslow, who married *Penelope Pelham*, daughter of Herbert Pelham, Esq^e.

J. DAVIS."

On the other side of the leaf is written by my brother: "This relic of my Great-Grand-father Benj. Marston, was presented to me Sept. 16th, 1843, by my respected Friend and relative, the Hon. John Davis, at my house in Newton. Judge Davis was then in the 83d year of his age, & in the perfect possession of his corporeal & mental faculties; in the full fruition of the rewards of a well-spent, honourable, & virtuous life; & with a prospect of added years to the long lease of life already pass'd."

Judge Davis died in 1847, in the 87th year of his age.

of any mony as yett, by reason his acc^s are not yett allowed & I am afraid they never will. I have managed all things as prudently & discreetly as possibly I could, & have been & am yet anxiously Concerned for y^e good of y^e voiage. I bless God I have had my health Ever Since I left you, & have been Extraordinary well ever Since I recovered [from] the Smal-pox : from which distemper I am wonderfully recovered, for I was intirely given Over by all y^t Saw me. I hope this will find you with my Sister & all my friends in good health, to all which I desire to be heartily remembered. I wrote to you from Cork by y^e way of Philadelphia which I believe you have rec^d. I have been at Extraordinary pains to procure passengers. I have travailed no less than 250 miles in this Kingdom on y^t account. I hope M. B . . . e is well & not married, if She is not Give my humble Service to her. I break off at present hoping y^t within this few mo. I shall be so happy (thro God's goodness) as to Rejoice with you in my native Land & be able to give you an Exact acc^o of all my proceedings, to which time I must referr you at present. So recommending you to y^e protection of Heaven I begg your earnest prayers for Your Dutifull Son,

I had but short warning of this
Opportunity.

BEN^a MARSTON.

In the mean time Mrs. Marston had received her son's letter of Nov. 6, 1719, informing her that he had recovered from his sickness, and was in good health; and President Leverett congratulates her as follows :

Cambridge, Ap^l 20th, 1720.

DEAR SISTER,

Tho I am obliged to detain this bearer for it, I cannot but do so, to tell you that as We sympathized with you in the depths of y^r fears and sorrows, so we do heartily & joie^y in the light that has sprung up out of the late darkness. And we heartily congratulate you, and thank God for the good News you have not only of, but from your Son. God has spared his Life, and restored his health, as we always hop'd he w^d (for we c^d not mourn with you for him as those without hope) for your greater Comfort. And we trust in a little time you will rec^e him, to the compleatm^t of your Satisfaction, and all our thanks-givings wth you. I may not enlarge now and onely pray God to Sanctify both afflictions and mercys to us and bring us all under the promise that all things shal work together for our best good.

With mine & my Wife's, Madam Rogers, and Our Childrens best regards in our Order to yo^r Self, & Cozen Betty, I subscribe, Dear Sister,

Yo^r most affectionate Br^o & most humble serv^t,

[Superscription :]

J. LEVERETT.

To

Mr^s. Patience Marston,
These, in Salem.

The Essex left Dublin on the 16th of June, 1720; but as her "home-ward voyage proved a long and tedious one," her non-arrival at the time expected caused great anxiety in the minds of Mrs. Marston and her friends. President Leverett, who was then in great affliction, on account of the recent death of his wife,¹ wrote to his sister-in-law as follows :

Cambridge, July 23^d, 1720.

DEAR SISTER MARSTON,

Mr. Denison went away this morning in Such an hurry I had not time to write by him, but your neighbour Captⁿ Gardner gives me the opportunity to tell you that I am heartily Sorry your hopes of your Son's Arrival are So long delay'd. This is for the tryal of your faith, and that patience may have its p^rfect work in you. And I have no doubt, but God in his time, w^{ch} is always the best time, will give an answer to your prayers, and a greater & more ample joy in your receiving him.

I ask your remembrance in your pray^{rs} which I know are ferv^t ones and will be Effectual. And may the God of all consolations afford Suitable ones for us in our desolate condition.

¹ Margaret, 2d daughter of the Rev. John Rogers, president of Harvard College, born Feb. 18, 1664; married, Nov. 25, 1697, her second husband, President John Leverett; and died June 7, 1720.

I am, with gr^t affection, dear Sister, Your afflicted, but I hope not utterly forsaken Brother & most humble Serv^t.
J. LEVERETT.

In the latter part of July it was reported in Salem that "the Brig^e Essex was cast away and all on board were drowned." On the third of August, however, this report was contradicted, and President Leverett writes as follows to Mrs. Marston:

Cambridge, Aug^t 5th, 1720.

DEAR SISTER,

Yesterday morning Maj^r Sewal Sent me the Confirmation of the Sorrowfull News w^{ch} I hoped w^d never have bin comunicated to you because I found it such a Surcharge upon my own Afflictions that are redoubled by your having Such an Interest in them. I mourned with you, and pray'd for the Divine Supports for you under so terrible a Shock.—In the afternoon, towards Evening, I rec^d a new message from Maj^r Sewal, a rep^al of the former, you know how you rec^d the revival of our Dear Kinsman, which without doubt was as the widow in the Gospel rec^a her raised Son from the hands of our Great Redeemer, and knowing that, You will believe I had my p^t and was sensible of the wonderfull benignity of God in ordering the better news to loyter no longer then it did. I thank'd God upon the Rec^t for you and for myself, and pray'd instruction by the mysterious Lessons that certainly must be couched in the Order of the Late Intelligences we have had. God Almighty Support you and me in our Sorrows in our Joys, In our Joys in our Sorrows. For dear Sister I will endeavor to Rejoice with you in your Joys, notwithstanding my own wounds are yet open & like to be so. And pray that the Compensating Joys you have, and do, with patience & faith wait for, may be hasten'd & compleated.

I am Dear Sister, Your most affectionate
& humble Serv^t.

J. LEVERETT.

On the 22d of August, 1720, the Essex reached Salem, "after a long and stormy passage of 67 days, in which they encountered many disasters." Previous to her arrival, there had been rumors of her having been taken by pirates, to which, probably, President Leverett alludes in the following letter congratulating Mrs. Marston on the return of her son, in health and safety.

Cambr. Aug^t 24th, 1720.

DEAR SISTER MARSTON,

I have bin in pain for yo^r Son ever since I had the acct of Capt^a. Cary's disaster, and it w^d have added to my rejoicing had your Son escaped those enormous Creatures.¹ However, I can't suffer his misfortune to diminish my hearty acknowledgm^t of the Divine favour in bring^g the dear Youth to you alive and in health, after all the fears and Concerns We have had about him: nor shall any thing lessen my rejoicing with you upon that head. God has reserv'd him for your Comfort and will make him so to be in an amplemanner I doubt not. I heartily congratulate you upon this good Omen of it. And pray make my Compliments to your Son and daughter. May God make all things contribute to O^r Eternall good which is our onely good. And our hope they shall do so is founded on a Divine promise which wil never fail. I am, Dear Sister,

Your sincerely affectionate,

Tho solitary Brother & humble serv^t.

J. LEVERETT.

In connection with the return of young Marston, we give the following letter which he brought with him from Mrs. Anne Young,² of Dublin, Ireland, to Mrs. Patience Marston, and her touching and excellent reply.

¹ "1720. On the outward passage of the Essex one of her men, a joiner, Daniel Starr of Boston, was taken out by a Pirate and carried away."—*Felt's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 636.

² Mrs. Anne Young was a cousin of Madam Rogers, the widow of President Rogers, and mother of Mrs. Patience Marston.

March 21, 1720.

Dr. MADAM,

I am sorry our correspondance should begin with so melancholy a subject as that of condoling the loss of your good husband, whom it pleased providence to remove from hence so soon after his arrivall. I had not the opportunity of being well acquainted or enjoying that society with him I promised my selfe satisfaction in, during his stay in this countrey. Doubtless your loss is very great, and attended with many afflicting circumstances, but I do not question but God has endowed you with so much Christian patience, as to be willing to submit to this severall triall since it is his good pleasure to exercise you with it.

You will more willingly do it if you consider that in the midst of judgment, God was graciously pleased to remember mercy, and spared him, who next your Spouse, I believe was most dear to you, I mean your Son, who in appearance was in a dangerous condition by the same distemper. I do not question but as far as in his power, he will make up his father's loss and be a comfort to you.

The want of his father's assistance and his own sickness was a considerable loss and involved him in many difficulties and troubles which (by) his diligence and good management he has I hope, for the most part over come, and indeed his conduct has bin beyond what could be expected of one of his years and experience in a strange place. I do not question but God will bless his honest endeavors and crown them with success. I shall longe to hear of my cogens safe arrivall with you. he has promised me he will miss no opportunity of writing to me. our prayers shall not be wanting in his behalf, that God would direct, preserve and keep him from all dangers in this long voyage, and restore him to your comfort. which is all with due respect from your kinswoman and sarvant

ANNE YOUNG.

The following is the reply of Mrs. Marston to Madam Anne Young.

Salem, New England, Feb. 18, 1720-1721.

DEAR MADAM,

I was favored with yours by my Son whom I received as one from the dead. he arived here Aug^t 22, 1720, after I had spent many months in the sharpest Sorrows that ever my Soul felt. On December y^e 10th before my Sons arrival, a ship from London brought me that fatal and distressing news of y^e Death of my husband and his son's lying dangerously Sick of y^e Small Pox, & I knew not whether he was numbered among y^e living or y^e Dead, till y^e latter end of Aprill I received a letter from him which he wrote just after his recovery. On y^e latter end of May my Sister Leverett was seized with a Feaver: the thought of death was not terrible to her, but she chearfully resigned up her soul to God that gave it, and died June 7th, universally lamented. I may without vanity Say she has left few that can equal her. In y^e latter end of July it was firmly reported that y^e brigantine my Son was in was Cast away & every Soul drowned. Thus it pleased y^e holy & righteous God to bring one wave over another, till my Soul was almost drowned in sorrow.

I would sing of mercy as well as judgement, & acknowledge y^e goodness of God in upholding me in my distresses, in delivering my Son from so many Deaths, for favour shown him in a Strange land, and in returning him to me again.

And now dear Madam I know not how to express gratitude for y^e extraordinary kindness & favour you showed my dear husband in his life-time, & his poor surviving child.

I tender my most hearty thanks and best regards to you, Mr. Young, and y^e rest of your dear family, to whom I wish y^e best of blessings. I should be glad if it lay in y^e power of me or mine to be any ways Serviceable, if it does pray madam Command. My Good mother is yet living & in good health, & Bears her age wonderfully. She knows nothing of this Oppertunity. When I saw her last she desired me to send due regards to yourself and family. With repeated thanks, begging y^r prayers for me & mine I am your most obliged kinswoman and, madam, your humble serv^t.

PATIENCE MARSTON.

After rendering his accounts of the voyage of the Essex, which appears to have been more profitable than was expected, Mr. Marston applied himself to the settlement of his father's estate, of which he and his mother had been appointed administrators; and we find that in a few years he had suc-

ceeded "in paying off all just dues and demands," and recovering much of the property which had been sold or mortgaged previous to his father's death, "with a fair remainder for the heirs." At the same time he engaged in business as a merchant in Salem, and gained a reputation among his fellow townsmen, as a "man of honourable motives, and strict integrity of character." We learn also from the town records that he "was chosen representative to the general court in the years 1727-28-29." He was "high sheriff of Essex till the year 1737," and was also "Justice of General Session, & Comⁿ Pleas Courts."

In the year 1725 he married Mehitable Gibbs, daughter of the Rev. Henry Gibbs, of Watertown, Mass. She was born Jan. 8, 1706. She died Aug. 21, 1727, without issue. The inscription on her grave-stone, in the old burying-ground in Salem, is as follows :

"Here lyes Interred y^e Body of Mrs. MEHETABLE MARSTON, wife to Benjamin Marston, Esq. and Daur. to y^e late Rev^d Mr. Henry Gibbs, of Watertown, who departed this life August y^e 21st 1727, in y^e 22d year of her age."

On the 20th of November, 1729, Mr. Marston married (second) Elizabeth Winslow, daughter of the Hon Isaac¹ and Sarah (Wensley) Winslow, of Marshfield. She was born Dec. 13, 1707.

A few years after his second marriage, he "caused to be built, for his own use, a handsome brick house, which was thought well of." It is thus briefly noticed in Col. Pickman's "account of houses in Salem ;" ¹ "The next Brick House (was) by Benjamin Marston, Esq^e, graduated in 1715, and High Sheriff of Essex. . . . On this spot stood a brick house built by Col^l. Marston's father, but it stood no great while, the bricks being bad."

On the 22d of May, 1731, his mother, Mrs. Patience Marston, died in Salem, aged 55 years.

Mrs. Marston was evidently a woman of superior mind and character. One of her later descendants thus speaks of her : "Personally of course I knew nothing about her ; but this I know, that she came of a good family, and was no discredit to her relations, many of whom were distinguished in the early history of the colony. It may be believed that she was a dutiful daughter, a tender and affectionate wife, a loving mother, and an exemplary christian woman."

The inscription on her grave-stone is as follows :

"Here lyes Interred the body of Mrs. Patience Marston, Relict of Mr. Benjamin Marston, late of Salem, merchant^t, Dec^d. She departed this life the 22d day of May, 1731, aged 55 years and 9 days."

Col. Marston continued to reside in Salem for some years, diligently engaged in business, attending to the duties of his several offices, and occasionally visiting his friends and relations in Boston, Marshfield and Plymouth.

¹ Elizabeth Winslow's father, Isaac Winslow, born 1678, was the son of Josiah Winslow and Penelope Pelham, daughter of Herbert Pelham, Esq. ii. Josiah Winslow, b. 1629, was the son of Edward Winslow, the May-Flower Pilgrim, and Susannah White. iii. Edward Winslow, the May-Flower Pilgrim and first governor of Plymouth Colony, b. Oct. 19, 1595, was the son of Edward and Magdalen Winslow, of Droitwich, Worcestershire, England.

For descendants of Benjamin Marston and Elizabeth Winslow, see N. E. HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER, vol. xvii. p. 363.

² Essex Inst. Coll. vol. vi. p. 107.—The editor in 1864 has the following note. "This building has been very much altered, and the shops in front have been added to it. It is now occupied by Haskell & Lougee, cabinet makers, and others. [1872. Occupied by the same to-day. G. D. P.] Benj. Crombie converted it into a tavern, and it was for many years a noted and reputable one kept by him and others."

The following letter was written during the prevalence of an epidemical influenza, in Salem, which seems also to have affected Boston, and other towns in New-England.

[BENJAMIN MARSTON TO HIS SISTER ELIZABETH, IN BOSTON.]

Salem, Sept^r 25th, 1732.

DEAR BETTY,

I was in such haste to gett out of Town when I saw you at Boston that I forgot to give you some mony that Mr. Bridgham told me you wanted. Inclosed is forty shillings the Sum he told me you desired.

Never did I know such a time of Sickness and indisposition as is here. I believe I may modestly say that more than a Thousand people have been seized here with violent Colds in two or three days time, besides those that are taken with the flux. I was seized with the Cold very violently before I got home. I never saw such a Sabbath as Yesterday in my life, so many whole familys detained at home, by reason of sickness. Mr. Fisk,¹ Mr. Prescot & Mr. Clark, were all sick & had no meetings. Mr. Jennison was forced to cut short his afternoon Service, thro indisposition.

My wife and the Children are well. We send our hearty Love to you & Service to Mr. Wiswall,² & his Wife & all friends.

I am Yr affectionate Brother,

BENⁿ MARSTON.

I pray you to get a Ring³ from Boyers, and send it this week if you can by some safe hand, if not, keep it till we come to Boston.

The following, addressed to his wife, is directed on the outside: "To | Mrs. Elizabeth Marston | In | Marshfield." He had left her there the day before, on a visit to her parents.

MY DEAR,

This comes with y^e tidings of our Safe Arrival at Boston between seven and eight at night, after a cold and tedious journey. I have seen Capⁿ Barnard who Came from Salem yesterday, and brings word that our family there is Well. My Sister is here waiting with me for wind and weather, and I believe M^r Fairfax may get a conveyance with M^r. Wolcott. I am now at M^r. Gee's,⁴ and from what I can perceive at present, I know of no Disadvantage it will be for you to Come home at y^e time you first proposed, and I do assure you that your absence so Long will be a Little burdensome to me. My Duty to Father and Mother, Love to Beny and Serv^e to M^r's Fairfax and all friends, and most tender Love to y^r Self. If M^r. Fairfax's⁵ Letter should be Longer than mine, dont you impute it to a greater degree of affection and Concern for his Wife, but to his greater Leasure and Opportunity, for I now use Industry to gain the time to write what is above, and to subscribe,

Dear Child, Your most tender affectionate
husband and faithful friend,

Boston [Illegible] 10, 1733.

[Illegible] this letter.

BENⁿ MARSTON.

¹ "Samuel Fisk, H. C. 1708. Minstr. of First Congregational Church. Benjamin Prescot, Minr. of Middle Precinct C'h.—Peter Clark, Min'r of Village C'h.—Wm. Jennison, H. C. 1724, Min'r of East C'h."—*Felt's Anna's of Salem*.

² Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Daniel, and Sarah (Appleton) Rogers, married Peleg Wiswall, Esq., of Boston; he was graduated at H. C. 1702, and died at Boston Sept. 2, 1767. She was a cousin of Benjamin Marston's mother.

³ This was a "memorial ring," ordered to be made after the death of his mother. It is now in my possession, and is a handsome gold and black enamel, with grey hair under a glass, and an inscription on the outside in Roman letters:

P. MARSTON, OB. 22 May, 1731. Æ. 55.

⁴ The Rev. Joshua Gee, of Boston, a colleague in the ministry with the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, married Sarah Rogers, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel R., of Portsmouth, N. H. She died 1730, aged 29.—Rev. J. L. SIBLEY.

⁵ "William Fairfax continued collector of customs in Salem, 1733." "In 1734, June 3d, he moved to Virginia, where he was a patron of George Washington."—*Felt's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 380.

It appears from the town records that in the year "1726, Nov. 15th, Benjamin Marston of Salem, Gentⁿ bought from Jn^o Knowlton, Manchester, for £600, his farm of 60 acres, 2 dwelling-houses, &c, on the great neck in s'd town at Gales point, bounded on land of Rev. Amos Cheever, Man^r &c."

"March 13, 1733. Benjⁿ Marston Esq^e Salem, bo^t of Rev^d Amos Cheever Man^{chr} for £575. 60 acres upland & s. m. on Pickworth's point."

"June 14, 1734. Benjⁿ Marston, Salem, High Sheriff, bo^t of Sam^l Griffin, Gloucester, a dwelling-house in Glouc^r formerly Jethro Wheelers for £27.13.2."

"March 27, 1736. Benⁿ M. dec^d—Salem, on the 18th June, 1718, sold for £250, to Jn^o Brown Esq^e the Great and Little Misery cont^s 70 or 80 acres, subject to condition that the same be p^d with interest by June 5, 1722. The conditions not being complied with, & s'd Benjⁿ M. & Jno. Brown & Sam^l Brown Ex^r of Jno. being all dec^d, the same is sold by the heirs of sd. Jno. Brown to Benjamin, only son of sd Benjⁿ dec^d, for £516.13.9."

In the year 1740, Col. Marston sold his "Brick house in Salem to Samuel Gardner," and removed to Manchester, where, by "purchases made, from time to time, as he found it convenient to buy," he had acquired a large and valuable property, known for a long time afterward as the "Marston farm."¹ There he passed the rest of his days, attending principally to agricultural pursuits and the cultivation of his estate; but also "finding time to spend among his books; fond of literary and religious conversation; with a place at his table for any friend who would favor him with a visit; and at least a cup of cold water, and perhaps something more, for any poor brother who solicited his charity."

And there, "attended by his wife, and all his children, and other relations," he died, on the 22d day of May, 1754, aged 57 years, 2 months and 28 days. His wife, Elizabeth Winslow, survived him seven years, and died in Salem, Sept. 20, 1761, aged 53 years, 9 months and 7 days. Their children were:

- i. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 20; m. Sarah Sweet, of Marblehead, Nov. 13, 1755; d. Aug. 10, 1792.
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. March 4, 1732; m. William Watson, of Plymouth, 1756.
- iii. PATIENCE, b. Jan. 2, 1733; m. Elkanah Watson, of Plymouth, Oct. 1754; d. April 20, 1767.
- iv. SARAH, b. March 19, 1735; d. unmarried, 1770.
- v. JOHN, b. 1740; d. April 22, 1761.
- vi. LUCIA, b. 1747; m. John Watson, of Plymouth, 1769; d. 1793.
- vii. WINSLOW, b. 1749; d. Sept. 6, 1755.

The following is a copy of his will, taken from the certified copy furnished by the register to his son:

In the name of God, Amen. I Benjamin Marston of Manchester in the County of Essex, Esq^r. being sick and in a low Estate of Health as to my body, but thanks be to God of a disposing mind & memory, And calling to mind the frailty & uncertainty of my Life Do make and Ordain this my Last Will and Testament.

Imprimis. Comiting my Soul to God, and my body to the dust to be buried, at the discretion of my Executors Trusting to it's Resurrection to a Glorious Immortality, thro: the Merrits of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. I Will that all my Just debts and Funeral Charges be paid by my Executors hereafter named.

Item. I give unto my beloved Wife Elizabeth One sixth part of the Rents or Income of the Island called the Misery during her life. And the third part of y^e Income of the Farm at Manchester and of y^e Stock and Utensils thereon, during the time she lives thereon or Improves it. I also give her the Service of my Negro Man Isaac during her Life. And after her death I give him to that Child of mine he

¹ This farm was owned, in 1839, by Major Burley Smith.

shall chuse to live with, such child paying his Brethren & Sisters Each a share equal of his or her own of what the s^d Negro shall then be thought worth.

Item. I give to my Son Benjamin Ten pounds Lawful money.

Item. I give unto Each of my other Children, namely, Elizabeth, Patience, Sarah, John, Lucy & Winslow—Five pounds lawful money to be paid by my Executors in Convenient time after my decease.

Item. I Will that after y^e Death of my s^d Wife the s^d sixth part of y^e profits & Rents of y^e s^d Island shall be vested in the Committee for Indian affairs for the propagating the Gospel among the Indians. by them to be improved & applied to that purpose & no other Forever.¹

Item All y^e remainder of my Estate both Real personal & mixt I give to my Children to be divided among them according to y^e Laws of this Province for y^e distribution of y^e Estates of Intestates In y^e following manner—vidt. To my Son Benjamin a Double Share or one fourth part thereof. To Eliz^h Patience. Sarah. John. Lucy & Winslow. Each one Eighth part thereof, To hold to them their heirs & assigns forever.

Item I hereby constitute & ordain my well beloved Wife Eliz^h & my Son Benjamin y^e Executors of this my Last Will and Testament. And I hereby give them and y^e Survivor of them full power to sell y^e whole or part of my Real Estate as well as personal if they think fit. The Interest or Income of one third part of the money that shall arise upon such sale to be for y^e use of my s^d Wife during her life. And y^e other two third parts of such Moneys as shall so arise shall be distributed among my s^d Children according to the manner and proportion aforesaid, And after my s^d Wifes Death the remaining third part shall also be distributed among them in the same manner.

Finally I hereby declare this to be my Last Will and Testament And in Witness thereof hereunto set my hand & seal This Twenty third Day of April Anno Domini One Thousand seven hundred & Fifty four.

BENJAMIN MARSTON. [Seal.]

Signed seal'd & Declared by y^e s^d Benjⁿ Marston y^e Testator to be his last Will & Testament in presence of us Jeremiah Allen. Knot Martain. Tho^s Martain. Knot Martain Jr."

A Codicil was made, May 4, 1754, providing for "y^e Distribution of y^e Estate of any of the children who sh^d die without Issue,"—signed in presence of Nath^l Rogers, Sam^l Allen, & Jerem^h Allen.

This will was proved "before The Hon^e Tho^s Berry Esq^e Judge of Probate of Wills &c. Essex co Salem, July 11th 1754." & signed

DAN^l. APPLETON Reg^r

THO^s BERRY, Judge &c.

A true Copy of Record. DAN^l APPLETON, Reg^r.

A gravestone erected to his memory. in the Manchester burying-ground, bears the following inscription, dictated by himself:

" Col^l. Benjamin Marston lies here,
Who died May 23^d 1754 being 57 years old.
Art thou curious, Reader, to know
What sort of a Man he was?
Wait till the Day of Final Retribution,
And then thou mayest be satisfied."

The following inscription is taken from the gravestone of his wife, in the Salem burying-ground:

"Here lye repositied in hope of a Resurrection to an Immortal life, the Remains of Madam Elizabeth Marston, the Wife of the hon^b^e Benjamin Marston Esq. once of this place, and daughter of the hon^b^e Isaac Winslow, Esq. of Marshfield. She died September 20th. 1761, in her 53d year."

¹ Mr. Marston, at his decease, in 1754, left part of the income from the islands to a proposed Society in New-England for Propagating the Gospel among Indians. But, in a few years afterward, the king refused, from political motives, to sanction the act for this association."—*Felt's Annals*, vol. i. p. 240.

In the same burying-ground are the following :

"Here lies y^e Body of Winslow Marston, son of Col^l. Benjamin Marston Esq. and Mrs. Elizabeth his Wife. Died Sept. y^e 6th, 1755, aged 6 years."

"In memory of John Marston the second son of Benjⁿ Marston Esq. and Mrs. Elizabeth Marston. He died April 22d in his 21st year and is here buried."

[To be continued.]

DUNSTER AND WADE FAMILIES.

By the Rev. LUCIUS R. PAIGE, D.D.

FROM the court and probate records of the county of Middlesex, I have gleaned several facts concerning the families of President Dunster and Major Jonathan Wade, to which I have never seen any public reference. Some of these facts,—especially a double connection by marriage between the two families, and the vicissitudes experienced by the president's eldest son and youngest daughter,—I propose to state, with the documentary proof. Of course, I do not pretend to give a full account of either family in this brief sketch.

DUNSTER.

1. HENRY¹ DUNSTER, Rev., president of Harvard College from Aug. 27, 1640, to Oct. 24, 1654, married, June 21, 1641, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Joseph (or Josse) Glover ; she died Aug. 23, 1643, and he married Elizabeth ———, who died Sept. 12, 1690. He died Feb. 27, 1658-9. His children, all by the second wife, were:—
 2. i. DAVID, b. May 16, 1645.
 - ii. DOROTHY, b. Jan. 29, 1647-8 ; d. young.
 3. iii. HENRY, b. about 1650 ; d. young.
 4. iv. JONATHAN, b. Sept. 28, or Oct. 27, 1653 ; both dates appear on the town records.
 5. v. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 29, 1656.
2. DAVID² DUNSTER (*Henry*¹), born May 16, 1645, unfortunately fell under public censure. At the county court, June 17, 1662, being only seventeen years old, he was adjudged guilty of a youthful indiscretion, for which he was sentenced "to pay a fine of 20*l*. to the use of the county, or to be whipt, and also to give 50*l*. bond, with sufficient sureties, for defraying the charges" which might naturally be expected. (*Court Record*.) He soon afterward went to England, and probably never returned. In 1664, his mother, who was his guardian, and who had signed the 50*l*. bond on his behalf, petitioned the court for relief, alleging that she "hath been at great charge and expense for him since the death of your servant his father:—First, in learning here, in hopes of his progress therein, about 100*l*. (2.) His voyage to England, in hope to settle him there, about 50*l*. (3.) To Mr. Stedman,* towards the court's sentence, 30*l*. (4.) There is due to his sister out of his estate, by will, 50*l*. ; so that it is indeed doubtful whether he have any clear estate of his own left, beyond which your petitioner did not understand

* The county treasurer.

herself to be engaged." (*Court files.*) There is an old tradition, that president Dunster's son *Henry* was a lawyer in England and died there without issue. This tradition may be safely rejected as utterly false in regard to Henry, who undoubtedly died young; but it may be substantially true in regard to David, his elder brother. Their father says, in his will,—“I have given unto my son David liberal education in schools of learning from his childhood unto this very day;” and the mother says she expended about a hundred pounds, during the next three years, for his advancement “in learning here,” until he departed for England. A proper foundation was thus laid for subsequent legal studies, and it is possible, indeed not very improbable,—and surely it is most devoutly to be wished,—that he may have become a successful and eminent lawyer in England; but we have no certain knowledge of his history after he left Cambridge.

3. HENRY² DUNSTER (*Henry*¹). Among the births recorded in Cambridge in 1650, is that of Henry, son of Henry and Elizabeth Dunster; but neither the day nor the month of birth is indicated, nor does the name subsequently appear. I have already mentioned the tradition that he was a lawyer in England, and its lack of probability. There can be no reasonable doubt that he died before Feb. 8, 1658–9, the date of his father's will. Not only is his name omitted, while the other children are specially designated, but the testator's whole estate is bequeathed to others, no part thereof being reserved for him or for any other person not named.
4. JONATHAN² DUNSTER (*Henry*¹), born Sept. 28, or Oct. 27, 1653, was a farmer, and inherited lands lying on both sides of the division line between that part of Cambridge called Menotomy (now Arlington) and Charlestown (now Somerville). He married, Dec. 5, 1678, Abigail Eliot; she died, and he married, April 5, 1692, Deborah, daughter of Major Jonathan Wade, of Medford; she died, and he married (contract dated Nov. 23, 1719) Ruth, widow of Joshua Eaton, of Reading; she survived him and married, Nov. 22, 1732, Lieut. Amos Marrett, of Cambridge, and was published, Sept. 30, 1742, to Peter Hayes, of Stoneham. Mr. Dunster died in 1725, aged about 72 years. His children were:—

- i. HENRY, b. July 17, 1680; m. Feb. 25, 1707–8, Martha, daughter of Jason Russell, by whom he had eleven children, and d. Jan. 28, 1753; his widow m. March 15, 1759, Francis Locke. [His son Isaiah, b. Oct. 21, 1720, H. C. 1741, was ordained minister in Harwich (now Brewster), Nov. 2, 1748, and died there Jan. 18, 1791.]
- ii. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 22, 1681–2; d. young.
- iii. JONATHAN, b. about 1695; d. unmarried, April 11, 1742, aged 47. (*Gravestone.*)
- iv. ELIZABETH, b. about 1699; m. Capt. Philip Carteret (or De Carteret), and d. Jan. 25, 1787, aged 87. (*Gravestone.*)
- v. THOMAS, b. ———; d. unmarried, between April 3, 1726, and April 1, 1728. (*Probate Rec.*)
- vi. DAVID, b. ———; m. about 1730, Mary, daughter of Hubbard Russell; removed to Westminster about 1742, and d. there in 1758, leaving widow Mary and seven or eight children.
- vii. DOROTHY, b. ———; m. April 13, 1732, Solomon Page, of Hampton, N. H., and d. before April 7, 1742, leaving five children.

[I am not positive that the last five names stand in due order; but they certainly belong to the children of Jonathan Dunster's second wife.]

5. ELIZABETH² DUNSTER (*Henry*¹). Of this youngest daughter of the president nothing has hitherto been publicly known, except that she was born Dec. 29, 1656, and was mentioned in her father's will. From authentic documents, however, it appears that she was twice married, had two children whom she survived, and died in 1729, a childless widow. Her first husband was Major Jonathan Wade, of Medford, the father of her brother Jonathan Dunster's second wife. He died Nov. 24, 1689, and she probably remained a widow more than a quarter of a century. At length she became the wife (probably the third wife) of Col. Nathaniel Thomas, of Marshfield, about 1714.* He died Oct. 22, 1718, aged 74, and she returned to Medford, where, after a second widowhood of about eleven years, she died between May 31 and Nov. 8, 1729, aged nearly 73 years. Her children, by her first husband, were:—

- i. ELIZABETH, b. 1687; d. unmarried, Aug. 19, 1721. (See extracts from her will below.)
- ii. DOROTHY, b. Feb. 17, 1689; d. young. (See below.)

WADE.

MAJOR JONATHAN WADE, of Medford, son of Jonathan Wade, of Ipswich, married, about 1667, Deborah, the youngest daughter of Gov. Thomas Dudley; she died Nov. 1, 1683, and he married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of President Dunster; she survived him, and married Col. Nathaniel Thomas. (See *ante*.) Major Wade died Nov. 24, 1689. His children were:—

- i. DEBORAH, bap. March 24, 1667–8; m. April 5, 1692, Jonathan Dunster, of Cambridge.
- ii. PRUDENCE, bap. June 6, 1669; m. Sept. 27, 1692, Dr. Thomas Swan, of Roxbury.
- iii. KATHERINE, bap. Aug. 27, 1671; d. young.
- iv. KATHERINE, bap. June 22, 1673; m. about 1695, Eleazar Wyer, who subsequently resided in Medford. [He wrote his name "Elazaer Wier."]
- v. SUSANNA, bap. June 10, 1677; m. Dec. 18, 1698, Stephen Willis, of Medford.
- vi. DOROTHY, bap. July 10, 1681; d. young.
- vii. DUDLEY, b. Oct. 18, 1683; d. unmarried, before March 20, 1728–9, when administration was granted on his estate.
- viii. ELIZABETH, b. 1687; d. unmarried, Aug. 19, 1721. (See *ante*, and extracts from her will.)
- ix. DOROTHY, b. Feb. 17, 1689; d. young. (See *ante*.)

PROBATE RECORDS AND FILES.

1. MAJ. JONATHAN WADE. Administration was granted to widow Elizabeth and others, Feb. 11, 1689–90. Estate† divided, March 23, 1697–8, to widow Elizabeth, and children Dudley, Deborah Dunster, Prudence Swan, Katherine Wyer, Susanna Wade, and Elizabeth Wade. In a subsequent division, June 11, 1744, a share was given to the heirs or assigns of the daughter Elizabeth.

* The second wife of Col. Thomas died in 1713.

† "The third [brick] house was built by Maj. Jonathan Wade, who died 1689. It was sometimes called, like the other two, a 'fort,' and is yet standing in good repair, and used as a comfortable residence. It is seen from the main street as we look up the 'Governor's lane.' Its walls are very thick, and it is ornamented with what have been called 'port-holes.' When first built, it was only half its present size; the addition was made by Benjamin Hall, Esq., about seventy-five years ago."—*History of Medford*, p. 48.

2. DUDLEY WADE. Administration was granted, March 20, 1728-9, to Benjamin Willis on the estate of "Dudley Wade formerly of Medford," or, as expressed in the bond, "Dudley Wade, sometime since of Medford." Commissioners were appointed, Nov. 22, 1729, to define the boundaries of his real estate, which was divided March 3, 1731, "among the four sisters of the whole blood of the said Wade—Katherine, Deborah, Prudence, Susanna.

3. ELIZABETH WADE. Will dated "Marshfield June the 14th, Annoq. Dom. 1715," proved Sept. 8, 1721, to wit:—"I, Elizabeth Wade, daughter of Jonathan Wade, late of Medford in the county of Middlesex, Esq., deceased ——— give and bequeath all my estate ——— unto my dear and honored mother Elizabeth Thomas of Marshfield, the wife of Nathaniel Thomas of Marshfield, in the county of Plymouth, Esq." In a codicil, dated Aug. 4, 1721, the testatrix, "Elizabeth Wade of Medford, daughter of Major Jonathan Wade Esq., of Medford, deceased," further directs, that if "my honored mother—doth not stand in need to sell my housing and lands, nor will them away in her lifetime, then I give them as follows, to the three sons of Jonathan Dunster that were born of my sister Deborah Dunster; I give to Jonathan Dunster and Thomas Dunster the one half of my housing and lands, to them and their heirs forever, that are lawfully begotten of their body; and the other half of my housing and lands I give to David Dunster and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever." "And in case any of these sons should have any of these lands after my mother's decease, to pay the income to my honored uncle Jonathan Dunster, during his life." The mother was appointed sole executrix, and in her bond, dated Sept. 8, 1721, was styled "Madam Elizabeth Thomas, widow of the late Hon^{ble} Col. Nath^l Thomas, Esq."

4. ELIZABETH THOMAS. Will dated May 31, 1729; proved Nov. 8, 1729. Legacies:—to "my nephew Mr. Henry Dunster;" to "his son Henry Dunster my silver porringer* marked H. E. D.;" to "Jonathan Dunster, David Dunster, Elizabeth Cartwrit [Carteret], Dorothy Dunster, all the lands from the brick house to the river, that was their aunt Elizabeth Wade's,—I now give to them with all the rights in the thirds that would have fallen to Elizabeth Wade, had she lived, with all manner of housing and lands that belongs to me, I give to these four children that was born of Deborah Dunster and to the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten."—"I give to my negro man named Toney his freedom, being a faithful servant for forty years; I also give him ten pounds in money and a cow;" and "my will is that my heirs shall see that Toney be relieved at all times, as his need requires." [The testatrix manumitted several other slaves, and made provision for their comfort. She also selected, as pall-bearers, Col. Byfield, Judge Davenport, Jonathan Dowse, of Charlestown, the president of the college, the Rev. Simon Bradstreet, and the Rev. Benjamin Colman, giving to each a gold ring.]

THE BRITISH FLAG IN CIVIL WAR.—The following is among the "Notes and Queries" of a recent number of the Sunday Despatch (Philadelphia): "I have heard that the British regiments in Philadelphia in 1777 never took the flags out of their cases—stating that in a civil war it was the custom of the English army not to display the flag. Can any one help me in regard to the above? Is it so? My father stated he had always heard it was the custom in his youth.—E. P."

* I think this "silver porringer" is now in possession of Mr. Samuel Dunster, of Attleboro', Mass., or of his son Edward S. Dunster, M.D., of New-York.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

FLEET AND HENCHMAN ["GLEANINGS," *ante*, page 144].—"Is it probable that any book with the supposed title of 'Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children' would be sold and described as 'Verses for Children'? Is it probable that Fleet would have issued a sheet of his own at the same time that he printed one for his employer, and that if he did, Henchman would have been content?"

Thomas Fleet was a printer, newspaper publisher and bookseller. He was a first-class printer; his newspaper was the best paper published at that time in New-England; and as a bookseller his business was second to but one or two in Boston. His shop was for some years in Pudding lane (Devonshire street), and afterwards in Cornhill (Washington street), north corner of Water street. Mr. Thomas says that Fleet was a notable printer of small books for children and ballads, and also that he owned several negroes, and that "one was an ingenious man, and cut, on wooden blocks, all the pictures which decorated the ballads and small books of his master." Mr. Fleet died in 1758, leaving to his sons John and Thomas the business which he had carried on for more than forty years. His biographer says: "he was remarkable for his understanding, industry and impartiality in the business of his own profession; besides which he had a general and extensive knowledge of the world."

Daniel Henchman was not a "well-known printer;" but he was a bookseller, and the most eminent and enterprising of any in that profession in British America before the revolutionary war. His shop was in Cornhill, south corner of King street (State street); an apothecary's shop now covers a portion of the site. Capt. Henchman undertook the getting out of a quarto Bible, and also an edition of the New Testament in 12mo.—the first Bible and the first Testament printed in the English language in America. He also erected and put in operation the first paper-mill in New-England, he and his associates having received from the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts, by a law "for the encouragement of paper-making," the exclusive privilege of making paper within the province.

From the nature of Fleet's business we must suppose that he supplied Henchman, and, indeed, all the Boston booksellers, with the ballads and children's books which he printed; and it is a likely enough supposition,—surely it is not improbable,—that "Mother Goose's Melodies" stand in the account books of Mr. Henchman as "Verses for Children." The items taken from the books prove that it was not "a pamphlet or sheet" that was called "Verses for Children," but that all the pamphlets or sheets of that description of literature were known by that name in Mr. Henchman's accounts. Under the ordinary circumstances of printing and publishing at that time, Henchman would have been "content" to see Fleet's name in the imprint, even if he (Henchman) had issued the sheet himself. And why would he not be "content"? The books printed at that time, before and after, show that it was a common thing to give different imprints in the same edition. A single instance will illustrate this point clearly and satisfactorily: I have seen two copies of the first edition of "The Wonders of the Invisible World." In one, the imprint stands: "*Boston Printed by Benj. Harris for Sam. Phillips 1693.*" In the other, it is: "*Boston, Printed, and Sold by Benjamin Harris, 1693.*" In those days "publishing" was not so clearly a distinct business as it is now. In Cotton Mather's "Ecclesiastes" the imprint reads as follows: "Massachuset; Printed by B. Green, and J. Allen. Sold at the Booksellers Shops in Boston." With men like Mr. Harris, Mr. Fleet, and Mr. Timothy Green, who were booksellers as well as printers, it seems to have been a custom, in printing for another bookseller, to take a portion of the edition in part payment for the printing; certainly the varying "imprints" of an edition bear out this conclusion. In the "Gleanings" from which I have quoted at the outset, I find nothing, neither fact nor inference, to remove the probability that "Mother Goose's Melodies" might be sold and described as "Verses for Children;" and nothing to show that, if Fleet printed for Henchman, the bookseller would make sign of discontent at seeing the printer's name in the "imprint."

J. A. LEWIS.

MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES ["GLEANINGS" *ante*, p. 144].—In regard to Mother Goose's Melodies, about which there have been some interesting disquisitions in the

REGISTER, one or two points appear to have been overlooked. It seems to have been established, that an ancient family of the name of Vergoose, contracted into Goose, did exist in Boston, about the beginning of the last century, and that Thomas Fleet, a refugee printer from England, settled in the town and married Elizabeth Goose, in the year 1715, whose mother, it is claimed, was the veritable Mother Goose in question. It is said, also, upon grounds as yet made far from satisfactory, that this Thomas Fleet, in the year 1719, published certain rhymes with the title "Songs for the Nursery, or Mother Goose's Melodies for Children;" and that this little book was made up from the recitations, original or otherwise, of his mother-in-law aforesaid. Against this whole theory, there are very serious objections. It appears by the article in the REGISTER for April, that another printer, Daniel Henchman, of Boston, in the same year, 1719, sold 756 copies of "Verses for Children," and the query naturally arises, whether another printer, in the same year, and of the same town, was likely to have published an edition of Nursery Rhymes!

It is also stated in an edition of Mother Goose, published by Munroe & Francis, in 1833, that "it is well known to antiquaries, that more than two hundred years ago there was a small book in circulation in London, bearing the name of 'Rhymes for the Nursery, or Lullabies for Children,' which contained many of the identical pieces which have been handed down to us and now form part of the 'Mother Goose's Melodies' of the present day." Indeed, not a few of them have been traced to a period anterior to the settlement of Boston; indicating, of course, their English origin. Many of these rhymes, as they formerly existed, or as they appeared in editions so late as the beginning of the present century, have been shamefully misused by the publishers, by ridiculous alterations and no less ridiculous interpolations, injurious to the original character and spirit of the collection. In fact, the real Melodies of Mother Goose manifest a range of allusion scarcely to be met with in the productions of any individual writer, and clearly show that they have brought together from a great variety of sources.

Let us take a few instances from one of the least corrupt editions which are at hand, to show that the source of the collection is English:

"When I was a little boy, I lived by myself,
And all the bread and cheese I got I put upon a shelf;
The rats and the mice, they made such a strife,
I was forced to go to London, to buy me a wife," &c.

The reference to London is conclusive: besides, the *open* practice of buying wives has never been known in this country, as it was formerly practised at Smithfield.

Take another:

"As I was going to Derby upon a market day," &c.

So far as we know, there is no noted town of Derby in this country, certainly none in which there is a special market day. There are one or two small towns of the name in New-England.

The following rhyme has a decided old English character:

"The Lion and the Unicorn
Were fighting for the crown," &c.

And what mistake could there be about the following?

"Two sticks in an apple
Ring the bells of Whitechapel."
Half-pence and farthings
Say the bells of St. Martins.
Brick-bats and tiles
Say the bells of St. Giles," &c.

Once more:

"Who comes here? A grenadier," &c.

Such a description of a soldier has come into America only as an importation from England, at the period of the American revolution and earlier.

Surely, only Great Britain could have given occasion for the following rhyme, evidently of ancient date:

"Arthur O'Bower has broken his band,
And he comes roaring up the land;
The king of Scots with all his power
Never can turn Sir Arthur O'Bower."

And when, let us ask, could any Mother Goose, in Boston, be likely to invent this ?

“ London bridge is broken down ;
Dance over, my Lady Lee ;
London bridge is broken down,
With a gay Ladye, &c.

In like manner—

“ Taffy was a Welshman,” &c.
“ There was a piper had a cow,” &c.
“ As I was going to St. Ives,” &c.

plainly indicate whence they came. But it is useless to multiply instances.

The cuts, too, which accompany the rhymes or some of them, afford as certain means of rational conjecture. Those in the ordinary modern editions are copies, no doubt, in some cases, of the original designs. Saying nothing of costume, similar in Old England and New-England in former days, there could have been no battlemented towers in our own country, in the time of the supposed Mother Goose, no stone cottages, probably few if any latticed windows, and, so far as I know, never any thatched roofs. All these appear in earlier editions ; and though these illustrations were more coarsely executed at first, than at a more recent date, as intended for a cheap publication, there is in some of them a sort of rude skill in the conception and execution, which we must think quite beyond the ability of any designer or engraver in Boston, a couple of centuries ago.

Now, whether T. Fleet did gather from the recitation of his mother-in-law and from other accessible sources these various jingles for children, calling the collection “ Mother Goose’s Melodies,” in derision of that venerable lady, as some would have us infer, and printed it in 1719 ; Daniel Henchman in the same year printing another popular edition of “ Verses for Children,” can probably never be absolutely settled. It seems to be one of those cases in which much may be said on both sides. I observe, by the article in your April number, that the extract from Henchman’s accounts is made from his “ Sales book.” He may, therefore, perhaps having the best facilities for that purpose, have merely sold Fleet’s collection ; and it seems from the same account-book, that Fleet did print for Henchman 1 M. primers in the same year. Nor does it seem to us necessarily to militate with this theory, that Henchman described the collection simply as “ Verses for Children,” instead of attaching to them the name of a respectable neighbor, as her son-in-law saw fit to do. On the other hand, the title of *Mother Goose’s Melodies* may have been a mere accidental coincidence, or may have been attached either then, or afterwards, in imitation of Perrault’s “ *Contes de ma mere l’Oye* ;” that is, “ Tales of my Mother Goose,” published twenty-two years earlier than the Melodies. The name, therefore, was more or less known ; and it is by no means sure that it was not known in England, as well as in France, that is in the appropriate circles, without any mention of it being made, or likely to be made, in the literature of the day, or that of long afterwards.

Whoever made this inestimable collection is worthy of all honor, and if Fleet sought to hold up his worthy mother-in-law to derision by attaching the name of that worthy woman to them as the author, he failed in his mark and secured her immortality. If the cackle of a goose saved Rome, that of Mother Goose has conferred incomparable blessings upon the Nursery. What thanks would not be due to the antiquarian explorer who should discover an incorrupt text of the *editio princeps* ? A host of incompetent and often silly commentators has been bungling away at subsequent editions. What reason, for instance, was there for changing—

“ Sing a song of sixpence, a pocket full of rye,”

into a “ bag ” full ? A pocket full was enough for a pie containing only “ four and twenty black-birds ; ” the rest was “ wasteful and ridiculous excess.” What veritable goose was it who changed “ Norwich,” in that interesting statement in regard to the man in the moon, to Norridge, so as to make it look a rhyme to “ porridge ” ? Not only is Norwich popularly pronounced in England so as to make the rhyme complete, but I remember when, not many years ago, our own good town of Ipswich was usually called Ipsich, running easily into Ipsidge. Besides Norwich is a well known locality ; but who ever heard of Norridge ? Then, what a shameful mutilation of the text in the familiar stanza—

“ There was an old woman lived under the hill,
And if she’s not gone she lives there still ;
Baked apples she sold and cranberry pies,
And she’s the old woman who never told lies.”

It used to read "*a hill*," and—

"She sold apples and she sold pies," &c.

So, too, in that interesting account of the robbers and the man who escaped them and performed the journey of fourteen miles in fifteen days, without a backward glance. The verse used to run—

"There was a man and he had nought
And robbers came to rob him,
But he climb'd to the chimney top
And then they thought they'd got him—

"nought" is altered to *naught* and "thought they'd got him," to *thought they had him*; and though *rob* and *got* are only nursery rhymes, yet the other reminds one of the ingenious evasion of similar sounds in the man who said—

"Mr. Dole
Fell into a large place."

But we must pause in specifying a special enormity which we observe, amongst others, in a handsome and more modern edition of the "*Melodies*." We used to be amused at the nursery-like absurdity of the jingle—

"Johnny O'Gudgeon was a wild man,
Whipped his children now and then;
When he whipped them made them dance
Out of Ireland into France,
Out of France into Spain,
Over the hills and back again."

Some wiseacre has altered this to—

"Doctor Faustus was a good man,
He whipped his scholars now and then,
When he whipped them he made them dance
Out of Scotland into France,
Out of France into Spain,
And then he whipped them back again."

Now, all this roundabout castigation was natural enough, so far as possible, for "*a wild man*,"; but why "*a good man*" should so belabor his "*scholars*," who can imagine? But the subject is too painful to be pursued. It is like the alteration of familiar hymns by persons who have no poetical taste and who cannot enter into the spirit of the authors. The late Rev. Dr. Bethune once began to read one of these devotional exercises, at Park Street Church in this city, and stopped short, when he came to a mutilated stanza. "Who has been altering this beautiful hymn of Cowper?" he cried out—"I won't read another word of it."

GEORGE LUNT.

MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES ["GLEANINGS," *ante*, p. 144].—In the article referred to, the writer seems to call in question the authenticity of the account of Mother Goose's Melodies as published in Houghton's edition of 1870.

It is to be regretted that the evidence in its favor is not so full and positive as could be desired; but such as it is, it is derived from family tradition, handed down from generation to generation to the present day, and the fragment actually seen in Worcester, a few years since, served to fix the date, 1719.

The writer in the REGISTER quotes from an old account book once belonging to Henchman, a noted printer and bookseller in Boston, at that time, by which it appears that said Henchman sold at various times and to various persons during the year 1719, several hundred copies of "*Verses*" and "*Verses for Children*," but the character of them, the form in which they were published, or by whom printed, does not appear. They *may* have been printed by Fleet, who had just printed the thousand "*Primers*," but at all events they had no more to do with "*Mother Goose's Melodies*" than they had with the psalms of David. Admitting, however, that they were printed by Henchman, it does not follow that some other printer, for there were several in Boston, could not have put forth a similar work under a different name. Such literature was current at that time and in demand, and the character of Fleet was such that if he thought money could be made by it he would avail himself of the opportunity and furnish an ample supply; and by adopting a new title, it would attract more attention and bring his work more prominently before the public.

Henchman may not have been "*content*" at having such a competition, but he could not avoid it. Fleet was an independent, self-reliant man, possessed of some

property, and feared the face of no man, especially Henchman, who was four years his junior.¹

Mother Goose was a plain, honest and industrious woman, of no literary culture, but devoted herself wholly to her household duties, and could never have dreamed of the world-wide renown she was destined to attain. Her fame, however, was not acquired in a day, but was the growth of many years. The production of a copy of the first edition, or the precise words of a note taken under peculiar circumstances more than 16 years ago, cannot be expected; the fragment I believe is still in Worcester, and may yet come to light, but until a copy of an earlier date than 1719 can be produced, the account given in Houghton's edition of 1870 must be considered correct.

How many copies of Henchman's "Verses" or how many "Primers" can be found at the present day?

JOHN FLEET ELIOT,

Great-great-grandson of
Elizabeth (Foster) Goose.

Boylston St., May, 1873.

PRISCILLA (THOMAS) HOBART [REGISTER, *ante*, page 24].—In chapter 3 it is stated that Priscilla Hobart married, for her second husband, Thomas Lothrop, whereas Isaac Lothrop was the accepted suitor. And further on in the same chapter, it reads that she bore him three children, whereas the right number was four, viz.: Nathaniel, Thomas, Isaac, and Priscilla who was my great-grandmother.

Boston, March, 1873.

WM. PARSONS LUNT.

STONE.—Elias Stone married Sarah Sawyer, and lived in Harvard, Mass., in their early years, where their son Elias Stone was born. The last named married Sarah Arms and settled in Deerfield; afterward lived in Coleraine about 20 years, then moved to Halifax, Vt.; lived there six years, and finally moved, about the year 1820, to Co. Monroe, N. Y. Information in regard to this family is desired by

922 19th St., Washington, D. C.

GEO. C. STONE.

POMEROY [REGISTER, vol. vii. page 356].—In the items relating to Dover, N. H., occurs substantially the following: "Richard Pumeray, at one time of the Isle of Shoals, had a grant of land, 1693-4, on the east side of the Greenland road, joining Zach. Trickey's."

Can any reader of the REGISTER give me any information relative to this Richard Pumeray or Pomeroy?

EDWARD N. POMEROY.

Bergen, Co. Genesee, N. Y., April, 1873.

PEIRSE, NATHANIEL.—The following is a copy of the oldest inscription found on a late hasty examination of the grave-stones in the old burying-ground in Halifax, N. S.: "Nathanael Peirse died Jan. 26, 1755, aged 70."

ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES, ORIGIN OF.—The author of *Prestwich's Republica*, noticed on page 181 of the REGISTER for April, 1873, is said to have suggested the device of our national seal. The "National Hand-Book," published in 1856, says:

"After vainly striving to perfect a seal which should meet the approval of Congress, Thomson finally received from John Adams, then in London, an exceedingly simple and appropriate device, suggested by Sir John Prestwich, a baronet of the west of England, who was a warm friend of America, and an accomplished antiquary. It consisted of an escutcheon bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, with the chief blue, and spangled with thirteen stars; and, to give it greater consequence, he proposed to place it on the breast of the American eagle displayed, without supporters, as emblematic of self-reliance. It met with general approbation, in and out of Congress, and was adopted in June, 1782; so it is manifest, although the fact is not extensively known, that we are indebted for our federal arms to a titled aristocrat of the country with which we were then at war."

Mr. Wells does not give his authority for this statement. Where is it to be found?

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

MELVIN.—Since writing the note on page 282, *ante*, our inference that the John Melvin, of Concord in 1700, and the John Melvin, of Charlestown as late as

¹ Thomas Fleet was born Sept. 8, 1685, and in 1719 was 34 years old; Daniel Henchman was born in 1689, and in 1719 was 30 years old. Fleet died July 21, 1758, aged 73 years; Henchman died Feb. 25, 1761, aged 72 years.—[EDITOR.]

1696, were identical, is made a certainty by data kindly furnished by Mr. T. B. Wyman, whose knowledge of the genealogy of Charlestown families is unsurpassed.

It appears that John Melvin married twice: 1. Hannah Lewis, died May 27, 1696, ag'd 41; children: John, Hannah (afterward wife of William Bothrel), and the other children named in the note referred to. Second wife: Margaret Shanesberg, published in Boston, Aug. 27, 1690; children: Margaret (wife of Archibald McKollows), and Eleazer. Capt. Eleazer was of Carlisle district, Concord. His estate was administered upon Dec. 2, 1754. Children: Mary (m. probably first, Stephen Ford of Concord, Nov. 11, 1747, and secondly, James Chandler, 1765), Nathaniel, Sarah, John, Joshua (d. 1759), David, Susanna.—[EDITOR.]

EASTBURN [REGISTER, *ante*, page 111].—The late Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, was born in Leeds, England, Feb. 9, 1801.—[EDITOR.]

LEFFINGWELL FAMILY.—This work, which was ready for the printer last spring, was only withheld to enable the author, the Rev. E. B. Huntington, of Stamford, Conn., an opportunity to locate, if possible, the family in England. This having been done, the work will be carried through the press as rapidly as possible. Additional facts for the record, if sent at once to the author, will be in season for the work.

MUDGE [REGISTER, vol. xxii. p. 464].—The inquiry there is one respecting "Zachery Mudge, Esq." Zachery Mudge was the second son of Dr. John Mudge, of Plymouth, England, and grandson of Zachery Mudge, prebend of Exeter, and vicar of St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth. He was a captain in the navy, and was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral on the 22d of July, 1830. He died in 1852.

The endorser on the paper, Thomas Mudge, was a nephew of the admiral. Commander Robert Mudge, of Dover, England, died June 1, 1871, aged 84, and his brother, Commander John Mudge, of London, died Oct. 18, 1872, aged 70.

Boston, Mass.

ALFRED MUDGE.

NORTHEND, EZEKIEL [REGISTER, *ante*, page 189].—I have in my possession a letter from Anthony Northend to his brother Ezekiel Northend, of Rowley written in 1678 from Beverly, which is the name of a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

On the same sheet is a letter from Susannah Tayler, inquiring about her brother William Hobson and his family.

Cambridge.

EDWARD R. COGSWELL.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN BOSTON [REGISTER, vol. xxv. note, p. 382].—Mr. Nathaniel Willis writes from Boston, April 26, 1815: "There is much talk here among ministers of having a *Religious Paper*, of such merit as will be patronized by all the pious of New-England. A person has been applied to as editor [Morse, of Charlestown?], and they say I must be the printer. Pieces frequently having been excluded from the other papers, they think such a measure necessary."

Mr. Willis writes again, Jan. 29, 1816:—"Brother Lord has probably informed you how matters turned out respecting the Recorder. Another instance of the uncertainty of the most flattering worldly prosperity; and another lesson on the *selfishness of men*. "Trust ye not in any brother, for every brother will utterly supplant, &c."

J. WINGATE THORNTON.

NAVY REGISTERS.—[The following paragraphs, being the closing sentences of Capt. Preble's communication, are here inserted for want of space on p. 238, *ante*.—ED.]

In 1870, Lewis R. Hamersley published, in an octavo volume of 350 pages, a record of the living officers of the U. S. navy, to which was appended a list of all the principal naval engagements of the civil war, with the names of the officers participating. In a subsequent revised edition of the book this list was omitted.

The library of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society has the General Register, and complete sets of the Navy and Academy Registers, excepting the following years, viz.: 1815, '17, '18, '19, '20, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26, and '43 of the Navy, and 1860, '61, '62, and '63 of the Academy Register, deficiencies which it is hoped friends may soon supply.

HASSAM [REGISTER, vol. xxiv. p. 414].—In the article on the Hassam Family here referred to, the following corrections are to be made:

Page 415, line 19 from top, *for the second Hossom read Horsom.*
 " " " 46 " " *omit the figure 1 after Timothy Horsom.*
 Page 417, " 36 " " *for the second William³ read William.¹*
 Page 420, " 17 " " *for Feb. 15, 1865, read Feb. 15, 1864.*
 " " " 38 " " *for Dec. 24, 1862, read Dec. 24, 1861.*
 " " " 43 " " *for Amanda read Harriet Amanda.*
 " " " 45 " " *for Magee read Madge.*
 Page 421, " 10 " " *for George Capet read George Orlando.*

The first three are typographical errors. The others are due to the carelessness and inaccuracy of various correspondents. J. T. HASSAM.

ERRATA.—Vol. xxvi. p. 434, l. 3 from bottom, *for Grappenried read Graffenried*; l. 6 from bottom, *for Essex read Herts*; l. 7 from bottom, *for baptism read marriage*. P. 454, col. 1, l. 6, *for Count read Counts*.

LOTHROP—LATHROP.—The Rev. E. B. Huntington, of Stamford, Conn., has for years been gathering the materials for a history of the American Lathrop Family, similar to his Huntington Family Memoir. In it he hopes to report all the Lothrop or Lathrop descendants of the Rev. JOHN LOTHROP, one of the twenty-two children of Thomas Lowthorp of Cherry Burton, and Etton, Yorkshire, England; and of MARK LOTHROP, probably a younger brother, baptized in Etton, Yorkshire, Eng., Sept. 27, 1597, and died in Bridgewater, Mass. in 1686.

With the prompt co-operation of the numerous Lothrops and Lathrops to whom his appeal may come, he will be able to publish the record in 1873. This work, like his Huntington Memoir, will be richly illustrated with steel plate engravings.

ENDECOTT.—Information relative to the ancestry of Governor John Endecott, of the descendants of the brothers John, William and Gilbert Endicott, or the whereabouts of any persons bearing this name, will be thankfully received by

Canton, Mass.

MUNROE ENDICOTT.

SHAPLEY.—The surname of our worthy friend, the contributor of the article commencing on page 266, of this number of the REGISTER, should have been printed *Shapley*, not "*Shapleigh*."—[EDITOR.]

LONGEVITY OF THE NEW-ENGLAND GUARDS [REGISTER, vol. xiii. p. 364].—In the article referred to, under this heading, by the late Pynson Blake, Esq., who died in 1862 (*ante*, xvi. 292), in which it is stated that on the 13th of June, 1814, the New-England Guards, then under the command of George Sullivan, was ordered for guard duty at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, and by the return it appears there were 67 men enrolled on the 1st of June, 1859. After a lapse of about 45 years there were 43 of the 67, or nearly two-thirds of them living. Mr. Blake prepared a list of the survivors, which was printed in that article. It is now (June 13, 1873) 14 years since that list was prepared, and 59 years since the return was made. John H. Dexter, Esq., has furnished me with a list of the following nine members of that company who are known to be living, viz.:—

Stephen Jenney, South Boston; Benjamin F. White, Boston; Cheever Newhall, Dorchester; Joseph Ballister, Boston; Jeffrey Richardson, Boston; Joseph West, Boston; William Dall, Boston; William Greenough, Boston; Daniel Simpson, South Boston.

All the rest of the company are known to be dead except Frederic W. Athearn, of Cincinnati.

J. W. DEAN.

RUSSELL.—There is now in the possession of the Russell family, of Arlington, Mass., a Bible that formerly belonged to Mrs. Elizabeth Russell (widow of Jason Russell, who was bayoneted in his own house, there, on the 19th of April, 1775), with the following inscription, viz.:—

"Purchased with money given her by some unknown friend in England, in consideration of the loss of her beloved husband, on the 19th of April, 1775, who was inhumanly murdered by the British troops, under the command of Gen. Thomas Gage, to the eternal infamy of the British nation."

Mr. Russell was 58 years old when murdered; his widow died August 11, 1786, aged 65 years.

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873.—The regular monthly meeting was held at the society's house, at 3 o'clock, P.M., the president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in the chair.

The records of the last meeting were read by the recording secretary, David G. Haskins, Jr., Esq., and approved.

The librarian, Mr. John Ward Dean, reported the receipt during the previous month of fourteen volumes, and one hundred and sixty-four pamphlets, besides engravings, photographs, &c.

A resolution was adopted, tendering the thanks of the society to the Rev. Joseph M. Finotti, of Arlington, for the gift of a copy of his valuable work recently published, and dedicated to the members of the society, namely: "*Bibliographia Catholica Americana*."

Augustus T. Perkins, Esq., of Boston, on behalf of Mr. John J. Dixwell, of Jamaica Plain, presented to the society three photographs taken from portraits by Copley, in the possession of Mr. Dixwell, representing members of the Sargent family, for which the thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. Dixwell.

Thanks were also voted to William A. Whitehead, Esq., of Newark, N. J., for a liberal pecuniary gift to the society.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the following deceased members, namely: Nathaniel Whiting, Esq., who died in Watertown, Nov. 18, 1871, aged sixty-nine years; Horatio Gates Somerby, Esq., who died in London, England, Nov. 14, 1872, aged sixty-six years; and Henry Harrod, Esq., F. S. A., who died in Norwich, England, Jan. 24, 1871, aged fifty-three years.

The Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, D.D., of Boston, read a paper on the early history of Dartmouth College, for which he received the thanks of the society, and of which a copy was requested for publication in the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

March 5.—The regular monthly meeting was held at the society's house, at 3 o'clock, P.M.; the president in the chair.

The librarian reported the receipt of thirty-five volumes and one hundred and forty-six pamphlets, besides manuscripts, &c.

The Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, on behalf of the respective donors, presented to the society, the record-book of law-proceedings of Col. John Murray, justice of the peace, from 1754 to 1774, the gift of Dr. Le Baron Botsford, of St. John, N.B.; also, a copy of Martin's French translation of the Bible, published in 1712, from James B. Clapp, Esq.; also, a Bible belonging to Daniel Webster in boyhood, from the Hon. Peter Harvey. The thanks of the society were tendered to the several donors.

Mr. Samuel G. Drake deposited with the society the original subscription list of the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, for which he received the thanks of the society.

The historiographer read sketches of two deceased members of the society, namely: Ebenezer Dale, Esq., of Boston, who died Dec. 3, 1871; and Joseph Moulton, Esq., of Lynn, who died Feb. 11, 1873.

The Hon. Joseph B. Walker, of Concord, New-Hampshire, read a paper on "*Clerical Life in New-Hampshire an hundred years ago*," as illustrated by the diary of the Rev. Timothy Walker, of Rumford (now Concord), in 1764. Mr. Walker received the thanks of the society, and a copy of the paper was requested for the archives.

April 2.—The regular monthly meeting was held this day, the president in the chair.

The librarian reported the receipt, during the previous month, of two volumes, one hundred and thirty-nine pamphlets, one hundred newspapers, and other articles.

The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Henry T. Beckwith, of Providence, R. I., for a liberal donation to the library fund.

The historiographer read sketches of three deceased members, namely: Thomas Temple Rockwood, Esq., of Holliston, who died Oct. 11, 1872, aged sixty years; William Powell Mason, Esq., of Boston, who died Dec. 4, 1867, aged seventy-five

years; the Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., of Northborough, who died Feb. 23, 1873, aged eighty-two years.

The Rev. Dr. Cornell, of Boston, read a paper on "Incidents in the History of Woodstock, Connecticut," for which he received the thanks of the society.

May 7.—The regular monthly meeting was held at the society's house, at 3 o'clock, P.M.; the president in the chair.

The historiographer read notices of three deceased members of the society, namely: Charles Stephens Lynch, Esq., of Boston, who died April 5, 1873, aged forty-seven years; Eliphaeth Jones, Esq., of Boston, who died March 17, 1873, aged seventy-five years; and the Rev. Zedekiah Smith Barstow, D.D., of Keene, N. H., who died March 1, 1873, aged eighty-two years.

Augustus T. Perkins, Esq., of Boston, read a carefully prepared paper on "Some of the Losses in the departments of Literature and the Fine Arts, by the late Great Fire in Boston, 1872," giving some account of the libraries, paintings, and especially of the valuable Lawrence collection of armor destroyed in the conflagration. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Perkins, and a copy of his paper was requested for the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

The librarian reported the receipt, during the previous month, of sixty-seven volumes, three hundred and nineteen pamphlets, eleven hundred and seventy-five manuscripts and other articles. Of the manuscripts over one thousand were presented by J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., and were styled the "Dunstan manuscripts," relating to Scarborough, Maine.

The thanks of the society were voted to J. Wingate Thornton, Esq., for his large and valuable gift.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the president, read a letter from Jonathan Mason, Esq., of Boston, presenting to the society a copy of a very rare and beautiful work, "Saint Memin's collection of Portraits."

The Hon. Thomas C. Amory submitted some remarks descriptive of the character and contents of the book, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved,—That we accept with the kindest acknowledgments from our revered and much loved associate, Mr. Mason, this mark of his continuing interest in the society; appreciating well the generosity which has prompted him to bestow upon us this rare and costly volume, one particularly precious to himself from its associations with celebrities whom he had known and friends that he had cherished. Estimating aright its great worth, as a help in our genealogical and historical pursuits, it has for us yet another value in coming from one for whom we entertain sentiments of sincere respect and affection.

Resolved,—That the president be requested to communicate to Mr. Mason our sense of the value of his gift, with our best wishes for his continued health and happiness.

The thanks of the society were also voted to Otis Clapp, Esq., of Boston, Capt. Geo. Henry Preble, U. S. N., of Charlestown, and the Hon. Samuel Adams Turner, of South Scituate, for donations of books, relics, &c.

Col. Albert H. Hoyt read a letter from the Hon. Thomas H. Wynne, of Richmond, Va., librarian and corresponding secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, presenting, on behalf of that society, about eighty volumes, mostly of legislative documents of the state; including the thirteen volumes of Henning's Statutes-at-Large, a rare and valuable series; also presenting, in his own name, a copy of the Report of the Commissioners on the Boundary Line between Maryland and Virginia, together with the accompanying maps.

On motion of Colonel Hoyt, the thanks of the society were voted to the Historical Society of Virginia, and to the Hon. Thomas H. Wynne.

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held in Hartford, May 13, and the following officers were elected:—The Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, president; Henry Barnard, Henry White, Learned H. bard, Thomas B. Butler, William Cothren, Caleb S. Henry, Ashbel Woodward, John Johnston, vice-presidents; Lucius E. Hunt, recording secretary; Charles J. Hoadly, corresponding secretary; James B. Hosmer, treasurer; James B. Hosmer, E. B. Watkinson, Erastus Smith, J. H. Trumbull, John F. Morris, E. W. Wells, and L. M. Boltwood, committee on membership; Geo. Brinley, Charles J. Hoadly, L. M. Boltwood, committee on library; George Brinley, Charles J. Hoadly, Erastus Smith, committee on exchanges; J. H. Trumbull, George Brinley, Charles J. Hoadly, committee on publication; E. B. Watkinson, auditor.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was held in the Dowse Library Room at eleven o'clock, April 10, 1873. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the president, occupied the chair, and the Rev. Dr. Blagden offered prayer. The records of previous meetings were read by Mr. Charles Deane, recording secretary.

The President then made the following address:

I am sure, gentlemen, you will all agree with me that this is an occasion for brief mental felicitations rather than for formal addresses. You would hardly pardon me, however, if I were to take the chair this morning in silence.

I congratulate you cordially that we are once more in possession of our own building; once more assembled in the Dowse Library; once more surrounded by the beautiful books and memorials of our greatest benefactor; with all the associations which have endeared these apartments to us during the last sixteen years.

A full year has elapsed since we relinquished the occupation of this building and gave it up to the purposes of reconstruction. We then undoubtedly looked forward to a somewhat earlier return, and some impatience may have occasionally been felt that the work was not more rapidly advanced and sooner completed. But we have no regrets to-day. We are all satisfied that the committee of our society, who have superintended the changes, have done their whole duty faithfully and thoroughly, and that they have no share of the responsibility of the delay, if delay there has been, in bringing the work to a successful completion. Our best thanks are due to them all; and I can do no injustice to any one else by naming Mr. Mason, Mr. E. B. Bigelow and Mr. Brooks, not forgetting our treasurer and librarian, who were associated with them, as those to whom our special acknowledgments are due. They will present their own report in the course of the morning, and I will not anticipate the statements which that report will abundantly contain.

It does not become us to speak too boastfully of what has been accomplished. We may well use the word "fireproof" with something of greater reserve than we might have done before the great conflagration of the 9th and 10th of November last. There may be casualties and catastrophes in a crowded city like ours, against which no precautions can entirely protect us. But it is an unspeakable satisfaction to those who are called officially to watch over these historical treasures, and to myself certainly, as one of them, to know that they are at last secure from all common dangers, and that we have done everything in our power, even to the extent of subjecting ourselves to the inconveniences of ascending an additional stairway, in order to place the precious books and papers which have been intrusted to our care beyond the reach of ordinary accidents.

It is no small enhancement of our satisfaction that the changes have been made in coöperation with our city government, whose prompt acceptance of the apartments provided for such important places of deposit as the probate office and the registry of deeds is the best guarantee that no considerations of safety have been neglected in what has been done here.

It is, certainly, not less a matter of congratulation that costly as the reconstruction has been, the society has incurred no debt which it may not confidently hope to see liquidated by a persistent application of a part of our income to a sinking-fund for the next fifteen or twenty years. To such a course the good faith of the society is pledged.

If the result of the whole operation shall be to leave us, for some time to come, with more restricted resources than we could wish, we shall still have a larger income than we have ever heretofore enjoyed; while the very fact of our having made so considerable an outlay for the security of treasures in which the whole community are interested as well as ourselves, may, it is hoped, commend us to the favor of those whose generous benefactions are the pride of our city and state, and which are never long wanting to a really worthy cause. Some other Thomas Dowse, some other Samuel Appleton, some other George Peabody may hereafter appear, to complete the endowments which we so much need. Some other James Savage may remember us, living or dying, and secure a grateful memory for himself, while aiding us to illustrate and perpetuate the history of our commonwealth and country.

Well, then, may we enter on the occupation of our renewed apartments, to-day, with hopeful as well as grateful hearts, and look forward confidently to a new term of prosperity and usefulness and honor for the society which is so dear to us all.

It was just sixteen years yesterday, since we first entered on the possession of the noble library of Thomas Dowse, which is arranged around us again precisely as it was on that day. None of those who were there present as members of the society can fail to recall the scenes and circumstances of that annual meeting. The late venerable

Josiah Quincy and James Savage, you all remember, marshalled us into our beautiful room; and they were followed by Edward Everett, and Jared Sparks, and George Ticknor, by Chief-Justice Shaw, and Judge White, by the Rev. Drs. Jenks, Frothingham and Francis, by Nathan Appleton and David Sears, and William Appleton and William Sturgis, by Dr. Joseph E. Worcester and President Felton, and Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch, and by not a few other eminent and excellent men, whom we may look to see no more in the old accustomed seats. We recall them all at this hour with respectful and affectionate remembrance, and feel deeply how hard it has been, how hard it will ever be, to fill the places which they left vacant.

But there is one form which rises before me at this moment, out of the associations of that occasion, which cannot be grouped with any of those whom we have since lost. It stands alone. Eager, ardent, impulsive, full of hope, never tired of labor in any good service, and least of all in our service, good, kind George Livermore presents himself before the eyes of many of us at this hour as he did then, with the key of our new room in his hand, from which it was my privilege to receive it, beckoning us forward and bidding us enter and take formal possession of the library which we had owed in so great a degree to his effective intervention; and adding, in behalf of the late lamented Eben Dale and himself, the executors of Mr. Dowse, a gift of \$10,000 as a fund for its preservation.

To no one of its members has our society been more indebted than to George Livermore. No one was more valuable to us in every way while he lived. No one has been more missed by us since his death. I should feel that I had omitted one of the first obligations of this occasion if I had not given some expression to the grateful and tender regard with which we all cherish his memory. His portrait upon these walls must never be displaced.

I must not conclude, gentlemen, without a special word of congratulation, that we return to the same old site which has been so long associated with the labors and the laborers of our society, and that our windows still look out on so many memorials of the earliest ministers and magistrates of our State and city. The first meeting of our society, in 1791, when there were but ten members, was held in Judge Minot's office, and subsequent meetings for a few months are said to have been held in one of the attics of Faneuil Hall. Before the year of the organization was completed, a room had been obtained in what was known as "The Manufactory House" in Hamilton Place. But since the incorporation of the society, in 1794, it has, I believe, had but two places of meeting. Simultaneously with the act of incorporation, "a spacious and convenient apartment for the library and cabinet in Franklin place" was given to the society "by the gentlemen who first improved that spot in the town for useful and elegant buildings." So says the printed circular letter which I hold in my hand. It forms a part of my own original certificate of membership, dated 31 October, 1839. It is the only certificate, let me add, which I ever received. I trust my membership will not be disputed, because I cannot produce one of the parchment diplomas, which were introduced at a later day. This certificate and the circular letter subjoined to it, signed by Thaddeus Mason Harris, were prepared and printed while the society was still occupying the apartment given to it, in 1794, by Charles Bulfinch, William Scollay and Charles Vaughan, the projectors of the improvements, of which it formed a part, and which is described in the circular as "over the arched way, in the Crescent, Franklin place, Boston." These words, however, in my own certificate were, of course, erased, and the words "over the Savings Bank, Tremont street," written with a pen; the society having relinquished that room just six years before my election, and established itself here.

That old "arched way in the Crescent" has long disappeared, and the magnificent warehouses which replaced it have recently perished in the flames of the great Boston fire. We may well be grateful that we were no longer within the range or reach of that disastrous conflagration. The society had occupied that site, if site it could be called, being a suspended arch in whose foundations we had no fee, for thirty-nine years. We have had possession of this site for just forty years.

Let us hope that, in the good providence of God, another term, of at least forty years, may be enjoyed here, by us and our successors, in security. At this hour, certainly, we will contemplate no other removals or changes. Sufficient unto this day is the good thereof. As I look back on the perplexities and discouragements which surrounded us during the whole year which preceded our final decision to do what we have now done; and I remember the impatience and almost despair of which I was myself at some hours conscious; I cannot but feel that light has indeed sprung up out of darkness, and joyful gladness for such as have the true interests of our society at heart. It

only remains for us to resolve that our future work shall not be unworthy of the opportunities and advantages which have now so auspiciously been opened to us.

The report of the building committee was read by Mr. Robert M. Mason, the chairman. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Robbins, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the building committee for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had performed their labors.

The president called attention to a complete set of the official papers relating to the Geneva Arbitration, the gift of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, and a vote of thanks was tendered the donor.

Votes of thanks, presented by Edmund Quincy, were passed to the trustees of the Boston Athenæum for permitting the society to place their library and collections in the Athenæum building during the year past, without charge, an obligation which the society will never forget; to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, for their kind permission to the society to hold its meetings in their rooms, and a cordial invitation was extended to the members of the academy to visit and make use of the library at any time; and to Erastus D. Bigelow for his generous donation of the carpet which covers the floor of the Dowse Library.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, chairman of the committee on removal, reported the result of the work. It cost \$599.62 to move the library out of the building, and \$521.01 to move it back again.

The standing committee submitted their annual report through Mr. Edmund Quincy, the chairman. The report congratulates the society and the building committee on the result of its labors. Gratification is expressed at the fortunate escape of the treasures of the society from destruction in the great fire, which might have been stored in some of the warehouses had not the trustees of the Athenæum offered space for them in their building. The report alludes appropriately to the death of four members during the year, viz.: Charles Brooks, Charles Folsom, John S. Barry and James Savage. All the vacancies but one have been filled, and the membership of one hundred, save one, is now complete. Four corresponding members have died, viz.: Dr. Francis Lieber, Mr. George Catlin, Mr. J. Francis Fisher and the Baron Charles Dupin. Three have been added, viz.: M. D'Avezac, Hon. T. C. B. Twistleton and Colonel Chester.

The report was accepted, and a vote of thanks, on motion of Mr. Saltonstall, was tendered Mr. Quincy and Mr. Hillard, the retiring members of the standing committee.

The report of the Hon. Richard Frothingham, treasurer, was submitted, and gives the following financial exhibit: Balance from last year, \$587.40; receipts from all sources (including balance), \$52,425.20; cash paid during the financial year, \$52,085.34; balance on hand, \$339.86.

Volumes three to ten of the fourth series of the society's "Collections," and the first volume of the fifth series have been printed from the income of the Appleton Fund, and the strictly historical portions of the volumes of the "Proceedings" of the society for 1862-63 and for 1864-65, leaving a balance of \$3,502.28. Five hundred dollars of the historical fund have been used toward paying off the debt incurred by the purchase of the estate owned by the society, leaving a balance of \$2,672.12. The proceedings for 1866-67, 1867-69 and 1869-70 were printed from the income of the Peabody Fund, which is now over \$22,000.

The report of the building committee presents the details of the improvements of the real estate owned by the society. To the contracts named in the last annual report with Thomas J. Whidden, mason, of \$43,975, and of Morton & Chesley, carpenters, of \$10,736, has been added a contract with Walker & Co. for the heating apparatus for \$2,000, making a total of \$57,071.

The president and treasurer signed a lease to the city of Boston of portions of the basement, and the entire first story and second story of the building, with the exception of the stairway enclosed, for fifteen years. The rent is \$9000 per annum, payable quarterly. The lease also contains an agreement between the city and the society relative to the occupancy of the "small parcel of land" owned by the city, which the easterly end of the building covers. The lease was formally completed May 11, 1872. The lessee agrees to pay "all taxes and assessments whatsoever, whether in the nature of taxes and assessments now in being or not"; but assessments in the nature of a betterment are excepted, and definite provisions named respecting them. The building was so far completed, that the rent commenced on the 1st day of January, 1873.

The property of the society is as follows: The real estate on Tremont street; two United States bonds of \$10,000 each (\$20,000); a coupon note of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad of \$1000, and a bond of the Quincy & Palmyra Railroad of \$1000; about 7000 volumes of the society's publications (namely, 41 volumes of the "Collections," 9 volumes of the "Proceedings," 2 volumes of the "Catalogue," and 1 volume

of "Lectures"); the library of 16,470 volumes, and over 36,000 pamphlets; the Dowse Library of 4,650 volumes; and the copyright and plates of the "Life of John Q. Adams."

The income of the society consists of an annual assessment on each resident member of seven dollars, the admission fee of ten dollars, the rent of the building, the interest on the Peabody Fund and on \$2000 bonds.

The obligations of the society are the annual interest to the Appleton Fund, to the Dowse Fund, and to the Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund, and the interest on its mortgage note. After these obligations are met, there will be means left to resume the publication of the "Collections," and to pay off a portion of the debt annually. But, in view of the immediate wants of the society, I recommend the printing, this year, to be limited to the publication of the "Proceedings."

By a vote of the society, March 14, 1872, the president and treasurer were authorized to execute a mortgage on the real estate of the society to the amount not exceeding \$60,000, and to sign a note for this amount. It was found necessary, in order to do this, for the society to "relinquish or rescind" the declaration of trust, as mentioned in the account of the Appleton Fund. When this was done, the president and treasurer, April 17, 1872, signed a mortgage of the real estate to Robert M. Mason, Samuel W. Swett, Joel Parker and J. Ingersoll Bowditch, trustees under the will of Eben Francis, for \$60,000, agreeing to keep the property insured for not less than \$21,000. They have also signed a note for \$60,000 payable in five years, at the rate of seven per cent., payable semi-annually. The building is insured as follows for \$25,000: One-half in the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, and one-half in the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia. The policy runs for five years, and is payable in case of loss to Robert M. Mason and others, trustees under the will of Eben Francis.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, the librarian, reported as follows: During the past year there have been added—books, 245; pamphlets, 786; bound volumes of newspapers, 30; unbound volumes of newspapers, 2; map, 1; plans, 3; broadsides, 25; volume of manuscript, 1; manuscripts, 1105.

Of the books added, 223 have been given, 22 have been procured by exchange and 7 bought. Of the pamphlets added, 717 have been gifts and 69 exchanges. Of the society's publications, 2 volumes have been exchanged for other works and 19 volumes have been received back by purchase. It is reckoned that there are now in the library, including the Dowse collection and the files of bound newspapers and manuscripts, 21,120 volumes. The number of pamphlets is more than 36,000. The accessions have been fewer than usual, though many of them are of decided value. This falling off is due, of course, to the removal and storing of the library while the new building was erecting. So far as is known, no volume has been lost. In conclusion, the librarian congratulated the society on having its invaluable treasures in a convenient and fire-proof building.

The Rev. George E. Ellis stated that there were but two members of the society who led him in the list, and only half a dozen younger than himself. He had been a member thirty-two years, and the membership had nearly been changed throughout. In the eighty years or more of the society's history there had been less than three hundred members altogether. This was the third aspect under which he remembered the rooms. The first was dingy enough. In the early years of the society, natural curiosities, plants, bugs and birds used to be the principal gifts. They had turned to dust, and a general odor pervaded the whole apartments. That faithful old librarian, Dr. Felt, so diligent and earnest as an antiquarian, opened the door when it was convenient for him to sit here and pursue his studies. His inartistic wig seemed to be part of the antiquity of the place. There was an old drum stove, called air-tight, and they used to think it was also heat-tight. Chief-Justice Shaw asked, in those days, if the resources of the society would enable it to purchase three more wooden chairs. The change made sixteen years ago for the reception of the Dowse library was the first improvement, and under the present cheerful and delightful aspect of the rooms they might hope to enter upon a new period of prosperity. The resuscitation of the society was to be dated to the time of the election of the present president, and the remarkable discovery, a few years later, of that immense trunk of Winthrop papers, which had lain undisturbed and unopened for a century, under those which had been printed, had thrown new light upon some of the most important points in our early history, especially with reference to the founding of the college; and the remarkable papers read at the meetings, which for the first time informed us of the details of the Roger Williams controversy with the government, and which proved that that noble old man,

Roger Williams, who was so mellowed by time into such a genial and lovely character, was in his youth an agent of mischief, and that of the two, Governor Winthrop was the more tolerant and large-minded man.

An election for officers resulted as follows :

President—The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—The Hon. Charles F. Adams, LL.D.; the Hon. Emory Washburn, LL.D.

Recording Secretary—Charles Deane, LL.D.

Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. Chandler Robbins, D.D.

Treasurer—The Hon. Richard Frothingham, LL.D.

Librarian—Samuel A. Green, M.D.

Cabinet Keeper—Henry G. Denny, A.M.

Standing Committee—The Rev. Robert C. Waterston, A.M., the Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., Augustus T. Perkins, LL.B., Robert M. Mason, William S. Appleton, A.M.

The president called attention to the faithful services of the assistant librarian, Mr. George Arnold, and suggested a vote of thanks, which was passed.

There being no other business, the meeting dissolved, and the members proceeded to inspect the arrangement of the new apartments.

THE NEW-JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Held its May meeting on the 15th, at 12 M., in the rooms of the society at Newark, the Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D.D., president, in the chair, with a large attendance of members from various parts of the state.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting the corresponding secretary submitted his report of correspondence since January, with the letters received from a number of gentlemen acknowledging their election as members, and from various societies and individuals upon matters connected with the operations of the society, acknowledging the reception of its publications, or transmitting donations for the library, &c. One from Benson J. Lossing, Esq., LL.D., regretted his inability to be present to read a paper before the society, and attorney-general Gilchrist transmitted a copy of "The State of the Question of Jurisdiction and Boundary between New-Jersey and Delaware," a paper of great interest at the present time in view of the pending discussions upon the fisheries of the Delaware.

The treasurer, Col. Swords, reported the balance in the treasury to be \$920.33.

Mr. Whitehead, from the committee on publications, reported that since the meeting in January another number of the "Proceedings" had been published, containing the business transactions to the present time, and the interesting extracts from the journals of Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler when travelling through New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio in 1787-8.

Dr. Pennington, of the executive committee, reported verbally that nothing of moment had occurred calling for action of the committee, but a proposition having been made to them for a lease of the lot belonging to the society in West Park street, he wished to hear the views of the members in relation thereto. After some discussion it was—

Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized to lease the society's lot in West Park street, if in their judgment they think it advisable, on such terms and for such a period as may be satisfactory to them.

Mr. W. R. Dennis submitted the report of the library committee as follows :

The committee on library would respectfully report that since the last meeting there have been received as donations sixty-two volumes and fifty-seven pamphlets as detailed in an accompanying statement; they have also the pleasure of announcing the receipt from Mrs. Charlotte Rutherford, the widow and executrix of our late president, John Rutherford, Esq., a large number of parchment deeds and other manuscripts, not only valuable from their unique character, but exceedingly interesting from their identification with the early history of the state. They constitute a collection which, having been for a century or more safely preserved in the Rutherford family, are now placed with the society as a proper depository to insure their safety for all time. A list of the documents is appended to the report, and the members cannot but be interested by an inspection of them.

The lease of the rooms occupied by the society having expired, a new one has been taken for five years, at the rate of \$700 per annum, and an arrangement has been made with the Board of Trade of the city of Newark, on satisfactory terms, for their continued occupation of the assembly room. It is hoped that before the expiration of the

lease the society, through the liberality of its friends, may be in the occupancy of a building of its own.

In accordance with the directions of the society, the committee have obtained a rough plan for the improvement of the lot on West Park street, designed to exhibit its capacity, and how it may best be utilized for our purposes.

The committee regret to report that they have not been able to find any member of the society willing to take upon himself the responsibilities of the position of librarian. The treasurer, from the official relation he bears to the Board of Trade, is enabled, by his presence some hours of each day, to supply some of the facilities which members and others desire; but it would be cause for congratulation could the library fund be so increased as to admit of our tendering to a competent librarian some other compensation than that resulting from his own consciousness of having faithfully served the society and the public.

Some progress has been made since the last meeting in the preparation of a catalogue of the maps belonging to the society; and other improvements are in contemplation.

Many of the manuscripts referred to were exhibited, comprising the original lease and release of James, Duke of York, to Berkley and Carteret for the whole of New-Jersey, dated in June, 1664, and the lease and release of the Duke to Edward Byllinge, William Penn and others for West Jersey, dated August 6, 1680. The original Quintepartite Deed (or one of them, as there seems to have been more than one of like tenor and date), between Sir George Carteret, William Penn, Nicholas Lucas, Gawen Lawrie and Edward Byllinge, dividing the province into East and West Jersey in 1676. The original release of Elizabeth Carteret, executrix, and the trustees of Sir George to the first twelve proprietors of East Jersey in 1682, and many others of like historical import, in excellent preservation, some of them still having attached the massive seals of the time. It was an interesting circumstance to have the very documents that had been handled by so many who were instrumental in settling New-Jersey two hundred years ago, and which were the foundation of all governmental and proprietary rights within its limits, thus brought to view in one collection, with so many peculiar features of signatures, seals, &c., carrying the beholder back to the time of their execution.

The committee also acknowledged the receipt, from his family, of an excellent photograph likeness of Mr. Congar the late librarian.

The committee on colonial documents presented the following report:—

The committee charged with the duty of obtaining, for the state, copies of the New Jersey colonial documents, which are in the record offices of England, respectfully report:—

That they have the satisfaction of presenting for the examination of the members of the society, as the first fruit of their labors, twenty-four folio cases, in book form, containing the transcripts received up to the present time. Thirteen of the cases contain "Minutes of the Provincial Council," commencing with 1703 and extending to 1769; the state never having possessed any record of the proceedings of this important branch of the government during the administration of the Colonial Governors. The other cases contain the "Miscellaneous Papers," and are of dates between 1689 and 1754. There are yet eleven or twelve more cases daily expected from England, bringing down the dates to the period of the war for independence.

The committee congratulate the society and all interested in the history of the state upon the success which has attended this undertaking, both as to cost and material results, particularly as it is in a great degree due to the previous action of a few of its members in obtaining in 1851 the lists of documents which became the basis of the Analytical Index, which forms the fifth volume of the society's "Collections." The possession of that index, as was stated by the committee in their previous report, left available for the expense of copying a very considerable sum that otherwise would necessarily have been expended in searching for and examining documents, and enabled the committee to discriminate at once between those of primary and those of secondary importance.

The committee's instructions to Mr. Henry Stevens, their agent in London, limited his expenditures strictly to the amount appropriated by the state for the purpose; but ascertaining from him that besides the documents, which, although valuable, the committee passed over when making their first selection, many others had come under his notice which were essential to the completeness of the work, application was made to the last Legislature for another appropriation, but, contrary to the committee's expectation, the bill, after passing the senate, was lost in the house of assembly. Coming up on the last business day of the session, and not being in the charge of any particular member, its importance was overlooked. Its failure is to be regretted, as the ex-

perience of Mr. Stevens's copyists and assistants would have materially facilitated the continued progress of the work, and the probable delay attendant upon another application for the necessary permits would have been avoided.

The committee, however, cannot doubt that the next legislature will probably authorize the further prosecution of the work, both of copying and printing, so that the people of the state may not be longer without the materials for a history of the state in an accessible form.

The committee cannot close their report without drawing especial attention to the manner in which Mr. Stevens has executed the trust reposed in him: they are fully convinced that through no other medium could they have secured for the society and the state such satisfactory results.

A number of gentlemen previously nominated were elected members.

Mr. Whitehead said that nearly twenty-eight years ago, in September, 1845, he had the pleasure of bringing to the notice of the society, the existence of the highly important and interesting documents, the receipt of which had given so much pleasure to the society. Although their general character was understood and appreciated by the ladies in whose possession they then were, yet not until an examination by him at their request were the special features which give to many of them peculiar interest for the New-Jersey historian and antiquary fully recognized. Among the many generous deeds for which the society had to thank different members of the Rutherford family, the last is certainly not the least. He offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

'Whereas, Mrs. Charlotte Rutherford, executrix of John Rutherford, deceased, late President of the Society, has deposited in its library a valuable collection of original documents connected with the early history of the State, therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be returned to Mrs. Rutherford for this mark of her confidence, with the assurance that on taking charge of the documents it pledges itself to extend to them all proper care and preservation.

Resolved, That the committee on the library be requested to take into consideration the propriety of procuring an iron chest for the reception of the documents received from Mrs. Rutherford, and other valuable memorials in the possession of the Society.

Mr. Dennis, referring to the difficulty of obtaining a member of the society to fill the office of librarian, and to the necessity existing for having the library under the control of some officer of the society, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Mr. Whitehead, the corresponding secretary, be requested to take charge of the library until a librarian is appointed.

Mr. Whitehead, recognizing the propriety of having some one in a measure responsible for the proper care of the library, expressed his willingness to accede to the request of the society temporarily, with the understanding that he should be relieved from the position as soon as possible, his engagements being such as to preclude his assuming permanently any other duties.

Mr. Asher Taylor presented a photograph of Lieutenant Joseph Taylor, of New Dorp, Staten Island, with a summary of his services during the late war; and an old genealogical table, showing the descent of the family of David Lyell (in the early part of the last century a prominent resident of Perth Amboy), from Sir Thomas Loraine, of Kirkharle, in Northumberland.

From Mr. Charles E. Elmer, of Bridgeton, was received an old broadside, preserved in the family of General James Giles, giving the "Order of the Funeral Procession, to be had at Trenton on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1800, in commemoration of the late General George Washington, deceased."

From Mr. Edmund D. Halsey, of Morristown, the diary of Dr. Jabez Campfield, a surgeon in the revolutionary army, kept during Sullivan's expedition into Western Pennsylvania and New-York in 1779.

The amendment to the seventh section of the constitution, proposed by Colonel Swords at the last meeting, making the annual dues of the members three dollars, instead of two, was then taken up, and after some discussion adopted.

Mr. Charles McGill presented a copy of the Philadelphia Press, containing an account of the transmission of the news of the battle of Lexington from place to place in April, 1775, from Watertown to Philadelphia by express, taking from 10 A.M. on the 19th to 5 P.M. on the 24th for its transmission.

Mr. Hayes gave notice of an amendment to the third article of the constitution that would authorize the election as honorary members of persons residing in the state.

The society then took a recess and partook of a collation served in the document room, after which, an anticipated paper not having been received, the members spent some time in colloquial discussion of genealogical and biographical subjects, and then adjourned.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the New-Hampshire Historical Society was commemorated in Concord May 22, by the dedication of the society's building in the forenoon, and the exercises were of an interesting character. The two upper stories of the old building have been remodelled, and made into a convenient library room, with gallery entirely around the room. This apartment is 48 by 30 feet, 24 feet high, and well lighted from the east and west sides. Alcoves with movable shelves have been fitted up on both floors, which will hold 21,000 volumes, with room for still more alcoves in the gallery. Between the alcoves are spaces for pictures. The committee of the society having charge of the remodelling, were Messrs. Joseph B. Walker, Moses Humphrey and Chas. H. Bell. The repairs have been made at an expense of about \$1,800, and the total cost of the building to the society, thus far, is about \$5,000.

The library-room was well filled at the appointed hour with ladies and gentlemen, who improved the opportunity to inspect the books, and the valuable collection of oil paintings belonging to the heirs of the late Col. Graham, of the U. S. A.

The exercises at the society's building commenced at eleven o'clock. Some fifteen minutes were occupied with preliminary business, such as announcing donations of books to the society by Mrs. N. G. Upham, the same being from the library of her father, the late Rev. Dr. Burnham, of Pembroke; presenting of a brace of pistols worn by Gov. John Langdon at the time he joined the army under Gen. Gates, at Saratoga, as colonel of a regiment of his neighbors, given to the society by Dr. Alfred Langdon Elwyn, of Philadelphia, a grandson; and reading of letters from Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of New-Haven, and Prof. Alpheus Crosby, of Salem, Mass. Letters were also received from several other gentlemen who were unable to be present.

Votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Elwyn, Mrs. Upham, and to the ladies of Concord who rendered most efficient aid in placing the books upon the shelves in the alcoves.

Joseph B. Walker, Esq., was then introduced, and delivered the dedicatory address, which was an interesting and full history of the society and building, and a statement of the condition and wants of the library.

At the conclusion of this address, the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., the venerable corresponding secretary, made a fervent dedicatory prayer; after which the Rev. J. F. Lovering read an original ode, written by George Kent, Esq., of Washington, D. C., the only survivor of the founders of the society.

The ode was sung by a select choir under the direction of Prof. J. H. Morey, to original music composed by John H. Seiffert, of Washington, D. C.

Col. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Mass., was introduced as a son of New-Hampshire, and the president of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, and responded as follows:—

Mr. President:

I thank you for this kind introduction to the good people of my native state, and I beg to assure you that I am most happy to be here and to participate in the privileges of this interesting occasion. I am happy to be in New-Hampshire again; once more to inhale invigorating breezes from her mountain crests, although, perhaps, a little too easterly to-day; once more to breathe the air of those fields where my ancestors lived and labored for many years. And I do assure you, sir, that I never return to New-Hampshire, but with the first sight of her granite peaks my heart rises in gratitude to my Heavenly Father that he permitted me here to be born; here to be educated and nurtured; here to be instructed and trained up in those principles of moral and religious obligations, to which I am indebted more than to any other cause for anything which I may have done to promote the welfare of society or the happiness of my fellow-men. It is a trite remark, "that New-Hampshire is a good state to emigrate from"; but I confess, sir, I never understood the full import of those words, unless it be that by educational training she endows her sons with that industry, intelligence and enterprise that qualify them to be useful before she sends them out from the old homestead. She cannot boast of a luxuriant soil like that of some other regions; her climate is cold and stubborn. But whatever may be said of the infertility of the one, or the inclemency of the other, she has raised one product of which she may justly be proud, her crop of men and women, who have gone forth from her schools, churches and literary institutions to bless the world. Well may she rejoice. What they have already done in moulding the destinies of the American people will gild the page of our history

with an increasing effulgence. Time will not permit me to refer to the long roll of soldiers, jurists, scholars, clergy and statesmen, whose names and deeds have graced the history of this state in the remote past; but I cannot forget on this occasion the names of Webster, Woodbury, Pierce, and others, of our own time; or of Greeley and Chase, whose names have been added so lately to her starred roll of deceased worthies.

I rejoice, Mr. President, in the prosperity of your institution and the good it has already accomplished. You have performed a good work, but you have much more to accomplish. To you, sir, and your society is committed the sacred trust of preserving and perpetuating the history of New-Hampshire and that of her sons to the latest generation.

I desire also to acknowledge the kind aid rendered by yourself and this society to the institution over which I have the honor to preside, and to tender you our hearty co-operation for the advancement of the objects of your society.

Mr. President: I must not trespass on your limited time. Suffice it to say that it affords me great satisfaction to be here again, bringing up, as this occasion does, the reminiscences of bygone days, and rejuvenating the soul with a recollection of home, family and friends, and those halcyon scenes of youth and early life, which no language can describe. In the words of the poet, applied on a similar occasion:—

“I feel the gales that from ye blow,
A momentary bliss bestow,
As waving fresh your gladsome wing,
My weary soul ye seem to soothe,
And redolent with joy and youth,
I breathe a second spring.”

The Hon. Edward Kent, of Bangor, Me., was called up and responded with a very happy speech, saying that there were those who made history, who wrote history, and who perused history; and urged the importance of proving and preserving the facts of history.

The Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, declined to speak beyond saying that he attended the second meeting of the society in Portsmouth, when he was a law-student.

The Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, of Franklin, stated that in an original map of New-Hampshire in his possession, Merrimack river was called Penacook river, and spoke at some length of the importance of procuring town histories at once, before the early records and papers were lost.

The Hon. Samuel T. Worcester, of Nashua, gave a fact in relation to Gen. Stark's report of the battle of Bunker Hill, as he found it when looking up the records of Hollis; 60 men were in that fight from Hollis, 8 of whom were killed; but no record of this could be found in the state.

William B. Towne, Esq., of Milford, also spoke of the importance of preserving town records, and especially of having those which are perishing copied, and rebound.

Gen. Nat. Head, of Hooksett, suggested that towns should have vaults to preserve their records.

Col. Albert H. Hoyt, of Boston, Mass., spoke of the great satisfaction it gave him, as a son of New-Hampshire, to witness the prosperity of the society. He particularly referred to its valuable publications; to the series of Provincial Papers published by the state, with the co-operation of the society, and to the military history of the state, from the first Indian hostilities down to the late civil war. All these publications, he said, are held in high estimation outside the state, and he hoped they and the services of the members of the society who prepared them for the press, were fully appreciated by the people of New-Hampshire.

There was a good audience in the Representatives' Hall in the afternoon, to listen to the historical address of the Hon. Charles H. Bell, devoted both to the semi-centennial of the founding of the Historical Society, and to the 250th anniversary of the settlement of New-Hampshire. The address was an admirable resumé of the leading events in the history of the state, showing certain popular traits which have characterized its entire history and progress. The address occupied some fifty minutes in delivery, and was most attentively listened to.

The Hon. William L. Foster then read a poem, written for the occasion, by Miss Edna Dean Proctor, which was received with applause.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Charles H. Bell, and Joseph B. Walker, Esq., for the addresses delivered by them; to George Kent, Esq., for his ode; and to Miss Edna Dean Proctor, for her poem.

BOOK-NOTICES.

The Treaty of Washington: Its Negotiation, Execution, and the Discussions relating thereto. By CALEB CUSHING. New-York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square. 1873. 8vo. pp. 280. [For sale by A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston.]

This volume is divided into six chapters:—1. Introduction. This states the cause and origin of the treaty, the constitution of the tribunal of arbitration, and a synopsis of the treaty itself.—2. The Alabama claims.—3. Miscellaneous claims.—4. The Northwestern boundary-line.—5. The fisheries.—6. Commercial intercourse and transportation. In the appendix we have the text of the treaty, and award.

In the small space of 280 pages, the author states, in a concise but very clear manner, the history of the treaty, the questions embraced in its provisions, the proceedings before the arbitrators, and the substance of the pleadings, evidence and arguments. Brief and interesting notices of the negotiators and of the arbitrators are also given, and a commentary upon the effect and results of the award.

The book has been before the public for several months, and has been variously estimated. It seems to have safely passed the ordeal of critical examination as to its statements. By some, however, its style or temper has been severely criticized; while the great services of the author, as leading counsel of the case on the part of the United States, and his able treatment of his subject, are conceded by all. He is very severe upon the counter-case, upon the arguments of the British counsel, and upon the conduct and "arguments" of Chief-Justice Cockburn, one of the arbitrators. The good taste and, in some particulars, the absolute justness of many of his strictures have been questioned.

Undoubtedly the offences of the British arbitrator, in his intercourse with his associates in the tribunal, in his conduct toward the counsel of the United States, in his neglect of duty, in his wilful ignorance of the law and evidence, and intense arrogance and partizanship,—in all these respects, his offences were of the gravest character; so much so, indeed, that the inquiry is natural: How was it possible that such a man could have been selected by his government for the delicate and responsible office of arbitrator? The appointment could have been easily matched on our part; but fortunately our selection of an arbitrator fell upon one who was a scholar, statesman, and, at the same time, a gentleman, who added much to his own high reputation, and reflected fresh honor upon his country.

Assuming the facts to be as stated in this book, the excommunication the "courteous and learned chief-justice" has received at the hands of Gen. Cushing, was deserved. Such conduct as he was guilty of, in the presence and in the deliberations of that august tribunal, was not only an insult of the most marked kind, but it tended to put in jeopardy the peace, prosperity and happiness of two great nations. The extraordinary conduct alleged seems to have been in conspicuous but melancholy harmony with the conduct of the British government on all the questions submitted to this arbitration: particularly so with its malice and deliberate blundering toward the United States during the first years of our civil war, and the early negotiations respecting the "Alabama claims." In happy contrast with such conduct must ever stand the honorable and statesman-like behavior of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet excepting in one particular, and of the British negotiators of the treaty of Washington.

The questions at issue have been for longer or shorter periods historic; the treaty and the arbitration, so honorable to both parties, and so conducive to the future peace of the world, are also historic. It was right and proper, therefore, that any exposition claiming to be a history of the whole transaction should give all material facts and details. This was due to the tribunal, to the counsel, to the high contracting parties, to contemporaries, and to posterity.

It was eminently fit and proper, also, that Gen. Cushing should write this history. With most of the questions adjudicated by the Geneva tribunal he had long been familiar, in the congress, in the cabinet, on the bench, and, more recently, at the bar. He had borne an important, if not the chief, part of the labor of counsel in the preparation of the American case, and in the arguments before the tribunal. He knew all the facts; and after the proceedings had terminated, and the seal of

secrecy had been removed, and he had ceased to be an officer of the government, he was at liberty to state the facts with his opinions and impressions. It is to be presumed that he has done this in the interest of truth and to vindicate the nation's honor and just claims.

The Fishing Tourist: Angler's Guide and Reference Book. By CHARLES HALLOCK, Secretary of the "Blooming Grove Park Association." "As Flies to wanton boys, are we to the gods; They kill us for their sport." —SHAK. New-York: Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square. 1873. 8vo. pp. 239. [For sale by A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington St., Boston.]

"To Salmo, King of Game-Fish, these few lines are respectfully dedicated by an old Retainer," are the first words that greet us on opening this interesting and well-written book. It is not strictly a book of history or genealogy, although there is a good deal of history in it, and no little genealogy; and to such, whether antiquaries or anglers, as are not too finical in their tastes, the subject will be found anything but dry.

Since the days of Pliny and Ausonius, "the trout in speckled pride" has been the theme of pastoral poets and sentimental anglers, and fly-fishing as an art, says our author, has been expatiated upon till it has become a worn-out leaf in books. In view of this fact, the writer does not attempt the role of fish-story teller, nor baffle us with a technical treatise on fish and fish-hooks. There are no disquisitions upon the question whether the "fly" should be "whipped with the real yellow mohair, or with the rayed feathers of the mallard dyed yellow;" or upon the mechanism of rods and reels; or upon any ichthyological abstraction. Instead of this,—which constitutes the bone, flesh and blood of almost all our piscatory literature,—the writer has given us "some wholesome fare of wise instruction," and tells us in a straight-forward way "where fish are to be caught, and when, and how;" and points out "the shortest routes, the best means of conveyance, the expense, and the secrets of the proper commissariat."

This book will be found to be all it claims; and while it will serve as an admirable guide to the sportsman, both professional and amateur, it will be pleasant reading for persons compelled to stay in the city during hot weather. To such its pages will be like a cool shade, or a fresh east wind, in July and August.

We ought, perhaps, to add that there is nothing in this book that need alarm the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals;" and we incur no hazard in the further remark that if the members of that humane and useful association will buy this book, and devoutly read it, they will find that the author really "loves" salmon, and black-bass, and trout, and handles his subjects carefully; as all honest men do, and have done, at least since the advent of good Isaak Walton down to the exit of the "Great Expounder."

Indeed, there can be no doubt that the man or woman who, in actual experience, has inwardly digested and enjoyed all that this "Fishing Tourist" has served up for his readers, has been elevated in the scale of being; is wiser as well as better for it.

Moreover, it may fairly be submitted whether the decay of taste among our public men of this kind for out-of-door refreshment of body and mind, has not been one of the causes of the wide-spread demoralization which is charged upon them. Whether this be so or not, it is certain, as our author says, that such recreation may help to wean men and women from the dissipation, late hours, and unhealthy conventionalisms of fashionable watering places.

A Sketch of the Life and some of the Works of John Singleton Copley, R.

A. Prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society, by AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE PERKINS. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1873. 8vo. pp. 13.

The great artist whose life, character and works are here briefly sketched, although with more fulness of detail than ever before, left behind him in America, at his death in London in 1815, two hundred and sixty-nine oil paintings, thirty-five crayons, and fourteen miniatures, that are known, while the number of his portraits and other paintings executed in England and probably still existing was large. The latter, it is probable, exhibit his genius and skill in their perfection of strength.

Mr. Perkins has for some years been engaged in the preparation of a list of Copley's works which he intends to publish. This list will be as complete, undoubtedly, as the most diligent inquiries, voluminous correspondence, and peculiar facilities for the investigation can render it.

The Benson Family of Newport, Rhode Island. Together with an Appendix containing the Benson Families in America, of English Descent. Privately printed. New-York: The Nation Press. December, 1872. 8vo. pp. 65.

The family, whose genealogy, including the fourth generation, is briefly sketched in this monograph, descended from John Benson, who probably came to this country after May, 1692, and was married to Anna Collins, according to the records of Trinity church, Newport, October 11, 1714. The record embraces the names of Bensons and many others allied by marriage, who were distinguished for widely-extended and successful commercial and philanthropic enterprises, and for great excellencies of character.

The compiler, Mr. Wendell P. Garrison, of New-York, is descended from George Benson, a grandson of John above named. He found great difficulty in obtaining information of the early generations, owing chiefly to the destruction and dispersion of family papers during the revolutionary war, and since. But the result of his indefatigable researches is a valuable contribution to genealogical history. Every page bears evidences of the same conscientious accuracy of statement and felicity of expression which the readers of the *Nation*, from its first issue, have had so much occasion to enjoy and commend.

This volume is printed in a style that may well be imitated.

Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1872. Edited by SPENCER F. BAIRD, with the Assistance of Eminent Men of Science. New-York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square. 1873. 8vo. lxiii. and 651. [Sold by A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington st., Boston.]

This is the second volume of a series in which the learned and distinguished editor proposes to present, annually, in a condensed but intelligent form, the most important discoveries in all departments of science, theoretical and applied. In his selection out of the immense mass of material at his command, reference is had to what is of general interest, as well as what is intrinsically important.

Of course, in a volume of this size no specialist will find his favorite subject treated with the fulness that would justly require a separate volume for each subject.

For the purpose of placing on record, in the REGISTER, evidence of the breadth and minuteness of the scientific research and experiment of this day, as well as to indicate the wealth of this book, we give at length a list of the more general subjects, omitting details. They are as follows: Mathematics and astronomy; terrestrial physics and meteorology; general physics (electricity and magnetism); chemistry and metallurgy; mineralogy and geology; geography (physical geography and explorations); general natural history and zoology (natural history in general); zoology in general, anatomy and physiology, faunas, animals in general, vertebrata in general, mammals, birds, reptiles—amphibians, fishes, invertebrates in general, articulates, mollusks, radiates; botany; agriculture and rural economy (the soil, manures, domestic animals, noxious animals, plants); pisciculture and the fisheries (fisheries, fish culture and protection); domestic and household economy (building materials, lighting, heating and ventilation, the laundry, food, animal and vegetable substance); mechanics and engineering (materials, construction, motors, explosives); technology (liberal arts, mechanical and chemical arts); materia medica, therapeutics, and hygiene, &c.

Several pages are also given to the necrology of the most prominent men of science during the year 1872. The table of contents, the index to references, and the alphabetical index are full, minute and admirably prepared, and enable the reader to consult the book without waste of time.

The opening chapter of fifty pages, being a general summary of scientific and industrial progress during the year 1872, is the work of a master hand.

To those who know the rank among our scientific men which the editor of this work holds (and few do not know), it is unnecessary to say that such a series of volumes as this is will be not only of the highest use in the diffusion of popular information, but a lasting honor to the country. By the aid of such a hand-book the

general reader, or the lover of science, although not a scientific man (in any technical sense), may easily inform himself of the labors and discoveries of all those who make science, in any part, their life-work. We hope the publishers will have sufficient encouragement to warrant the continuance of the series.

Columbus, Ohio; Its History, Resources, and Progress. With numerous Illustrations. JACOB H. STRUDER. [Columbus: 1873.] 8vo. pp. 584. [Sold by Robert Clarke & Co., Publishers, 65 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and sent by mail pre-paid on receipt of price, \$2.00.]

It is now seventy-one years since the state of Ohio was admitted into the Union, and sixty-one years since Columbus was selected as its capital. The progress of the state and of its capital in the subsequent six decades has been most extraordinary. Columbus has become a city, distinguished for the intelligence, enterprise, and wealth of its fast multiplying population.

Mr. Struder's book seems to be a carefully prepared and very full history, and will be found to be a useful compendium of information.

Annals and Family Records of Winchester, Conn., with Exercises of the Centennial Celebration, on the 16th and 17th days of August, 1871. By JOHN BOYD. Hartford: Press of Case, Lockwood & Brainard. 1873. 8vo. pp. xi. and 632.

We should be glad to devote considerable space to the many interesting and instructive portions of this book, but there is so much of that character that we must refer our readers to the volume itself.

As its title indicates, this volume is a combination of town-history and family records. Every page bears evidence of pains-taking accuracy and thoroughness. It is the work of one who was born in the town, knows the people about whom he writes, and whom he has served for an ordinary life-time in responsible offices, and a work upon which the author has spent many years of labor.

The volume is illustrated with several steel engraved portraits, and is well printed.

Proceedings of the Dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument by the City of Charlestown, June 17, 1872. Charlestown: Printed at the Chronicle Office, 30 Main street. 1872. 8vo. pp. 29.

It was appropriate that on the anniversary of the most memorable event in the history of this ancient town, the patriotism and sacrifice of her sons on land and sea in the late civil war should be commemorated. The services, after the imposing procession, were in keeping with the time, the place and the occasion. They consisted of a prayer by the Rev. Addison Parker; the singing of an excellent ode, composed by Mr. Abram E. Cutter; the presentation-address, by the Hon. W. H. Kent, mayor of the city; and a formal and eloquent address by the Hon. Richard Frothingham.

Relation of Virginia. By HENRY SPELMAN, 1609. London: Printed for James F. Hunnewell, at the Chiswick Press, 1872. Fifty copies 4to. pp. 19. One hundred and fifty copies 16 mo.

This ancient tract appears now, it is believed, for the first time in print. The history of the MS. and of its author may be briefly stated. It was formerly the property, but for how long a time does not appear, of the late Mr. Dawson Turner, of London, England, and was sold at auction, in 1859, to Mr. Joseph Lilly, bookseller, for the sum of five pounds. In 1860 Mr. Lilly handed it to his printer, and announced in one of his catalogues that the work was in press. It was partly put into type, and so remained for some months. The MS. remained in the printer's custody for ten years. After Mr. Lilly's death, it was sold at auction to Mr. Henry Stevens, our countryman, for Mr. Hunnewell, who has caused it to be printed in the manner peculiar to the renowned Chiswick press.

The author was the third son of Sir Henry Spelman, the distinguished antiquary, and, probably, was but a boy or young man when, as one of the large number of colonists sent out by the London Company in 1609, he arrived in Virginia. He was killed by the "saluages" in 1622 or 1623.

The MS., says Mr. Hunnewell, occupies thirty-three pages on nineteen leaves

that are seven and three-quarters inches high, and six and one-eighth inches wide, and appears to be the work of an inexperienced person.

The narrative differs in no important particular from accepted history, and though it throws but little additional light, yet, as an original and independent contribution to the scanty records of early American history, it has an inestimable value.

An Essay on the Star Spangled Banner and National Songs. By STEPHEN SALISBURY, Member of the American Antiquarian Society, &c. &c. Read before the American Antiquarian Society, at the Annual Meeting, October 21, 1872. With Additional Notes and Songs. Worcester, Mass. Printed by Charles Hamilton. 1873. 8vo. pp. 24.

We are indebted to Mr. Salisbury for a revised edition of this pamphlet which he has caused to be printed for private circulation. It is an exceedingly interesting production, and it is evident that it was prepared only after long, patient and careful investigation. He has left little or nothing further to be gained by research as to the origin of Key's famous song, concerning the ode,—“To Anacreon in Heaven,”—on which it was fashioned, the club for which the latter song was composed, or the author of the music to which it was set and sung. The pamphlet may be read with profit in connection with Capt. Preble's already famous book entitled “Our Flag,” &c. (*ante*, page 106).

The writer also discusses in a very sensible manner the character of our other so-called national songs, and gives the text of the song, “To Anacreon in Heaven,” and of its two most famous offshoots, Key's “Star Spangled Banner,” and Paine's “Adams and Liberty.”

Classical Culture and Phillips Exeter Academy. An Address delivered at the Dedication of the New Academy Building for Phillips Exeter Academy, and the Semi-Centennial Celebration in Honor of its Principal, Gideon Lane Soule, LL.D., June 19, 1872. By ANDREW P. PEABODY, President of the Board of Trustees. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. 1872. 8vo. pp. 28.

Since the opening of the Phillips Exeter Academy in 1783, only three persons have been at the head of it, namely, William Woodbridge for five years, Dr. Benjamin Abbot, fifty years, and Dr. Soule, thirty-five years. The latter was an instructor in the academy sixteen years before he became its principal. During this time upwards of four thousand students have entered the academy.

The building dedicated last summer has been built by the noble contributions of the alumni of the academy and their friends. Previous to the destruction by fire of the building which this replaces, only one large gift besides that of the founder had been made to the institution. This was the donation by Mr. Sibley, the librarian of Harvard University, of ten thousand dollars,—since accumulated to over fifteen thousand dollars,—which was the whole of the patrimony left him by his father, who had bequeathed to the academy a legacy of one hundred dollars, and the addition of about as much more. Mr. Sibley intended that during his life-time his name should be unknown in connection with this benefaction; and it was not till the present occasion and after the secret had been discovered by a number of persons, that he consented to allow his name to be made public. Considering that Mr. Sibley is far from being a rich man, this is one of the most liberal gifts that has been made to an institution of learning.

In the address, Prof. Peabody pays a fitting tribute to the instructors and benefactors of the institution, and eloquently and forcibly defends the retention of the established curriculum of classical learning there, though at the same time he admits the value of mathematics and the applied sciences.

J. W. D.

The Annals of Iowa. Published Quarterly by the State Historical Society at Iowa City. Davenport, Iowa: Day, Egbert & Fidler, Printers. 1873.

The January and April numbers for the current year of this valuable quarterly, which we have had occasion to notice before, are now before us. Nine annual volumes of the work have been completed, and the present numbers are the beginning of the tenth. The object of this periodical is “to collect and preserve, in a permanent form, facts connected with the early history of the state” of Iowa. A better

idea of the character of its articles will be obtained from the table of contents of this half volume, than by any description which we could give.

The January number contains: 1, Early History of Iowa. 2, Notes on the history of Pottawattamie county. 3, Recollection of the Early Settlement of Northwestern Iowa. 4, Incidents connected with the Early Settlement of Marion county. 5, Iowa: her Resources and Attractions. 6, Pioneer Association of Van Buren county. 7, Cedar County Old Settlers' Meeting and Festival. 8, Relics. 9, A Reminiscence of the Olden Time. 10, A Wedding on the Frontier. 11, Discoveries in Western America. 12, Editorial Notes.

The April number contains: 1, Early Times in Iowa. 2, History of Pottawattamie. 3, Origin of the Missouri War. 4, Recollections of the Early Settlements of Northwestern Iowa. 5, Governor Grimes. 6, A Mysterious Disappearance. 7, The Flying Arrow. 8, A Notable Event. 9, Editorial Notes.

The subscription price of the work is one dollar a year.

J. W. D.

Marshfield Sixty Years ago. A Lecture delivered at Marshfield, April 23, 1872. By REV. GEORGE LEONARD. Published by Request. Boston: Printed by J. Frank Farmer. 1872. 8vo. pp. 25.

The author of this interesting pamphlet was born in Marshfield in the first year of the present century, and has spent the greater part of his days in that town. He is therefore well-qualified to write upon the changes and improvements that have taken place there. In a notice of this work in the April number, p. 217, the name is erroneously printed Mansfield.

J. W. D.

The Descendants of Thomas White, of Marblehead, and Mark Haskell, of Beverly, Mass. With Brief Notices of the Coombs Family. Compiled by PERLEY DERBY, Salem, Mass. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1872. 8vo. pp. 81.

These are carefully prepared genealogies and are quite full in the earlier generations, and in one or two lines to the present time. They were prepared for and have been printed at the expense of Capt. Ambrose H. White. A few copies can be obtained at 18 Somerset street. Price \$2.50 bound and \$2.00 in paper, per copy.

J. W. D.

The Dartmouth. New Series. Vol. vi, No. 10. December, 1872. 8vo. pp. 52.

This is a monthly magazine, conducted by a committee of the senior class of Dartmouth college, and published at Hanover, N. H. The present number, which completes the sixth volume, has a leading article of *Reminiscences of College Life*, from the pen of the Hon. Samuel Swift, LL.D., of Middlebury, Vt., the oldest living graduate of the college. It is a report of the period,—shall we say *lustrum*,—1796–1800, when the college was twenty-five, and the writer fourteen years old, and onward. Able men, trained under the first president, were already urging on the progress of American society, when this lad, from Bennington, on commencement morning, first found the courtly presence of the second President Wheelock, and was sent to a tutor to be examined. A few pages describe to us the aids and opportunities the young college then supplied, whose *vox clamantis* has since been so persuasive and so distinguished. Webster, whose phrase will be recognized in his rendering “The Voice of the Baptist,” so fondly and finely applied to his *Alma Mater*, was a year later in college than Judge Swift, but is commemorated in connection with his class leader, the Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, D.D., who was a personal friend afterward, as well as a classmate. The reminiscence has himself illustrated a character worthy to be associated with their’s in college kinship, and of the privilege, in his age, of twining a pleasant garland for the mother of them all.

P. B.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—*Penn Monthly*, *Nation*, *College Courant*, *Scribner's Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Congregational Quarterly*, *Bibliotheca Sacra*, *Methodist Quarterly*, *New-Englander*, *Historical Magazine*, *Historical Record*, *Genealogical and Biographical Record*, *American Church Review*, *Literary World*.



John H. Sheppard.

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HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER
AND
ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL.

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No. 4.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN H. SHEPPARD, A.M.

By JOHN WARD DEAN, A.M., of Boston.

THE life of Mr. Sheppard was chiefly passed in intellectual pursuits,—a life generally spoken of as barren of interest; yet, could its incidents be reproduced as they were photographed in his memory, they would prove far from uninteresting. He had much individuality in his own character; and during his life he was brought into contact with many men of mark, and with some who were eminent, while his youth was passed in a state of society having characteristics that will probably never be reproduced.¹ Hallowell, where he spent his boyhood, though bordering on the frontier settlements, was then the seat of more wealth and culture than any other point of Maine, except, perhaps, Portland. An academy had recently been established there, and the library of Dr. Benjamin Vaughan, one of its citizens, is said to have contained ten thousand volumes, it being nearly as large as the library of Harvard college at that time, and probably far richer in the advanced literature and science of the day.

Mr. Sheppard was born in Cirencester,² Gloucestershire, England, on the 17th of March, 1789. John Sheppard, his father, received a good education at an English school, and afterward served his time in a counting house in London. He married Sarah Collier of that city, who had been two years under instruction at a convent in France. In 1791, after the birth of their second child, they came to the United States. He was in Philadelphia as early as Sept. 30, 1791. Subsequently they settled in the town of Hallowell on the Kennebec river. Their son, writing in 1818, states that he could not then recall a solitary idea of England, nor of the voyage, nor of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, to which places his parents took him before their settlement at Hallowell; but he had a faint recollec-

¹ I have often listened to his vivid descriptions of men and manners at Hallowell and its vicinity in the days of his youth, and have urged him to write out fully his reminiscences; but he failed to do it. Glimpses of those times, however, may be found in his articles on the Dumaesq and Vaughan families in the REGISTER (vols. xvii. and xix.); in his Life of Com. Tucker, and in his contributions to Mr. Willis's *Law, Courts and Lawyers of Maine*.

² So he states in his autobiography published by Mr. Willis, and so he has often informed me; but in the sketch of his early life, written in 1818, he says that he was born "in London or its vicinity." Perhaps he afterward obtained more correct information by correspondence with his relatives in England.

tion of being conveyed up the Kennebec river in a boat under the charge of an old man then (1818) living.

The place selected for their residence was about a mile from the thickest part of the settlement, on a point of land which, from its projection into the river and from the water curving round it to the town above, was called "The Hook." It was nearly a peninsula and contained a level field, whose borders were encircled by oak and birch trees which hung almost over the channel of the river. The house was an old two-story building, painted red, with a store at one end. It stood but a few rods back, on a steep, green bank, and commanded a prospect of nearly two miles down the river. Westward of the house passed the public road, beneath a dark woody hill, whose sides were steep, and in the vicinity of a pond which supplied some neighboring mills with water. The old house and its surroundings are now gone, and a manufacturing establishment occupies its site.¹

Here his father opened a store and carried on an extensive business. Here he advertised fashionable English goods at wholesale and retail.² He also built many vessels, one of which, probably named the *Bermuda*, foundered at sea, uninsured. In 1796 he erected, in connection with Charles Vaughan, the "Hallowell Brewery," a large establishment, which, unfortunately, did not prove profitable. He was obliged to wind up his business; and, in the latter part of 1799, went to the East Indies, as a supercargo, and was absent from home more than four years. During this absence, his family removed from their lonely habitation to a convenient and pleasant house in the village.

Mr. Sheppard sailed in December, 1799, in the ship *Mercury*, Capt. Colesworthy, for Batavia, and arrived in the Strait of Sunda in May, 1800. He seems to have continued in the Indian ocean till April, 1803, when he took passage from the Isle of France, in the ship *Alexander Hodgden*, bound for Marseilles; but the vessel was captured by the British sloop of war *Victorieux*, off Cape St. Vincent. In August, 1803, he was in England, where he visited his own and his wife's relatives. He had then a brother Thomas, with a wife and three children, living in Bath, Eng.; a sister Sarah, of South Cerney, who had married a Mr. Abel, and had two children; and two unmarried sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, who kept a boarding school in Coxwell street, Cirencester, in a house where their father formerly lived. His mother had died, before his arrival, March 2, 1803, at South Cerney.³ His wife's mother was then living, as were several of her children; among whom were one unmarried daughter, Charlotte, a married daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, and a son or son-in-law. The last resided in Finsbury Square, London, and the first, Charlotte, in Barnet.

While acting as supercargo, he acquired such knowledge of navigation and

¹ See the REGISTER, vol. xix. p. 347; vol. xvii. p. 321.

² North's History of Augusta, Me., p. 267.

³ John Sheppard of Hallowell, Me., Thomas Sheppard of Bath, Eng., and their sisters, were children of John Sheppard of "Cowlesborne" [Coldsborne], in Gloucestershire, who, May 4, 1740, owned the manor of "Cowlesborne Lanthony." He was the only son and heir of Philip and Sarah Sheppard of the same parish. The estate of Coldsborne was purchased in the 17th century, by Samuel Sheppard, grandfather of Philip (who, Mar. 16, 1696-7, styled himself junior), of Thomas Higgs and Mary his wife, and Sir Edward Brett. Three documents relative to this estate are among Mr. Sheppard's papers. The evidence on which I state that the brothers and sisters were children of John of Coldsborne, is a memorandum, in pencil, by John of Hallowell, that Philip was his "present grandfather." The word "*present*" is indistinct, and may be "*father's*," in which case one generation must be added.

John Sheppard, and his son John H. Sheppard, the subject of this sketch, used bookplates with these arms: Erm. on a chief sa. three battle axes ppr. Crest, a stag courant regardant ppr. Motto, *Nil desperandum*.

lunar calculations as to be qualified to take command of a vessel himself. In this capacity, he sailed from Boston in January, 1805, in the ship *Olive Branch*, belonging to Stephen Higginson & Co., for Madeira and the East Indies. He acted also as supercargo, and had for his assistant the Hon. Edward A. Newton, then a young man in his twentieth year.¹ He returned home in 1806, arriving at Boston in the *Olive Branch*, Aug. 31. Finding difficulty in obtaining another vessel, he tried to procure other employment, and even thought of retiring to a farm. He remained in Hallowell, with occasional visits to Boston, till the spring of 1807, when, other plans having failed, he consented to take command of a brig belonging to William O. Vaughan, loaded with lumber and having a disorderly crew. He sailed from Gardiner, Me., in May for Barbadoes, where he safely arrived. His son Albert accompanied him. On his return voyage, he left Barbadoes, July 13th, and, in sailing between the islands of Demerara and Guadaloupe, the vessel was driven on the reefs, but was got off, with the loss of all her anchors and cables except one. After encountering a severe gale, he arrived at Point Petre on the 18th. Here Capt. Sheppard was taken with the yellow fever. He was carried on shore, where, after a sickness of twelve days, he expired August 22, 1807, being about forty years of age. He was buried with masonic honors, every respect being paid to his memory by strangers.

Mr. Sheppard was a gentleman of fine figure and genial manners. He was hopeful and looked at the bright side of every event. No misfortune could break him down; nothing could permanently discourage him. Even when friends showed coldness toward him, he preserved his courage and cheerfulness. Like most Englishmen, he was fond of the rod and gun. He was an excellent marksman, and seldom failed to bring down his game. His son often accompanied him on his shooting and fishing excursions.

John Hannibal Sheppard, the subject of this notice, was the eldest child of John and Sarah (Collier) Sheppard. The scenes among which his youth was passed tended to nourish his imaginative powers and poetical taste, which were early developed.²

He learned to read as soon as children usually do, and early acquired a fondness for books. This he attributed to his father's pains, who was unwearied in directing his attention to useful passages, and always rewarding his improvement with presents, and who bought for him a library which was rich for so small a child, containing Goldsmith's abridged histories of Greece, Rome and England, besides many other books. An edition of Plutarch's *Lives*, abridged, in seven volumes, with plates, was a favorite. He read it continually; and it awakened his ambition, filling his dreams with images of greatness and occupying his thoughts in waking hours. His father also bought for him a small box of paints with pencils and crayons; and the boy frequently amused himself in drawing landscapes.

When he was seven years old, Benjamin Vaughan,³ an English gentleman of wealth and learning, the eldest brother of his father's partner, came to Hallowell with his family, and,—the elegant mansion which he was erecting not being ready,—resided a few months with Mr. Sheppard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan assisted the boy in his reading by advice, and by the loan and gift of books. Among the presents of Mrs. Vaughan was a pretty edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, "bound in a gold-leaf cover," which pleased him much.

¹ REGISTER, vol. xvii. p. 185.

² See a description of these scenes in the REGISTER, vol. xvii. p. 321-2.

³ Mr. Sheppard published *Reminiscences of him and his family* in the REGISTER, vol. xix pp. 343-56.

In 1797, he entered Hallowell Academy, of which Samuel Moody had recently taken charge. Previously, his father had hired Jeremiah H. Woodman, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1794, and afterward a lawyer of note in New-Hampshire, who was the first preceptor of the academy, to give instruction to him and his sister Helen. Mr. Woodman boarded in the family.

The academy, when Hannibal entered it, had from seventy to one hundred scholars during the winter season, including fifteen or twenty girls. The male scholars were chiefly from Hallowell and the vicinity, though some were from a distance. They were of various ages and sizes, from boys of eight to men of twenty-one. The older ones were mostly the sons of farmers who labored in the fields in the summer and only attended school in winter. Some few were fitting for college, while others, who intended to acquire seamanship, were studying navigation.

"My father," says Mr. Sheppard, "watched my course of improvement. He first taught me to commit to memory, by making me learn every day as a task a number of lines of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, his *Traveller* and other simple but beautiful pieces of poetry. He was himself an uncommonly fine reader; and it seems to me that even now I can see his noble form as he paced the parlor floor,—his eye, which was dark, kindling with animation beneath a white and high forehead,—holding a book in his hand and reciting to me some of the exquisite lines of Goldsmith while I held his hand, following with timid steps and repeating after him."

Mr. Moody, the preceptor, had graduated from Dartmouth College in 1790. He was an able teacher, and though a kind man, a good disciplinarian. Under his instruction, Mr. Sheppard continued for upwards of six years, and grew to "love him like another father." Mr. Moody was a good reader and paid particular attention to elocution. Every Wednesday afternoon was devoted to declamations and dialogues, in which Mr. Sheppard delighted to participate.

The subject of this sketch began Latin at eight, and at eleven was nearly fitted for college. He gained a good knowledge of arithmetic, went through Pike several times before he left school, and studied several books on algebra. His master once expressed much pleasure that his pupil had discovered a rule of his own, in a certain case, different from any laid down by Simpson or Bonnycastle. He had not been long at the academy before he was promoted; and he then passed rapidly from class to class. His ambition was always to be at the head of his class, and he was generally successful.

During the last three years at school he assisted the preceptor by hearing the lower classes recite. This proved a benefit to him by fixing the elements of learning more firmly in his mind. Having the confidence of his master, he was allowed to go out in school-hours and learn his lesson by himself. Under the shade of beech trees, in a beautiful grove near the academy, he learned the *Eclogues* of Virgil. He also read the *Æneid*—much of it in the same way; and he grew fond of that author, when he found by reading him among such landscapes that his descriptions were so truly copied from nature.

His first theme was written in 1801. He was required to write, but permitted to choose his own subject. Washington had recently died, and being struck with the public sorrow for his loss, he took his death for a theme. Instinctively he wrote it in rhyme, the first he had ever written. His preceptor praised, corrected and returned it. A copy has been preserved, but the limits of this article will not allow it to be printed. It has merit, and shows that he was an admirer of Pope. Encouraged by his success, he wrote

themes in poetry and prose alternately every month, and grew very fond of composition, though it cost him much trouble to form rhymes.

Soon after the opening of Bowdoin College, in 1802, the subject of educating him there was taken into consideration, and Dr. McKeen, the president, offered some inducements. His friend, Mr. Hallowell, thought him then too young. He had a strong desire to obtain a college education, but when he was considered old enough to enter, the circumstances of his parents would not permit him to do so. A fortunate occurrence, however, at length opened a way.

He had written, during the last quarter at school, some lines on Prof. David Tappan, of Harvard College, who died Aug. 23, 1803. Mr. Moody, who was a brother-in-law of Prof. Tappan, was pleased with the lines and requested a copy. One was also given to Miss Howard, a relative of the Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner of Boston, and a resident in his family. They reached the eye of Dr. Gardiner, who was so much pleased with them that he sent the writer a beautiful copy of Hunter's Virgil with notes, on the first page of which he had written an inscription. The lad replied to the donor of so elegant a gift, by a grateful letter in Latin, still preserved. His father took it to Boston and delivered it to the doctor, who said: "Your son has genius that deserves encouragement, and he ought to finish his education at college." After this he mentioned young Sheppard's case to Mr. George Higginson,¹ a very benevolent man, who was interested in his behalf, and offered to furnish the means of education. "My feelings on hearing this," says Mr. Sheppard, "were unutterable. I saw the invisible hand of God in the event. My eyes were full of tears; my heart of gratitude."

This was in July, 1804. He was sent to Brunswick, and in September entered Bowdoin College. The same month he was ordered to go immediately to Boston, to enter Harvard College. He complied at once, and, after a passage of twenty-six hours, arrived in Boston in a Hallowell packet, Monday, Sept. 24, 1804. He went directly to the house of Mr. Gardiner, by whom he was cordially received, and whose house he made his home. "I admired and loved Mr. Gardiner," says Mr. Sheppard; "his manners were open, there was a commanding expression in his deep eye, and much sarcastic wit in his smile." During the few leisure days which he had before his examination, he visited every part of Boston, and greatly enjoyed the novelty of the scenes.

On Tuesday, October 2d, he walked to Cambridge, passed an examination at the house of one of the tutors, and was honorably admitted. The night before, Mr. Gardiner had told him that, though he must not be extravagant, he might dress well and be equal to any student in the college, for it was Mr. Higginson's intention that he should have the same advantages as others at college. His first interview with Mr. Higginson was at Mr. Gardiner's, Thursday evening, Oct. 4, when he was struck with his patron's kind and courteous bearing. He did not know who he was till just before they parted. He lived out of college the first year, and boarded, with about a dozen others, in a very pleasant family by the name of Bartlett. His class then consisted of about fifty students, from Georgia to Maine. Others

¹ George Higginson was a son of Stephen and Susan (Cleveland) Higginson, and was born in Boston, July 19, 1779. He m. Martha Babcock in 1800, and died March, 1812, leaving a widow and children (See Collections of the Essex Institute, v. 41). The Rev. Dr. Gardiner preached March 21, 1812, at Trinity Church, a sermon on his death, which was printed, where his character is ably drawn and his benevolence extolled.

afterward were added to the class, till there were at least sixty-two who had been connected with it.¹ Among them may be named Ebenezer Alden, M.D., Richard H. Dana, Lucius M. Sargent, Andrew H. Ward, Benjamin Rand, Dr. Walter and Prof. Edward T. Channing, Govs. Enoch Lincoln and Samuel E. Smith, of Maine, and Nicholas Lloyd Rogers. The last,—a fine fellow, from Baltimore, who stood high in his class,—was Mr. Sheppard's room-mate one year.

He continued at college two years, and part of a third. During this time he read in Tacitus, Juvenal, Homer, Demosthenes, Cicero, the works prescribed by the government, many English classics, and the Belles Lettres generally. The students were permitted every Saturday, after recitation, to go to Boston. On this day Mr. Sheppard usually dined with the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, at whose table he met with many gentlemen of distinction and learning. Mr. Gardiner took much interest in him, advising him as to a system of study, and lending him excellent books. The students usually went home in the vacations; but one long winter vacation was spent by him at college, and he found it very dreary, there being only about a dozen students there.

In the fall of 1806, his father, being unfortunate, withdrew him from the college that he might study a profession. He left with great reluctance, for he had then entered on his junior year, had attained a respectable rank in his class, and had been elected a member of the Porcellian Club, a select society which chose only ten from each class.

He returned to Hallowell, and entered, Oct. 21, 1806, as a student in the office of Wilde & Bond. The senior member of this law firm was the Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, LL.D., afterward a judge of the Massachusetts supreme court, who often invited him to dine with him, where he met with many distinguished personages from abroad; and whose fatherly kindness was often gratefully acknowledged by his pupil. One of Mr. Sheppard's best poems is upon a bust of Judge Wilde.² The other partner, the Hon. Thomas Bond, was a successful lawyer in Hallowell till his death in 1827.

Here he read, in the office, all the law-library, and, at home, Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* and several other Greek works. He acquired some knowledge of French and more of Italian, especially of Dante and Boccaccio. Attempting to habituate himself to only four hours' sleep a day, his health failed under the experiment.

He had been at his law studies less than a year, when, in September, 1807, the news arrived of the death of his father, to whom he was greatly attached. The shock which this intelligence gave him, and the situation of his mother, without money, and with a family of dependent children, threw him into a fever which laid him on a bed of sickness for a long time.

With the assistance of some of their wealthy friends in the vicinity and in Boston, the family was enabled to get along through the fall and winter, and in the spring a small private school was opened by his mother and her daughters. They had about twenty scholars, to whom they taught music, painting and other accomplishments. In January, 1812, they removed their school to Portland.

Mr. Sheppard was admitted to the bar in May, 1810, which was less than the usual time, four years being required of those without a degree. A commentary on his studies, in the form of a journal, from July 30, 1809,

¹ Mr. Sheppard gives a list of that number in the appendix to his *Reminiscences of L. M. Sargent*, p. 50.

² *Reminiscences of the Vaughan Family*, p. 34.

to April 27, 1810, is preserved. It seems from an entry at the beginning that he had kept previous diaries with which he was dissatisfied. After his admission his old patron, George Higginson, presented him with a law-library worth five hundred dollars.

In the summer of 1810 he visited Providence, and Newport, R. I. In September of that year he opened an office in Wiscasset, Me., a town which had been carrying on the most extensive foreign trade of any eastern port, but had then felt the effects of the embargo, and was soon destined to have its commercial prosperity destroyed by the war of 1812. He devoted himself so entirely to his profession, as for a time to become indifferent to literary studies. He was careful in the preparation of his cases, and cautious in his proceedings, and by degrees established the reputation of a trusty and able lawyer, so that he obtained an extensive practice. At one court-term he was engaged in nearly every jury trial. He was, also, very methodical in his dealings and accounts.

As soon as his circumstances would permit, he brought his mother and her family to Wiscasset to reside with him. They arrived there in October, 1815. His mother's health had been impaired by watching with her daughter Frances, who died in November, 1814, and her sickness was increased by attendance on her eldest daughter, Helen, who died April 10, 1817. She soon followed her children, dying in Wiscasset, Nov. 6, 1818,¹ at a time when her son was better able than he had been to provide for her comfort. She is described as having a musical voice, an amiable disposition and an elegant form. Her son tells us that her religion was noiseless and her spirits cheerful, while so charitable and prudent was she, that seldom, if ever, did she speak an unkind or disparaging word of others.

In 1817 he was appointed by Gov. Brooks the register of probate for Lincoln county, Jeremiah Bailey being judge. He held this office seventeen years, till April 1, 1834. He was also a notary public and a justice of the peace. While residing at Wiscasset, he made, in 1823, a southern tour, of which an interesting journal is preserved. He left that town in a packet, June 20, with his wife, whom he left with her sister at Boston, and on the 4th of July took the stage for Providence. He visited New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, Saratoga Springs and other places, and, returning by stage by the way of Springfield and Worcester, met his wife in Boston on the 18th, after a fortnight's absence.

In 1842 he was appointed by Judge Ware, of the United States district court, one of the general assignees under the bankrupt law passed in August, 1841, and performed his duties so impartially as to elicit praise from all parties. He held this office till his removal from Maine.

In the latter part of this year, Mr. Sheppard left Wiscasset on account of his wife's health, and settled in Boston. In this city he remained for the remainder of his life, practising as a counsellor and conveyancer, and adding something to his income by writing articles for magazines and newspapers. In January, 1861, he was chosen the librarian of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, and held the office eight years. On resigning this position, in January, 1869, the society, on motion of Dr.

¹ The children of John and Sarah (Collier) Sheppard were:—1. *John Hannibal*, b. March 17, 1789, the subject of this sketch. 2. *Harriet Helen*, b. in England, 1791; d. April 10, 1817, a. 26. 3. *George Albert*, b. 1793; d. 1834; merchant of Calcutta; m. the daughter of a director of the East India Company. 4. *Frances*, d. unm. 1814. 5. *Ann Augusta*, m. May 23, 1822, Dr. Philip E. Theobald, of Wiscasset, and d. Sept. 6, 1824. 6. *Louisa*, b. 1806; m. Major Samuel Page, of Wiscasset, and d. Oct. 3, 1833, a. 27, leaving two children. 7. *William W.*, b. July, 1807; d. of cholera on the Mississippi in 1834.

Lewis, a former president, voted him thanks for his faithful services, and tendered him a desk in their rooms as long as he chose to use it. The offer was accepted, and he had a desk there till his death. He was then a member of the board of directors, having held the office since 1861.

In 1820 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Bowdoin College, of which institution he was for twenty-one years an overseer, from 1831 to 1852. In 1867, Harvard College gave him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, thus restoring him to his place in his class, and in 1871 conferred that of Master of Arts.

On the 30th of May, 1868, when he was in his eightieth year, he sailed for England and the continent, and remained abroad four months and a half, returning the 15th of October. Though he had a very rough passage on his return, his health was improved by the tour, rather than injured as his friends feared. While abroad he visited some of his relatives in London and the west of England, by whom he was cordially received.

Not long after his settlement at Wiscasset he followed his father's example and entered the masonic order as an apprentice. Lincoln lodge, of which he became a member, was the third lodge established in Maine. On the 16th of November, 1812, he was raised to master mason. He delivered, before this lodge, June 24, 1815, an address, which was published. On the 9th of October, 1818, he was made a royal-arch mason by St. Andrew's R. A. Chapter, Boston. Subsequently he was R. A. Captain of the Jerusalem Chapter of Wiscasset. In 1820, the Grand Lodge of Maine was incorporated, when a gorgeous jubilee was held at Portland, at which Mr. Sheppard delivered an address. This also was printed. In 1825, he was appointed grand scribe of the delegation which visited Boston to assist in laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, June 17th, when Lafayette was present and Webster delivered his famous oration. After the ceremonies were completed and the brethren were about to retire from the banquet, he was deputed to congratulate the M. W. Grand-Master Abbot on the completion of the work. His short address was approved and published in the newspapers.

The anti-masonic excitement came on. At this gloomy period for the order, he delivered, June 24, 1831, before Lincoln Lodge, his "Defence of Masonry," the most popular of all his writings. It was printed at Boston and passed through three editions, the last being 3000 copies. This publication was violently attacked by all the anti-masonic papers in the land. Among those who wrote against the address was John Quincy Adams, in the *Boston Free Press*, his chief criticism being upon a statement that the first President Adams, father of John Quincy, was a friend of masonry. To this Mr. Sheppard replied in the *Boston Gazette*, and quoted, in proof of his assertion, a letter from the Hon. John Adams himself, June 22, 1798, to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. His reply had an extensive circulation, being reprinted in pamphlet form, and in the papers as far south as Charleston, S. C.

After his removal to Boston, he connected himself with St. John's Lodge. He held the offices of corresponding grand-secretary, junior grand-warden and district deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He delivered eight public addresses before the order, namely: the three preceding addresses and others in Portland, 1844; in Fitchburg, 1846; before Columbian Lodge, Boston, 1847; in Burlington, Vt., 1850; and in Portsmouth, N. H., 1855. He also delivered many masonic addresses at festive meetings, and wrote for them, and for public celebrations, many

hymns and odes, among which may be named those at the inauguration of Gen. Warren's statue at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1857; on laying the corner stone of the monument in Plymouth in honor of the Pilgrims, Aug. 2, 1859, and on laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, June 24, 1867. The first was received with particular favor. His last address to the brethren was one year before his death, June 24, 1872, at the semi-centennial commemoration of the membership of his life-long friend, Charles W. Moore, of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, when he read a poem, full of vivacity and wit. Among his contributions to the *Freemason's Monthly Magazine* are three series of elaborate articles upon subjects of masonic or antiquarian interest. The first consisted of historical sketches of the ancient order of Knights Templars, in twenty-four numbers, from April, 1851, to April, 1853; the second on "The Essenes," in ten numbers, from December, 1854, to October, 1855; and the last, entitled "Touches on the Trestle Board," in twenty numbers, from February, 1858, to October, 1859. His address at Portsmouth was also printed there.

As regards his politics, he began life as a federalist, to which party I think his father belonged. After "the era of good feeling" had closed, he became a national republican,—generally considered the successor of the federal party,—and when the whig party, which succeeded the national republican, was dissolved, he supported the republican candidates. He did not mingle much in political life after he removed to Boston, if he did before. He seems to have had little taste for it, though he served one year, 1854, as a representative in the Massachusetts legislature.

His parents were episcopalians, but, while at Hallowell, like their friend Dr. Vaughan, attended the congregational church, it being the only one in town. Their preference, however, was for the ceremonies in which they had been brought up, and when Hannibal went to Cambridge by his father's desire he attended the episcopal church. The Rev. Dr. William Jenks, afterward a congregational divine, then a young teacher in Cambridge, engaged in fitting young men for college, officiated here as reader.

On going to Wiscasset, Mr. Sheppard followed the example of his parents and attended the congregational church there. It was under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Hezekiah Packard, D.D., father of Prof. A. S. Packard of Bowdoin College. I think that he once informed me, that while in Wiscasset, he became a member of that church. When he removed to Boston, he resumed his connection with the episcopal church. For some years before his death, he was a parishioner and intimate friend of the philanthropic E. M. P. Wells, D.D., rector of St. Stephen's church. Of this church Mr. Sheppard was warden at the time of his death. He was an admirer of Channing, and there were many points of resemblance between his views and those of the older unitarians. Though positive in his opinions, he was not bigoted, nor did he intrude his views upon others.

Soon after leaving college, he mentions writing several poetical articles which he published in the *Boston Repertory*, and which gratified his father. His first publications with his name were the three masonic addresses, already noticed, in 1815, 1820 and 1831. His next publication was an eulogy on President Harrison in 1841. After his removal to Boston he published at least four other masonic addresses. As early as 1843, he commenced a series of literary, biographical and historical articles in the *Boston Journal*, under the signature of "A Stranger in Boston," which were well received and extensively copied. He continued to write for this paper under the same signature for a number of years. In January, 1844, he went to Wash-

ington as the correspondent of the *Journal*, his letters being signed, "A Stranger in Washington." During his residence in Boston, he contributed a number of poetical effusions to the press of the city, his signatures being, "ARION," "I. H. S.," "DÆDALUS," and probably others. After his election as librarian of this society, he prepared a number of papers which were read at its meetings and were printed in the REGISTER. He also wrote for this periodical a memoir of the Hon. William Appleton and many book-notices. The work upon which he bestowed the most labor, however, was his *Life of Com. Tucker*, published in 1868, which shows great research, and rescues from neglect the fame of a brave and successful officer of our continental navy, whose exploits were nearly forgotten.

The style of his writing is highly ornate,—more so in his later than in his earlier productions. He had an eye for the picturesque, and could seize the salient points of a landscape, or the characteristics of an individual, and by a few descriptive touches bring the picture into distinct relief. He wrote with enthusiasm, for he loved composition, and expressed himself with great facility. He was never idle; and could generally be found with a pen or a book.

His father wrote a good hand, and that of the son resembles it in some particulars. He, however, attributes his proficiency to the instruction of his master, Mr. Moody, who was an excellent penman. To the end of his life Mr. Sheppard retained a clear, round and firm hand. Like Edward Everett, he could thank his writing master that he was "early deprived of the distinction which rests upon writing a hand that nobody can read."

His early love of reading has been noticed. He continued to read much through his whole life, and endeavored to make himself familiar with the best popular works of the day, reading many of them aloud to his family before his wife's death, and often recording his opinions of them. He kept up his knowledge of the Greek, Roman and Italian authors. After he had reached the age of seventy-five, he commenced the study of German, and became sufficiently acquainted with it to read his favorite German authors in the original. He made it a practice to read daily in the Hebrew bible.

He was a subscriber to the *Living Age* from its commencement in the spring of 1844, was an admirer of the manner in which it was conducted, and often spoke of the tact and judgment shown in its selections. Few articles in the 115 volumes issued before his death had not been read by him, while many had been re-read. He wrote at least three elaborate articles upon the work, which were printed,—one in the *Journal* in 1846, another in the REGISTER in 1865, and the last in the *Transcript* a few months before his death. He also wrote a long obituary notice of his friend, Mr. Littell, the editor and originator of the *Living Age*, which was printed in the *Courier*.

Mr. Sheppard was of medium size, with a full chest and erect carriage. His hair was dark brown, streaked with gray, and he had keen, sparkling brown eyes. His form and features showed few signs of decay before his last sickness, his motions being quick and his step elastic to the last. His port and presence was that of a gentleman of the old school, and this idea was fully expressed in his conversation and manner. He was one of the last specimens of that courtliness which was a characteristic of the educated class in our colonial days, and which survived for some time the royal authority.

As a boy, he was fond of athletic exercises, and the storms of winter did not prevent him when a student in the academy from walking over a mile to school. In school-boy sports he joined heartily. At college he was more hardy than any of his companions. He had rosy health and uncommon muscular strength. On one occasion a fellow student insulted him and

was upheld by his companions. Young Sheppard resented the insult, knocked down the offender, placed himself against the wall, struck those who went to the assistance of his opponent some violent blows, and defied them all. From this time he was treated with respect.

A friend who remembers him in his early manhood in Wiscasset describes him as a handsome man, with genteel and dignified manners. Pulmonary symptoms were noticed about this time; and, as his mother and one or more sisters had died of consumption, he was led to adopt a very careful regimen, and to exercise much in the open air, or use dumb bells at home. The regimen, regular walks and the dumb bells he adhered to in his last years. By these means he was able to overcome his consumptive tendencies and to attain much more than an average degree of health. During his residence in Boston he suffered little from sickness.

Mr. Sheppard was naturally genial and social. He had conversational powers such as are seldom met with even among professional men in this busy age and country of ours. He had had unusual opportunities for knowing the eminent men of the legal profession of Massachusetts in the early part of this century, when the lawyers of Boston held heavy dockets in the courts of Maine. His mind was stored with anecdotes of the men of those times, which he related with a great deal of point and enthusiasm. His reading also furnished him with many topics for conversation, and his views of books and authors were always original and discriminating. His love of the Latin and Greek classics was shown in the frequency with which he quoted them in conversation and writing. He was also a great admirer of Shakspeare and an advocate for the higher mission of the stage. It was easy to see that he was in his element when discussing or repeating some passage from the great playwright.¹ He had as much love of music, poetry and whatever is beautiful in art during his later years as at any time since I became acquainted with him. In his college days he practiced on the flute, and in his later years on the piano-forte.

There was in him none of the querulousness which usually accompanies old age, for he had few of the infirmities which produce it. It seemed to me that time had a mellowing influence on his character; perhaps because when the daily anxiety to provide for himself and family was removed, he having attained a competency, his true character had a better chance to show itself. Besides, he cultivated cheerfulness, kept his faculties bright by constant use, and to the last maintained an interest in the literature of the day and the social and political affairs of the country. The opinion which he expressed in his remarks on the death of Everett, and which he often repeated in conversation, that "old age does not necessarily impair the intellectual powers," needs qualification; but his own life bore evidence that a vigorous use of one's intellect, and a proper attention to bodily health, may ward off for a long time the effect of age on the mind as well as the body.³

¹ See his account of his impression on seeing Hamlet performed by Cooper, the great English actor, while he was a student in Harvard, in his remarks at the Tercentenary Celebration of the Birth of Shakspeare, April 23, 1864 (*Remarks and Ode*, p. 9). His first visit to the theatre was in Boston, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1804, a fortnight after he entered Harvard College. He was particularly struck with the acting of Mrs. Powell in the *Castle Spectre*. The second time he visited the theatre was in May, 1805, to see Cooper in *Othell*.

² Tribute to the Memory of Edward Everett, by the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society, p. 4.

³ Mr. Sheppard furnished an autobiography for Mr. Willis in 1863, which was printed in the *History of the Law, the Courts and the Lawyers of Maine*, and reprinted as a pamphlet. He also left among his papers a history of his early life, written in Nov. 1818. Free use has been made of both. I regret that the space allotted to this memoir will not permit me to make further extracts from the latter.

Mr. Sheppard was married in Wiscasset, May 13, 1819, to Helen, daughter of Abiel Wood. She died in Boston, June 26, 1843. He was married again, Nov. 18, 1846, to Mrs. Orissa B. Foster, daughter of the Rev. Ezra Wilmarth, of Georgetown, Mass. She died in Boston, May 4, 1864, aged 53. Mr. Sheppard survived both, and died at No. 16 Hayward Place, Boston, early on Wednesday morning, June 25, 1873, in his 85th year. The N. E. Historic, Genealogical Society met the next day at its house, and after passing appropriate resolutions, prepared by the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., proceeded to Emmanuel Church, where at 12 o'clock funeral services were held, the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D.D., officiating. Masonic services, conducted by Charles H. Titus, had, at 11 o'clock, been held at the residence of the deceased. The body was taken for interment to Wiscasset, where are buried his first wife and all his children. His second wife is buried in Georgetown. His children were all by his first wife, viz. :—

- i. HANNAH WOOD, b. Feb. 9, 1820, in W. ; d. Nov. 19, 1862, in W. ; m. Dr. Stephen B. Sewall, May 29, 1845. Ch. : 1, *Helen*, m. Alexander J. Stone, M.D., of St. Paul, Min. ; 2, *Frederic*, residing in the west.
- ii. JOHN HANNIBAL, b. Mar. 7, 1822, in W. ; d. unm., Dec. 23, 1870, in Boston ; grad. at Bowd. Coll., 1845 ; studied medicine and grad. M.D. at Harvard University, 1849 ; left with his brother-in-law, Dr. Sewall, for California, Nov. 22, 1849 ; returned, Nov. 23, 1865, to Boston, where he resided till his death.
- iii. ABIEL WOOD, b. Mar. 30, 1827, in W. ; d. unm., Sept. 26, 1864, in W. He was educated a merchant in Boston, left Wiscasset, Dec. 31, 1848, for San Francisco, whence, after acquiring a competency, he returned in 1864, arriving in Boston, Sept. 5th. He left Boston on the 12th for Wiscasset, where he was taken sick and died of congestion of the brain.

LIST OF MR. SHEPPARD'S PUBLICATIONS.

1. Address before Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset, June 24, 1815. Hallowell, 1815. 8vo. pp. 24. 2. Address at Consecration of Grand Lodge of Maine, June 24, 1820. Portland, 1820. 8vo. pp. 16. 3. Defence of Masonry : Address before Lincoln Lodge, June 24, 1831 ; 3d ed. Boston, 1831. 8vo. pp. 32. 4. Letter to John Quincy Adams on the subject of John Adams's Opinion of Masonry. Boston, 1831. 8vo. pp. 7. 5. Eulogy in Wiscasset, April 22, 1841, on Wm. H. Harrison, 8vo. pp. 24. 6. Address in Portland before the Grand Lodge of Maine, June 24, 1844. Boston, 1844. 8vo. pp. 80+8. 7. Address before Aurora Lodge, Fitchburg, June 24, 1846. Boston, 1846. 8vo. pp. 44. 8. Address at the Installation of Columbian Lodge, Boston. Boston, 1847. 8vo. pp. 32. 9. A Plea for Masonry : Address before Washington Lodge, Burlington, Vt., June 24, 1850. Burlington, 1850. 8vo. pp. 37. 10. The Crusaders, a poem delivered in Boston, June 24, 1858, before De Molay and Virginia Encampments. Boston, 1859. 12mo. pp. 11. 11. Sketch of the Hon. Nathan Appleton. Boston, 1862. 8vo. pp. 12. 12. Brief History of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society. Albany, 1862. 8vo. pp. 17. 13. Brief Memoir of Dr. Winslow Lewis. Albany, 1863. 8vo. pp. 34. 14. Memoir of Samuel G. Drake. Albany, 1863. 4to. pp. 36. 15. Remarks and Ode, April 23, 1864, at Shakspeare Tercentenary. Boston, 1864 ; pp. 16. 16. In Memoriam. By a Bereaved Father. On Abiel Wood Sheppard. Boston, 1864. Crown 8vo. pp. 3. 17. Reminiscences of the Vaughan Family. Boston, 1865. 8vo. pp. 40. 18. Ward's Magnet ; or, Heavenly Attractions. Boston, 1866. 8vo. pp. 6. 19. Memoir of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. Boston, 1867. 8vo. pp. 54. 20. The Life of Samuel Tucker, Commodore in the American Revolution. Boston, 1868. 12mo. pp. 384. 21. Memoir of the Hon. Robert Hooper. Boston, 1868. 8vo. pp. 10. 22. A Sketch of the British Museum. Boston, 1869. 4to. pp. 14. 23. Sketch of the Hon. Thomas Tolman. Boston, 1869. 8vo. pp. 11. 24. Review of the Centennial Memorial of St. Andrew's Lodge. Boston, 1870. 8vo. pp. 11. 25. Reminiscences of Lucius Manlius Sargent. Boston, 1871. 8vo. pp. 51. 26. Brief Sketch of Com. Samuel Tucker. Boston, 1872. 8vo. pp. 24.

Besides these, Mr. Sheppard contributed *Reminiscences of James Dumaresq* to Mr. Perkins's pamphlet, on the Dumaresq Family. His poem, *The Last Supper*, was set to music, and published as sheet music by O. Ditson & Co., and several of his short poems have been printed as broadsides.

POETICAL PROGNOSTICS.

By ABRAM E. CUTLER, Esq., of Charlestown, Mass.

It is pleasant to add confirmatory evidence to the statements of any writer on historical subjects, especially those of one so careful in any he may make as the Hon. Richard Frothingham. In his late most valuable work, "The Rise of the Republic," after giving an interesting account of the many early prophecies in regard to the discovery and future greatness of America, he cites the famous verses of George Herbert:

"Religion stands on tiptoe in our land,
Ready to pass to the American strand,"

and states, in a note, that "they were early read in New-England."

He also notes that they were quoted in Robert Burton's "English Empire in America," published in 1685. I have in my library an early edition, the third, of Herbert's "Priest to the Temple; or, the Country Parson," London, 1675, which contains the dated Latin autograph of the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather: "Crescentius Matherus, 1683." This book contains a "Prefatory View of the Life and Virtues of the Author, and excellencies of this Book," by Barnabas Oley, wherein is quoted the above mentioned prophetic lines from Herbert's poem of the "Church Militant," followed by these remarks: "I pray God he may prove a true Prophet for poor America, not against poor England. Ride on Most Mighty Jesu, because of the word of Truth! Thy Gospel is a light big enough for them and us: But leave us not: The people of thine holiness have possessed it but a little while (Isa. 63. 15-18)." Here is evidence, antedating Burton's book two years, that one of the most honored of the New-England fathers had not only read Herbert's lines, but that he was the possessor of one of Herbert's characteristic volumes. Besides confirming Mr. Frothingham's statement, it is interesting thus to connect, even by the slight thread of writer and reader, two such eminent divines as George Herbert and Increase Mather. How unlike in character and opinion the two men! The one thoroughly imbued and identified with the doctrines and spirit of the church of England; the other, as thoroughly, with the doctrines and spirit of the Puritan churches and their congregational way of government.

Masson, in his survey of British literature, in his life of Milton, says: "the sale of Herbert's 'Temple,' for about thirty years, averaged a thousand copies a year. It is but necessary to open the book now to see that, while it owed part of this popularity to the spirit of general christian sanctity which it breathes, it owed part also to its purely intellectual affinities with the Anglican ceremonialism with which the Puritans were at feud." This just criticism will apply equally well to the "Country Parson," and there can be no doubt that Mather, while remaining "at feud" with some parts of the work, must have highly appreciated its devotional character, and have taken as a high mark to aim at its lofty example and true christian spirit.

That the early New-England ministers pondered over such prophecies as that of Herbert, and, indeed, believed themselves to be instruments in the fulfilment of them, their writings give frequent evidence. Two instances may be worthy of mention. In the famous election sermon of Jonathan Mitchel, of Cambridge, preached in Boston, May 15, 1667, addressing

“the Rulers and Leaders of our Israel,” he says: “The Lord Jesus Christ, having ask’d and obtained this piece of the uttermost ends of the Earth for his possession, doth commit it unto you, as Instruments under him, to keep and maintain his possession in it.” He then refers to a sermon preached on a like occasion, seven years ago, wherein it was said that that was the thirtieth year current that God had given us godly Magistrates, and that the Sun shines not upon an happier people than we are in regard to this mercy, adding, if so, this is the thirty-seventh year current wherein we have enjoyed that mercy. In the well known joint testimony of the Revs. John Higginson and William Hubbard, to the “Order of the gospel in the churches of New-England,” occurs the following: “Above seventy years have passed away, since one of us, and above sixty, since the other of us came into New-England, and having obtained help from God, we continue to this day. * * * We that saw the persons, who, from four famous colonies, assembled in the Synod (1648), that agreed upon our Platform of Church Discipline, cannot forget their excellent character. They were men of great renown in the nation, from whence the *Laudian Persecution* exiled them; their learning, their holiness, their gravity, struck all men, that knew them, with admiration. They were Timothies in their houses, Chrysostomes in their pulpits, Augustines in their disputations. The *prayers*, the *studies*, the humble *enquiries*, with which they sought after the mind of God, were as likely to prosper as any means upon earth. And the *sufferings* wherein they were confessors for the name and the truth of the Lord Jesus Christ, add unto the arguments which would persuade us, that our gracious Lord would reward and honor them, with communicating much of his truth unto them. The famous Brightman had foretold, *Clariorem lucem adhuc Solitudo dabit*, &c.: God would yet reveal more of the true church-state unto some of his faithful servants, whom he would send into a *wilderness*, that he might there have communion with them. And it was eminently accomplished in what was done for and by the *men of God*, that first erected churches for him in this American wilderness.” Indeed it was this strong faith in the divine character of their mission that upheld the early settlers of New-England through all their trials and sufferings. Any attempt to explain the motives that governed them in coming to this country must always place prominent that of a strong living faith in their being the direct instruments in God’s hands for the accomplishment of this particular work. It would then seem when an exodus of such men as these was taking place from England, that one of her distinguished poets, in the very bosom of her state-church, might, without great stretch of the imagination, place religion herself on tip-toe, ready to flee to these shores. There was too much truth in the statement, however, and immediate attention was attracted to the verses, as is shown by Isaac Walton’s quaint account of the vice-chancellor’s hesitation in regard to granting a license for publishing the book containing them: “When Mr. Ferrar sent this book, ‘The Temple, &c.’ to Cambridge to be licensed for the press, the vice-chancellor would by no means allow the two so much noted lines: ‘Religion stands on tip-toe,’ &c. to be printed; and Mr. Ferrar would by no means allow the book to be printed and want them; but after some time and some arguments for and against their being made public, the vice-chancellor said: ‘I knew Mr. Herbert well and know he had many heavenly speculations, and was a divine poet; but I hope the world will not take him to be an inspired prophet, and therefore I license the whole book.’”

As might have been expected, the attention of the Puritans was very

soon called to this prognostication by Herbert, and we find it thus referred to in a sermon of the Rev. Samuel Ward, of Ipswich, England, brother to the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, of our Ipswich, which was printed in 1636 :

“Camden could not reach the height of his conceit, who bore in his shield a savage of America, with his hand pointing to the sun, and the motto *Mihi accessu, tibi recessu*: in access to me, in recess to thee. However, this is most sure, the Sun of Righteousness hath appeared unto those savages of America, with healing under his wings; they are many of them brought into civility, and are in a fair way to Christianity. Religion (said one not many years since) stands a tip-toe, and looketh westward. Let us all pray unto God, that the prophecy in Isaiah be not fulfilled in our days, The wilderness shall become a fruitful field, and the fruitful field shall become a forest. Isaiah xxxii. 15.”¹

In those troublesome times it was quite a different matter when a Puritan minister came to use words of such prophetic import, even though he but quote them from an ecclesiastic of the church of England. Accordingly we find that this use of Herbert's prophecy was one of the causes that led to Ward's suspension from the ministry and imprisonment.

The following interesting account of his trials and sufferings, written by William Prymne, I find in the valuable memoir of the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, by Mr John Ward Dean, published in 1868, where may be found a full account of the charges, recantations, &c., of this eminent divine: “Mr. Samuel Ward of Ipswich, a most reverend, orthodox and learned Minister of special eminency, was by the Archbishop's meanes on the 26 of Novemb. 1635 (as appeares by the High Commission Records), censured in the High Commission at Lambeth; and there suspended from his Lecture and Ministry, and every part thereof till absolved by his Majesty, enjoined a publike submission and recantation, such as the High Commissioners should prescribe, condemned in expenses and costs of suite, and committed to prison; For preaching in some of his Sermons at Ipswich, against Bowing at the name of Jesus, the Booke of Sports on the Lord's day, and saying, that the Church of England was ready to ring the changes, and insinuating into the Auditory, that there was cause to fear an Alteration of Religion; saying that Religion and the Gospel stood on tiptoes ready to be gone; that divers of good Ministers were silenced, and that they should beware of a relapse into Popery. In this censure the Archbishop had the chiefest hand, as was proved by the High Commission Books, and Mr. Ward's submission, which was drawn up by Sir John Lambe and sent to this Archbishop, who endorsed it with his owne hand. This severe sentence utterly ruined this famous, painfull preacher, who lay long in prison, and soone after ended his dayes in great grief and sorrow.”

There is another interesting fact to be noticed in connection with these lines of Herbert, regarding the anticipated flight of Religion to our shores, which goes to show that it was not with religion alone that forebodings were felt about a departure to the new world; even Poesie, herself, was by another of England's no less distinguished poets, contemporary, too, with Herbert, adjudged to be about to leave Old England “to wander in the wilderness.”

Michael Drayton, in some very pleasant epistolary verses, written but a few years previous to those of Herbert to his friend George Sandys, then

¹ “Things New and Old.” London Edition, 1869.

in Virginia, after alluding to his own ill-success with his pen, and the ingratitude and neglect of King James towards him, writes thus :

“ And (worthy George) by industry and use,
Let's see what Lines Virginia will produce,
Goe on with Ovid as you have begun,
With the first five bookes, let your numbers run,
Glib as the former, so shall it live long,
And doe much honour to the English tongue;
Intice the muses thither to repaire,
Intreat them gently, traîne them to that ayre,
For they from hence may thither hap to flye,
T'wards the sad time which but too fast doth hie,
For Poesie is followed with such spight,
By groveling drones that never raught her height,
That she must hence, she may no longer stay,
The driery fates prefixed have the day
Of her departure, which is now come on,
And they command her straightway to be gone;
That bestiall heard so hotly her pursue,
And to her succour, there be very few,
Nay none at all, her wrongs that will redresse
But she must wander in the wilderness,
Like to the woman, which that holy John,
Beheld in Pathmos in his vision.

“ As the English now, so did the stiffe-neckt Jewes
Their noble Prophets utterly refuse,
And of those men such poore opinions had,
They counted Esay and Ezechiel mad;
When Jeremy his Lamentations writ,
They thought the Wizzard quite out of his wit,
Such sotts they were, as worthily to ly,
Lockt in the chaines of their captivity.
Knowledge hath still her Eddy in her flow
So it hath bene, and it will still be so.

“ That famous Greece where learning flourisht most,
Hath of her Muses long since left to boast,
Th' unletter'd Turke, and rude Barbarian trades,
Where Homer sang his lofty Iliades;
And this vaste volume of the world hath taught,
Much may to passe in little time be brought.”

It is easier, I apprehend, to bring forward evidence of the truth and fulfilment of Herbert's foreshadowings than to do so of Drayton's; although, if we choose to embody the poetic terms, religion and poesy, as has been done in the case of the former in a paper read before the Massachusetts Historical Society, by the Rev. Robert C. Waterston, and published in their proceedings for 1866-7, wherein he, with great probability, embodies religion in the person of the Rev. John Cotton who was about to embark for America, we might, with some plausibility, do the same for poesy, in the case of Sandys, whose writings were held in great esteem by his contemporaries, and are still regarded with favor by many lovers of old English literature. His was no mean or unfamiliar acquaintance with the Muses, who could, amid the distractions of a new and feeble colony, in the wilds of Virginia, produce such creditable labors. His translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses* ought always to be held in high regard with us, from its having been the first literary work performed on these shores. Lord Falkland, probably Lucius, the second lord, who wrote an elegy on Ben Jonson, in a commendatory poem prefixed to Sandys's translation of Grotius's *Christ's Passion*, says that Sandys had won the name of “The English Buchanan.” The closing lines of this poem, addressed alike to Grotius and

Sandys, are so well expressed, and end with two so compactly charged with truth, that I will not refrain from quoting them:

“ For though you boast not of the wealth of Inde,
And though no Diadems your temples binde,
No power or riches equals your renown;
And they which weare such Wreaths, need not a Crown.
Soules which your high and sacred raptures know,
Nor by sinne humbled to our thoughts below,
Who whil’st of Heaven the glories they recite
Finde it within, and feel the joyes they write,
Above the reach or stroke of Fortune live,
Not valuing what she can inflict or give:
For low desires depresse the loftiest state,
But who looks down on vice, looks down on Fate. ”

To one who could merit such high praise it would not have been surprising if Poesy herself should have hastened to him, even though his sojourn was in the “wilderness.” It is evident, however, that if such was the case, she must also have returned to England with Sandys, for we have no proof of her delicate favors on these shores for many years after. The rugged, uncouth verse that characterizes all the early efforts, in that direction, of the settlers of this country, would go to prove they must have wrought unaided by her presence. It is so strongly tinctured also with their sombre theology, that it is very certain they were guided far more by the spirit Herbert heralded as about to depart for the “American strand,” than by the one Drayton presages as doomed to wander there also. Therefore we may well grant a greater fulfilment to Herbert’s prognostications than we can to those of Drayton, in the early period of our history. Yet, in the case of both, let us hope that if they have not in full measure come to pass, either in the early or in the latter days, they may still remain as prophecies to be realized, and that they may verify the truth of those beautiful lines, written for Herbert’s epitaph:

“ Here a Divine, Prophet and Poet lies,
That lay’d up Manna for Posterities.”

SELECTIONS FROM DR. W. BENTLEY’S CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPRISING LETTERS FROM JAMES FREEMAN, JEREMY BELKNAP, JAMES WINTHROP, LEVI LINCOLN, JOHN SMITH, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, WM. BENTLEY AND OTHERS.

Communicated by Miss MARY R. CROWNINSHIELD, of Charlestown.

[WILLIAM BENTLEY.]

Salem December 23. 1788.

SIR,

I received your letter of yesterday by Hon: Mr. Goodhue, Capt. Pickman, and Mr. Cleveland.

As you gave me but a day’s notice, & never mentioned the place, I conceive that my presence could be of little importance.

From a principle of good order, I attached myself to the Salem association of ministers, & by receiving my ordination in the Congregational form, I virtually bound myself to confer it upon the Cambridge Platform. The election of my people must have been my qualification.

However I am not so bound by forms as to condemn others, and when motives of conscience, or particular situations render it best, I approve of the election of the

people, publicly declared, as answering the purposes of good order, and the useful end of a particular relation between a minister & his people. The first ordination at Salem, & Mr. Freeman's at Boston, I conceive to be fair examples.

Mr. John Murray¹
Boston, or Cape Ann.

Wishing you the affection of your
people, & usefulness in your public character,
I am, dear Sir, your
devoted Servant
WILLIAM BENTLEY.

[Endorsement:]

An answer designed, but not sent
for this reason, Mr. M. was in Salem
when the letter was delivered, waiting
an answer. Instead, a letter was
written to Freeman. See Day Book.

[JAMES FREEMAN.]

Boston, 16 Ap. 1795.

DEAR SIR,

I send you a pamphlet,² which I believe is from Mr. Winthrop, and a hymn book and psalm book from Mr. Joseph Priestley.³

I have just put to the press Dr. Priestley's Discourses on the Evidence of Revealed Religion. Spotswood is printing it at his own risk. If you think proper, you will mention it to your friends, and encourage the sale.

Yours affectionately,
J. FREEMAN.⁴

¹ The Rev. John Murray, the first preacher of the doctrine of universal salvation in America, it is said, was born in Alton, Hampshire, Eng., Dec. 10, 1741; his family removed to Ireland about the year 1752; thence he went to London and married Eliza Neale, who died there; embarked for America in July, 1770; *preached in various places; in Nov. 1774, by invitation of Winthrop Sargent of Gloucester, he went there and preached for some time; in 1775 served as chaplain to the Rhode-Island brigade at Jamaica Plain; returned to Gloucester, and met with great opposition; became pastor of a society in Gloucester, Jan. 1, 1779; soon afterward he and his society refused to pay taxes assessed upon them for support of the parish minister, and suits were instituted, the history of which is somewhat memorable. The question finally turned upon the mode of his "ordination;" the judges decided against him; he went to England in 1788, and during his absence the legislature relieved him from "pains and penalties."

On his return he was publicly ordained, Dec. 25, 1788, over the society in Gloucester, by a form agreeable to his supporters, and it is to this occasion probably that reference is made in the letter of Dr. Bentley. He was installed pastor of a society in Boston, Oct. 24, 1793, with which he remained till his death, Sept. 3, 1815.

Mr. Murray published "Letters and Sketches of Sermons," 3 vols., 1812-13. His autobiography, with additions by Mrs. Murray, was published in Boston in 1816.

He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Judith Stevens, daughter of Winthrop Sargent above named. She was a gifted and cultivated person and writer. In 1798 she published the "Gleaner," in 3 vols., originally printed in the "Massachusetts Magazine," and appeared as an author under the name of "Constantia." "Poetical Essays" by her over the signature "Honora Martesia" also appeared in the "Boston Weekly Magazine." She died in Natchez, Miss., June 6, 1820, aged 69 years.—[EDITOR.]

² Probably "A Systematic Arrangement of several Scripture Prophecies relating to Antichrist" [8vo. pp. 35, Boston, 1795]. By James Winthrop, LL.D.—[EDITOR.]

³ The Rev. Joseph Priestley was born in Fieldhead, near Leeds, Yorkshire, Eng., March 13, 1733, and died in Northumberland, Penn., Feb. 6, 1804. He was a distinguished chemist and theologian, and wrote extensively on matters of science, politics, history and theology. His writings exerted at one time no little influence upon the English and American mind. See Corry's Life of Priestley, 1805; Autobiographic Memoirs, 1806; Dr. R. D. Thomson, art. in Appleton's Cycloped. Biog.; and Drake's Dic., where an excellent summary will be found.—[EDITOR.]

⁴ The Rev. James Freeman, D.D. (H. C. 1811), was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 22, 1759, and died in Newton, Nov. 14, 1835; graduated at Harvard College, 1777; Sept. 8, 1782, invited to be lay reader at Stone Chapel, Boston, and entered on his duties Oct. 18; chosen pastor April 21, 1783; ordained and installed Nov. 18, 1787, by his congregation; remained pastor till the summer of 1826, when he retired to the country on account of his health. Dr. Freeman was the first clergyman in the United States to publicly assume the name of Unitarian. The major part of his congregation adopted his views, and since 1785 Stone (or King's) Chapel has been a Unitarian church.

He was one of the founders and most efficient supporters of the Mass. Historical Society. A volume of his sermons was published in 1832. Dr. Freeman was a lineal descendant of

[JEREMY BELKNAP.]

Bo Aug^s 21 1795.

DEAR SIR

By my friend and neighbour Mr Kahler¹ I learn that a vessel is bound from Salem to Hamburg, by which I send to Mr. Ebeling & I am sure he will be glad to hear from you. Mr. Kahler is going to Salem to-morrow & by him I send you this. I shall ask him to let you know what vessel it is & where to be found.

I sent you the other day two small *German* books w^h Mr Ebeling² sent me.

"O Reader, if that thou canst read," Be so good as to let me know what they contain. I have taken out of one of them a Mass of Martin Behaim's³ knowledge of the Globe in 1492—this is all w^{ch} I can read of them except some latin letters w^{ch} I have not had Time to look over—Do not detain them longer than till you can decypher their contents.

Health & fraternity

J BELKNAP.⁴

[Superscription:]

The Rev^d.William Bentley
Salem

[Pr] Mr Kahler.

[JAMES WINTHROP.]

Cambridge 25 Nov. 1799.

MY DEAR SIR,

Presuming that Dallaway's account of Constantinople⁵ may have escaped you, I send by Mr. Hodges⁶ a sketch copied roughly from it for my own use, in order

Samuel of Watertown (1630), and a son of Col. Constant of Truro, who married Lois Cobb in 1754. (Freeman's *His. Cape Cod*, vol. i. p. 350, and vol. ii.) For a list of his publications see various library catalogues; and see, especially, as to his sermons, *Mass. His. Coll.*, vol. v., 3d series, page 267, note, where also is a memoir by his colleague and successor, the Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood, D.D.—[EDITOR.]

¹ Jeremiah Kahler, of Boston, a clerk to William Gray.—[EDITOR.]

² Christopher Daniel Ebeling; born in Hildesheim, Hanover, Nov. 20, 1741; died in Hamburg, June 30, 1817; studied theology at Gottingen; professor of history and Greek in the Hamburg Gymnasium 33 years, and superintendent of the Hamburg library. His principal work, the "Geography and History of No. America," in 5 vols., was published in Hamburg, 1793-9. His collection of 10,000 maps, and over 3,200 volumes relating to America, is in Harvard College library, the gift of Israel Thorndike.—[EDITOR.]

³ Martin Behaim, a well known German astronomer and cosmographer, was born in Nuremberg in the year 1459 (says Dr. Kohl, *Doc. His. Maine*, vol. i.), and died in Lisbon, July — 1506; a pupil of Regiomontanus; about 1480 appointed on a commission to improve marine instruments, by John II. of Portugal; in 1483, constructed a new astrolabe, afterward used by the Portuguese navy with advantage; made numerous voyages along the coast of Africa and to the Azores, and there married a Portuguese lady of Flemish extraction; became acquainted with Columbus in Lisbon, and shared his views in regard to a passage from Portugal to India on a western course. In 1492, while on a visit to Nuremberg, he constructed the terrestrial globe which bears his name, and on which he represented the entire surface of the world, as then known and accepted by the most intelligent cosmographers and explorers.—[EDITOR.]

⁴ The Rev. Jeremy (or Jeremiah) Belknap, D.D. (H. C. 1792), a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Fosdick) Belknap, was born in Boston, June 4, 1744, and died there June 20, 1798; graduated at Harvard College in 1762; married Ruth, daughter of Samuel Eliot (*ante*, vol. xxiii. p. 338); pastor of a church in Dover, N. H., from Feb. 18, 1767, to Sept. 11, 1786, and of the Federal street church, Boston, from April 4, 1787, to his death. He was the author of a *History of New-Hampshire*, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1784-92; a collection of *Psalms and Hymns*, 1795; *American Biography*, in 2 vols., 1794-8; *The Forresters*, 2d ed., 1796; and of a large number of pamphlets, occasional discourses, &c. For a very full list of his writings see *Catalogue of Amer. Antiq. Society* (1837), and other catalogues. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and in various ways was instrumental in creating and promoting an interest in historical studies and antiquarian researches. For a partial genealogy of the Belknap family see *ante*, vol. xiii. p. 17, and notices of him will be found in Allen's and Drake's *Dics.*, and *Mass. His. Coll.*, vol. vi. p. 10.—[EDITOR.]

⁵ "Constantinople, Ancient and Modern," by James Dallaway. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1797. For a notice of Dallaway and his numerous and important works, see Allibone's *Dic.*—[EDITOR.]

⁶ Benjamin Hodges, Jr., eldest son of Capt. Benjamin Hodges of Salem; graduated at Harvard College in 1803, and died April 10, 1804. *Ante*, vol. v. p. 56.—[EDITOR.]

that it may be sewed in with your own memoranda, if you think it throws any light on the subject. I have endeavored to distinguish between the author's remarks & my own, & hope it is done with sufficient clearness. The plan is wholly his. The location of the camps & the idea of an harbor are mine, & if wrong he ought not to be charged with them. To my mind the plan gives a much clearer idea of the Iliad than I had before. The front of the Greek army at the time of the first battle must have been within five miles of the town & perhaps considerably within. The town being built in a situation nearly surrounded with water, & where there was but a small tract capable of feeling the influence of the Sun, but that tract productive towards enriching the citizens, may explain the fable of the walls built by the joint labors of Neptune & Apollo. Several instances, you know, occur, in which territory formerly dedicated to Neptune became afterward sacred to Apollo. I think Delphos was one. In the present case the Trojans derived benefit from both those Gods, & were supported by agriculture & commerce, & the town was inaccessible on the side of Ida, where the Simois runs thro' a deep ravin bounded on both sides by perpendicular rocks of a great height: & the other side was guarded by a morass & meadowy grounds.

I shall be obliged to you to send me by Mr. Hodges after thanksgiving *Ferishta*¹ or some other volume relating to Indian literature. I will endeavor to return it at the Vacation.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES WINTHROP.²

Rev. Mr. Bentley.

[LEVI LINCOLN.]

Worcester Nov 8th 1802

DEAR SIR

I rec^d yours of the 4th. it will give me real pleasure to forward your wishes in any way, which time or situation may place in my power. I will make the requested enquiry of your friend Gallatin—He has frequently mentioned you to me, in terms expressive of friendship & esteem.

I congratulate you, & the public, on the republican successes in your district—Nothing is necessary, but the labours, and attention of a few enlightened characters properly arranged, in the different sections of our country, to inform and correct the public mind. This done, and all will be right. However the career of error and falshood is almost closed. Nothing can extend its course, your triumphs are certain. Future events, are already visible in the causes, and principles, which are to produce them; nothing can arrest their approach, or prevent their arrival—My letters from Washington by the last mail, represent every thing at the southward, in a train of success and very promising. Indeed, the controversy is settled, republicanism established—and its enemies abandoning their intrenchments, and retreating from one delusion to another.

The enclosed is a plain concise & simple statement of the proceedings of the last session of congress.

Accept Sir assurance of my sincere esteem & friendship,

L. LINCOLN.³

Rev. W^m. Bentley.

¹ Mohammed Casim Ferishta, a Persian historian; author of "The History of Hindostan to the death of Akbar," translated from the Persian by Alexander Dow. London: 2 vols. 4to., 1768, and 3 vols. 8vo., 1813; "History of Dekkan from the First Mohammedan Conquests," translated by Jonathan Scott. 2 vols. Shrewsbury: 1794; and "History of the Rise of the Mohammedan Power in India," translated from the Persian, by John Briggs. 4 vols. 8vo. London: 1829.—[EDITOR.]

² James Winthrop, LL.D. (Allegh. Coll. 1817), a son of Prof. John of Harvard College, and gr. gr. grandson of Gov. John of Mass., was born about 1752, and died in Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 26, 1821. He graduated at Harvard College in 1769; librarian of the college from 1772 to 1787; appointed postmaster of Cambridge in 1775; wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill; register of probate and judge of the court of com. pleas for Middlesex for several years; an eccentric but learned and useful man. We can find nowhere in print any thing approaching to a full or satisfactory sketch of him. See, however, Allen's Dic., and vol. x. Mass. His. Coll. 2d series, pp. 77-80.—[EDITOR.]

³ The Hon. Levi Lincoln was born in Hingham, Mass., May 15, 1749, and died in Worcester, April 14, 1820. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1772; admitted to the bar, 1775, and settled in Worcester; judge of probate, 1776; county prosecutor; representative in 1796, and senator in 1797, of Mass.; representative in congress, 1799-1801; attorney-general of U. S., 1801-5; councillor, 1806; lieut.-governor, 1807-8; and acting

[JOHN SMITH TO SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.]

Washington Thursday morn^g
(8 March 1804)

SIR

On examining my Journal I find the following note taken from the account of a Mr. Joseph Baird who appeared to be a man of decent manners.

The Arkansaw River has been navigated 1050 miles by large boats, & from it's appearance it's navigation must be good much higher. At or near the distance stated above there is a hill of considerable size composed of the purest Chrystal. He (Mr. Baird) gave me a small piece which as a specimen he brought home. About 100 or 150 miles lower down there is a large Creek which he was informed had not been traversed by a white man more than 15 miles from its junction with the main river. On both sides of this Creek the bottoms are flat, and spread over with salt water which breaks out from the foot of the neighbouring hills. In the dry part of the season (say the latter part of the summer, and early part of the fall) the salt water congeals into a solid sheet of pure salt, from 6 to 8 inches thick. A few years ago a sudden rain succeeded the formation of this body of salt. It happened not to fall on the main river. It was confined to the waters of this Creek, and raised it suddenly over it's banks. It dissolved and swept off the salt, by which means the river became so highly impregnated with salt, that at Oesark settlement 900 miles below, the people made salt, and could not drink the river water for near three weeks.

On white River he told me there was salt in great abundance. It has been navigated 900 miles, and on it stands 4 or 5 Family vaults of antient date, made of hewn stone, of ordinary size and discover the neat & finished wormanship of an artist.* The lands on those waters are of the most fertile and luxuriant kind. *Myriads of Buffaloe and other animals resort to the salt water.*

On Red river it is said there are *Gold and Silver mines and salt*, as well as on the Arkansaw. The navigation of Red river is obstructed by a considerable fall in the wafer below Nachitoches. It however is a long and an important River. The three rivers above named are the most important south of the Missouri which empty into the Mississippi, and the only ones that will be necessary to have traversed at this time.

I have the honor to be
Sir very respectfully
your most obed^t serv^t
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.¹

To the Hon^{ble} S. L. Mitchell²
Chairman of the Committee
of Commerce and Manufactures.

* N.B. We conjecture that these have been erected by some of the old French settlers, & their descendants perhaps may have since abandoned that part of the Country.

gov. in 1809. He declined a seat in congress in 1781, and in 1811 a seat on the bench of the U. S. Supr. Court. He was a very able lawyer, an upright and influential statesman, and a very useful and much respected citizen.

His ancestor, Samuel, came from Hingham, Eng., in 1627. Gov. Lincoln married a daughter of Daniel Waldo, Esq., of Worcester.—[EDITOR.]

¹ There were three members of congress by the name of John Smith, at the date of this letter; one from New-York, one from Virginia and one from Ohio. The writer very probably was the representative from New-York.—*Lanman's Dic. of Congress.*—[EDITOR.]

² Samuel Latham Mitchell, M.D. (Univ. of Edinb. 1786), LL.D., one of the most active and distinguished scientists of his day; born in No. Hempstead, L. I., Aug. 20, 1764; died in the city of New-York, Sept. 7, 1831. He was a representative in congress, 1801-4, and 1810-13; senator, 1804-9. He held various other offices, originated several institutions, and wrote and published many scientific and other works. See Gross's Med. Biog.; and, for an admirable summary, see also Drake's Bio. Dic. in loco.

The letter is interesting as showing how little was known, in 1804, of that vast and important region and its, even yet, undeveloped resources. To us it has an interest as recalling the memorable scenes that took place on Red River in 1863-4; and the "falls" "below Natchitoches" will be remembered as the place where Gen. Bailey built the famous and unique dam which released and saved Commodore (now Admiral) Porter's fleet.—[EDITOR.]

[DR. THADDEUS M. HARRIS.]

Camb. Apr. 9, 1790.

DEAR SIR,

I take the liberty of enclosing two peices of theological poetry. I know not whether they will add to your collection. If they are not such as you are pleased with, their only use will be to assure you I am ambitious of serving you. There is a hymn to gratitude, you remember, in Addison's Spectator No. 453.

You asked if we had Father Paul in the Library. We have only a translation of his history of Trent, by Nathl Brent, fol^o. 3^d Edit. Lond. 1640: and a fol^o. "on matters beneficiary," Lond. 1680.

As I turned over the leaves of the former, my eye fixed upon a severe and sarcastic, but, I believe *just* reflection. He had mentioned the subtilty with which the synod had refined upon the doctrine of justification; and then remarks—"of all these curious determinations, the greatest share of the merit incontestibly belongs to *Aristotle*, who had, in his analytics accurately distinguished the various kinds of causes; which, if that famous *heathen* Philosopher had not settled, we *Christians*, alas! had, at this day, remained *ignorant* of MANY *important* articles of faith." [Book 2, Sec. 6.] How truly unfortunate is it that so many scholastic refinements—Athanasian enigmas,—and so many weaknesses have become blended with the plain—intelligible doctrines of Christ.

Forgive me, my dear Sir, for troubling you with this scroll; and believe me, with sentiments of respect and affection

Y^r friend & humb. serv^t.THAD^s. M. HARRIS.¹

Rev^d. Mr. Bentley
Salem.

[DR. JAMES FREEMAN.]

Boston, 17. Nov'r. 1794.

DEAR FRIEND,

I am very happy to have it in my power to introduce Mr. Priestley to your acquaintance. I doubt not you will be pleased with him, as he is an ingenious and vivacious young man. He wishes to be made known to that worthy gentleman, General Fiske.

Yours

J. FREEMAN.

[WILLIAM PRIESTLEY.]

Boston, Decr. 31st, 94.

DEAR SIR,

I am happy in lending you my father's answer to Thomas Paine, which Mr. Vaughan brought from Philadelphia. I am sorry I was not able to procure it before but he only brought one copy. I have likewise sent an impression from a cornelian seal of my father's head engraved after that of the plaister of Paris taken by Cheracqui. It is a good likeness view'd at a little distance. The nose if anything is rather too long and together with the upper part of the mouth, projects too much. It strikes me too as rather gloomy than serious.

I have just perused Williams's history of Vermont which I think well worth reading & have sent a copy to a friend in England. It contains I think many curious observations. I saw Mr. Freeman this morning. He was very well and in good spirits.

I long much to spend a few more agreeable hours with you before I go to Brattleboro'. The ague has prevented me hitherto. It returned about a month ago and

¹ Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., was born in Charlestown, Mass., July 17, 1768, and died in Boston, Mass., April 3, 1842. He graduated at Harvard College in 1787; studied theology at Cambridge; delivered there in 1790, the Phi Beta Kappa Oration; librarian of the college from 1791 to 1793; pastor of First Church, Dorchester, from Oct. 23, 1793, to 1839; in 1770, published an elegy, "The Triumphs of Superstition;" in 1803, "A Journey of a Tour into the Northwest Territory in 1803," and "The Minor-Encyclopedia," 4 vols.; in 1820, "Natural History of the Bible;" 1841, "Memoirs of Oglethorpe;" and several other works, including sermons, addresses, historical memorials, &c. See Mass. His. Col., ii. 4th Series; and as to his son, Dr. Thaddeus William, and grandson, William Thaddeus, see vols. ix. and x. *ante*.—[EDITOR.]

has not yet quitted me. Pray give my best respects to your worthy family, Genl. Fisk, the Col^l. & my other friends.

Yours with sincere esteem & affection,
Rev^d. Mr. Bentley.

W^m. PRIESTLEY.¹

[HON. TENCH COXE TO BENJAMIN PICKMAN ET. ALS.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Revenue Office, May 19th, 1796. }

GENTLEMEN :

I have this day received your letter of the 30th April, to Mr Goodhue, together with an official notification concerning the building of the light House on Bakers Island, mentioned in it.

The name of the person who owns the Island, or the proper part of it, the size and nature of it in regard to approach, distance from the shore or mainland, its capacity to produce grain, grass and garden vegetables, its condition as to woodland, ploughland, pasture and meadow; and its capacity to afford stone, brick or brick-clay, lime, framing timber, boards, plank and shingles for the buildings; are points on which I wish to be informed. The lands on which light Houses have been built, have been usually given freely to the United States, yet an instance of a purchase has occurred, the soil being very valuable.

If any spot has been, on examination, considered to be most eligible, I should be glad to receive an authentic plat of the Island, with the proper site designated; and to be informed of the actual elevation of the proposed site above the sea, at spring tides, neap tides, and low water.—The Elevation will not be relied on unless it has been taken by a person of competent science with an instrument.

The nature of the ground is very important.—

1st whether it be in the least Degree dangerous from quicksands. 2^{dly} whether it be good firm clay, loam &c in which a good place for a foundation may be dug out—And 3^{dly} whether it be so rocky as to render that unnecessary or impracticable.

This letter is covered without seal to General Lincoln, for his Inspection, and for transmission to you.—Any thing which you can communicate to him without charge to the United States, will be very acceptable. The sooner it is done the more agreeable as he may find other steps necessary before the building can proceed.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

TENCH COXE,²

Commissioner of the Revenue.

Mess^{rs}. Benjⁿ. Pickman,
William Gray, Jr.,
John Derby, Jr.

[HON. JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.]

Salem 25th Sept^r. 1802.

SIR,

You have been mentioned as the most proper person to write an inscription for a stone, which the relations of the late unfortunate Capt. Brown propose to place over his grave in the new burying-ground, and I have been desired to request you to do it. Mr. Blanchard, who is the relation of Cpt. Brown, wished that some appropriate lines of poetry might close the inscription, and as the circumstances attending his death were extremely distressing, he appeared desirous to have a short narrative of the shipwreck introduced, with the character of the deceased. You will particularly oblige me by complying with this request, but I wish it, at the same time, to be understood, that you should follow your own superior judgment in every part of the inscription.

Mr. Blanchard observed that he had procured a large stone, so that, if it was deemed proper to have a lengthy inscription, there would be ample room for such an one.

With sentiments of esteem & respect I am

Sincerely yours,

JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.

Rev^d. Wm. Bentley.

¹ Son of the Rev. Joseph Priestley.

² Tench Coxe was born in Philadelphia, May 22d, 1755, and died there July 17, 1824. His great-grandfather, Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, was a proprietor of West New-

[JOHN KONKAPOT, JR.]

TO THE REVEREND WILLIAM BENTLEY.

See thy Brother, Who from the West being among your societies for several Months Think not hart of him for he Asks, Seeks, of the benevolent man and being in a measure destitute for the necessary supply, to comfort him on so long a journey and boarding with a man entirely unacquainted with in Salem, Asks to be releived from him, another in Boston boarding three weeks during his sickness continued.

Relieve thy Brother, O Relieve him from such pain, A pain which draws his head to his breast, that he neither can enjoy with his social Brethren, to survey the sun When it rises from the East to light'n the day with its Golden Beams.

O Thou the great Sovereign Architect Look upon my poor Brethren in the West going and going. Turn, turn their eyes to the East That they may enjoy with the social band which thou hast granted to the whole universe.

Please to forgive for taking such liberty in writing to you in this manner.

Be please with and blieve me.

I remain

Salem
September 8th
1803.

Your affectionate Brother.

JOHN KONKAPOT, JR.¹

[SAMUEL L. MITCHELL TO JACOB CROWNINSHIELD.]

Senate Chamber, Feb. 25, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

I am not able to inform you how Mr. Bentley can easily procure the Seeds of North American Plants, since Michaux,² the French botanist left New-York, and since DuBoi's Salary was discontinued by the King of Prussia, I cannot inform him who takes the trouble to collect these natural productions. The seedsmen & nurserymen near our great Cities mostly deal in the articles fit for the kitchen garden and flower garden. But they sometimes have other things, of the vegetable kind. To be sure of the object, he must I believe employ some person in the Country, to gather the seeds of the various plants and of the other indigenous vegetables which he wants.

The Books which occur to my recollection at this moment, are the following :

1. The Medical Repository, 7 Vols. & the 8th in great forwardness.
2. Bayley on the yellow fever.
3. Firth against the contagiousness of yellow fever.
4. Mann on cholera infantum. } Massachusetts
5. Brown on yellow fever. } publications.

There may be some others ; but they do not occur to me at present.

Yours truly,

SAM^l L. MITCHELL.

Hon. J. Crowninshield, Esq.

Jersey, and of Carolina, between the 31st and 32d parallels of north latitude. Tench was educated at the Phila. Coll. ; held various offices of responsibility and honor under the federal government, and was devoted to the encouragement of American manufactures ; wrote and published several valuable works on commerce, manufactures, &c. See Simpson's Eminent Philadelphians, 1859.—[EDITOR.]

¹ John Konkapot, Jr., a Stockbridge Indian, was probably a grandson of Capt. John Hendrick, a Mohawk Chief, an effective ally of Sir William Johnson against the French. Afterward one of this name and family was an influential ally of the United States against Tecumseh and his British confederates. For further information of Hendrick and Konkapot, see Drake's History and Biog. of the Indians of No. America, pp. 535-7 ; Jones's History of Stockbridge, pp. 119-22 ; Dr. Field's History of Stockbridge (History of Berkshire), pp. 239-42 ; Mass. His. Coll., i. 97, 1st series, and i. 151, 3d series ; and N. E. His. AND GEN. REGISTER, xx. 237-8.—[EDITOR.]

² André Michaux, who was born in Sartory, near Versailles, France, Mar. 7, 1746, and died in Madagascar, in Nov. 1812, and his son Francois André, who was born in 1770, and died Oct. 23, 1855, both distinguished botanists,—came to America ; the first in 1785, and the latter in 1802 and 1806, under orders to procure trees, shrubs, and seeds for growth in France. Their scientific works are numerous and valuable. The reference in the letter is to the son.—[EDITOR.]

[DR. JAMES FREEMAN.]

Boston 19th Sep. 1807.

DEAR FRIEND,

Yesterday I received your favour, enclosing a List of Vessels belonging to the port of Salem. I sincerely thank you for your kind attention to my request, and for the trouble which you have taken. The List is very particular; but I should like to ascertain the number of tons belonging to each of the towns of Salem, Beverly, & Danvers; also the number of vessels employed in the cod fishery. The following is a copy of a List which I obtained at Nantucket the 27th of July.

“List of Vessels belonging to Nantucket.

46 Ships ——— containing	10525.34 Tons
8 Brigs —————	1036.68 ———
24 Schooners —————	1858.60 ———
42 Sloops —————	2387.63 ———
	<hr/>
	15808.35

“Of the Ships, all except 2, which sail to Canton in the merchant's service, are employed in whaling and sealing. Of the brigs 2 go to Patagonia after sea elephant oil; 1 is a fisherman; the rest are merchantmen. 7 of the Schooners and 6 of the Sloops are fishermen; the rest are coasters.”

I am happy to find that the navigation of Salem is so respectable. As you will doubtless be pleased to have it in your power to compare it with that of the port of Boston, I copy the following paper, which I have lately procured from the custom house here:

“The Balance of Tonage outstanding from the district of Boston & Charlestown, on the 31st of March, 1807, was as follows,

Vessels Registered containing	82388 Tons
——— Enrolled —————	16010 ———
——— Licensed, under 20 Tons,	1833 ———
	<hr/>
Total	100,231 ———”

I hope it will be in your power to obtain particular Lists from Marblehead & Cape Anne.

With great affection I remain

Your obliged friend,

Rev. William Bentley,
Salem.

JAMES FREEMAN.

[GEN. JOSEPH B. VARNUM.]

Washington January 10th, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 7th ult.—Which would have been done e'er this time, But from the pressure of avocation, from the public duties assigned me, and from the obligations of duty which I found myself under to my immediate Constituents, and others, at this Portentous Crisis of our public affairs, to communicate to them, as far as has been in my power, the true Situation in which we, as a nation, are placed, in Regard to our Exterior Relations.

Sir, my Visit to Salem has been a Source of much Consolation to me, and to Mrs. Varnum. We never can fail to recognize with grateful acknowledgment, the kind and affectionate Treatment which we received; nor can any Occurrence Eradicate from our hearts, that affection, which has been derived from a sense of the real Worth, as well as from the Benevolent Treatment of our friends there.

The long and intimate acquaintance which I had acquired with Mr. Jacob Crowninshield, has Endearred to me every one who loved him: His loss to the Nation, & to his friends, is Irreparable. But this is a Subject on which, my palpitation of heart, will not suffer me to dwell. *The all wise disposer of Events* has called him, as I trust, to a *better World*, for purposes more important than the limited sphere of our Views can fully comprehend: and while duty requires us to submit, we may be permitted to mourn!

It will afford me much pleasure to transmit to you Sir, any printed Document which may come within the purview of your request, and within my power to obtain a spare Copy of.—If it should not be considered as an interference with your convenience, I must request you Sir, to present my affectionate Compliments to our friends in Salem, and Especially to the Crowninshield Families.

I am dear Sir, with very
great Respect, Your Obedt
Servant

Rev'd William Bently.

J. B. VARNUM.¹

[Superscription :]

Free

J. B. Varnum.

Rev'd William Bentley
Salem, Mass.

RECORDS OF HULL, MASS.

Communicated by WILLARD S. ALLEN, Esq., Boston, Mass.

BIRTHS.

John Loring Sen^r. born the 22nd of Dec. in the year 1630 now followeth the time when his sons and dafters were born.

John his son (who dyed Jan ^y 2 nd 1653)	Born Sep. 19, 1658
Joseph Loring son to John and Mary Loring	Born March 10, 1660
Thomas Loring son to John and Mary Loring	" March 1, 1662
Sarah Loring dr. to John and Mary Loring (who dyed Dec. 16 th 1678)	" Jan ^y 1, 1664
Isaac Loring son to John and Mary Loring	" Jan ^y 22, 1666
Mary Loring dr. to John and Mary Loring	" Feb ^y 4, 1668
Nathaniel Loring son to John and Mary Loring	" March 5, 1670
Daniel Loring son to John and Mary Loring	" Feb ^y 8, 1672
Rachel Loring dr. to John and Mary Loring (dyed 8 March 170 ⁹)	" Feb ^y 29, 1674
Jacob Loring son to John and Mary Loring	" April 21, 1676
Isrell Loring son to John and Mary Loring (dyed 31 Dec. 1678)	" March 29, 1678
The mother of all the above s'd children died	July 13, 1679
John Loring married to Rachel Beckland (probably Buckland?)	Sep. 22, 1679
John Loring son to John & Rachel Loring	born June 28, 1680
Israel Loring son to John & Rachel Loring	" April 15, 1682
Sarah Loring dr. to John & Rachel Loring	" June 6, 1684
Caleb Loring son to John & Rachel Loring	" Jan ^y 2, 1689

¹ Gen. Joseph Bradley Varnum was born in Dracut, Mass., January 29, 1750, and died there Sept. 11, 1821. His son Joseph M., for some years a clerk in the General Post Office Department, died in Washington, D. C., on the same day, month and year. Gen. Varnum held important offices in the revolutionary army, and subsequently the offices of representative, senator, and councillor of Mass.; was a member of the federal congress from 1795 to 1811; speaker, four years, 10th and 11th congresses; U. S. Senator, 1811-17; member of the convention that ratified the federal constitution in 1787, and of several other state conventions, and three times was a candidate for the office of governor. In politics he was a supporter of Mr. Jefferson. Brief obituary notices of him, and of his son above named, are in the *Boston Patriot and Advertiser*, of Sept. 17, 1821. We are indebted to H. L. Newhall, Esq., town-clerk of Dracut, for the date of Gen. Varnum's death, which now appears in print for the first time, we believe.—[EDITOR.]

Rachel Loring wife of John Loring Sen ^r	died Sep. 20, 1713
Mr. John Loring Sen ^r deceased	Sep. 21, 1714
Caleb Loring & Elizabeth Baker married	24 June, 1714
Caleb Loring son to Caleb & Elizabeth Loring (died 12 Aug. 1715)	born June 4, 1715
Eliz th Loring wife to Caleb Loring Dec'd	Sep. 9, 1715
Sarah Loring dr. to Caleb & Susanna Loring	born March 25, 172 $\frac{2}{3}$
Susanna Loring wife to Caleb Loring	dec'd April 8, 172 $\frac{2}{3}$
Nathaniel Chamberling Sen ^r	born the 4 day 7th month 1659
Abigall his wife	born the 3d day 9 month 1663
Elizabeth Chamberling dr to Nath ^{el} & Abigail	born 18 day 4 mo., 1682
Nathaniel Chamberling son to do.	" 13 " 6 " 1683
John Chamberling son " do.	" 26 " 10 " 1684
Mary Chamberling dr. " do.	" 5 " 12 " 1685
Joanna Chamberling dr. " do.	" 17 " 11 " 1686
Abigail Chamberling dr. " do.	" 28 " 12 " 1687
Sarah Chamberling dr. " do.	" 8 " 2 " 1689
Patience Chamberling dr. " do.	" 28 " 2 " 1690
Bathsheba Chamberling dr. " do.	" } 28 " 4 " 1692
Experience Chamberling dr. to do.	" 1 " 10 " 1693
Ruth Chamberling dr. " do.	" 21 " 3 " 1695
Thomas Chamberling son " do.	" July 11 1685
Liddah Prince dr. to Joseph & Johanna	" Oct. 14 1698
Elizabeth Green dr. to Joseph & Elizabeth Green	" March 18, 1684
Joseph Benson son to Joseph & Sarah Benson	

A Record of the Children Born in Hull. And first the Children of Nathaniel & Mary Bosworth as followeth :

Nathaniel Bosworth,	born March 24, 1673
Elizabeth Bosworth	" Nov. 24, 1676
John Bosworth	" June 7, 1678
Samuel Bosworth	" Feb ^y 16, 1680
Mary Bosworth	" June 2, 1682
Ephraim Bosworth	" Sep ^t 24, 1684
Lemeull Bosworth	" Oct. 15, 1686
Joseph Bosworth	" July 10, 1689
Bridget Bosworth	" June 2, 1691
Jeremiah Bosworth	" June 4, 1693
John Prince son to John & Rebaka Prince	" Nov. 1, 168 $\frac{6}{5}$
Experience Prince dr. to do	" Jan ^y 11, 1689
Silvanus Vickery son to George & Luce Vickery	" June 13, 1683
Hannah Vickery dr. to do	" Sep. 9, 1685
Gerg— Vickery son to do	" Aug. 14, 1688
Elizabeth Vickery dr. to do	" March 7, 1693
Joseph Melton son to Robert & Sarah Melton	" Oct. 16, 1684
Joseph Vickery son to Beniaman & Dorcas Vickery	" Jan ^y 4, 1690
Beniaman Vickery son to do	" March 3, 1693
Mary Jones dr. to Thomas & Mary Jones	" July 6, 1693
Nathaniel Bosworth son to John & Sarah Bosworth	" Nov. 23, 1693
Ruth Jones dr. to Abraham & Nancy Jones	" July 22, 1690
Abraham Jones son to do	" March 20, 1692
Sarah Jones dr. to do	" Dec ^r 24, 1693
Sarah Fipeunny dr. to James & Joanna Fipenny	" Jan ^y 22, 1694

Aallse Prince dr. to Isaac & Mary Prince	born Dec. 19, 1680
Isaac Prince son to do	" Oct. 8, 1682
Elisha Princ son to do	" April 14, 1684
Mary Princ dr. do	" Dec. 2, 1685
David Princ son to do	" Oct. 4, 1687
Jacob Princ son to do	" Oct. 5, 1690
James Princ son to do	" Aug. 16, 1692
Joseph Princ son to do	" March 5, 1694
Richard Stubes son to Richard & Rebecka Stubes	" June 10, 1692
William Stubes son to do	" March 30, 1694
Exprence Colyer dr. to John & Marcey Colyer	" May 22, 1694
Sarah Jones dr. to John & Sarah Jones	" Oct. 20, 1694
Elizabeth Chamberling dr. to Henry & Jane Chamberling	" Dec. 20, 1683
Henry Chamberling son to do	" March 11, 1686
John Chamberling son to do	" Jan ^y 29, 1689
Ursely Chamberling dr. to do	" Jan ^y 11, 1691
Joseph Chamberling son to Henry & Jane Chamberling	" April 10, 1694
Ebenezer Chamberling son to Wm & Unis Chamberling	" 8 of 9 mo., 1679
William Chamberling son to do	born 24 of 11 mo., 1681
Hope Chamberling dr. to do	" 22 of 12 " 1683
Marcy Chamberling dr. to do	" 18 of 9 " 1686
Presarve Chamberling dr. to do	" 3 of 4 " 1692
Samuel Chamberling son to do	" 27 of 10 " 1694
Job Chamberling son to do	" 27 of 8 " 1697
Jane Goold dr. to Robard & Jane Goold	" Sept. 17, 1692
Roberd Goold son to do	" Feb ^y 12, 1694 ¹ / ₂
Beniaman Jones son to Beniaman & Eliz th Jones	" Sep. 13, 1695
Calep Princ son to Isaac & Mary Princ	" Sep. 24, 1695
Samuel Soper son to John & Mary Soper	" Feb. 20, 1685
Joseph Soper son to do	" Oct. 18, 1688
Elizabeth Soper dr. to do	" March 4, 1691
John Soper son to do	" Nov. 28, 1694
Lusey Vickrey dr. to George & Lusey Vickrey	" Oct. 20, 1695
Thomas Vickrey son to Ben tm & Dorcas Vickrey	" Nov. 15, 1695
Joseph Nitingall son to W ^m & Rebeca Nitingall	" Nov. 6, 1695
Sarah Bosworth dr. to John & Sarah Bosworth	" Jan ^y 7, 1695 ¹ / ₂
Timothy Jones son to Abraham & Nancy Jones	" Dec. 22, 1695
John Cooms son to Thomas & Eliz th Cooms	" Aug. 14, 1695
Hannah Green dr. to Tobiah & Mary Green	" April 14, 1695
Hannah Melton dr. to Roberd & Hannah Melton	" Dec. 28, 1695
Elizabeth Fipieng dr. to James & Johannah Fiping	" March 18, 1695 ¹ / ₂
Eunice Whitman dr. to Zachariah & Sarah Whitman	" April 10, 1696
Briget Jones dr. to John & Sarah Jones	" July 8, 1696
Lidey Jones dr. to Joseph & Lidea Jones	" Oct. 2, 1696
Luke Stubes son to Richard & Rebecca Stubes	" July 5, 1696
John Steel son John & Abigail Steel	" March 20, 1697
James Chamberling son to Henry & Eliz th Chamberling	born Mar. 28, 1697
Marcey Jones dr. to John & Sarah Jones	" Sep. 3, 1697
Joseph Jones son to Joseph & Lideah Jones	" Aug. 29, 1697
Jeremiah Bosworth son to John & Sarah Bosworth	" Sep. 20, 1697
Judah Colyer dr. to Gershan & Eliz th Colyer	" Nov. 14, 1697
Jane Colyer dr. to John & Marcey Colyer	" Oct. 3, 1697
Elizabeth Jones dr. to Beniaman & Eliz th Jones	" March 15, 1698

Dorcas Vickrey dr. to Beniaman & Dorcas Vickrey	" March 13, 1698
Experience Stubes, dr. to Richard & Rebecca Stubes	" April 6, 1698
Mehittabell Goold dr. to Robert & Jane Goold	" May 16, 1698
Ruth Prince dr. to Isaac & Mary Prince	" June 10, 1698
Isaac Jones son to Abraham & Naomy Jones	" Oct. 6, 1698
Isrell Vickrey son to George & Lusey Vickrey	" Nov. 30, 1698
Elizabeth Green dr. to Joseph & Eliz th Green	" March 31, 1698
Marsey Binney dr. to John Binney	" Dec. 15, 1682
Isaac Binney son to John & Marsey Binney	" June 25, 1685
Thomas Binney son to do	" Feb ^y 3, 1687
Elizabeth Binney dr. to do	" Dec. 3, 1690
Johannah Fipeny dr. to James & Johannah Fipeny	" Nov. 30, 1698
Beniaman Soper son to John & Mary Soper	" March 10, 1697
Hannah Jones dr. to Joseph & Lidea Jones	" Feb. 17, 1698 $\frac{3}{4}$
Samuel Bosworth son to John & Sarah Bosworth	" Oct. 27, 1699
Jane Chamberling dr. to Henry & Jane Chamberling	" Dec. 11, 1699
Isrell Vickrey son to George & Lucy Vickrey	" Dec. 17, 1699
Isaac Soper son to John & Mary Soper	" Sep. 5, 1699
Susanna Colyer dr. to Gersham & Eliz th Colyer	" April 8, 1700
Samuel Jones son to Beniaman & Elizabeth Jones	" March 27, 1700
Marsey Goold dr. to Robert & Jane Goold	" Oct. 7, 1700
Ebenezer Lobdell son to Isaac & Sarah Lobdell	" Nov. 1, 1694
Onnso (Eunice?) Prince dr. to Isaac & Mary Prince	" Oct. 26, 1701
Hannah Jones dr. to Thomas & Mary Jones	" Aug. 30, 1701
Jacob Bosworth son to John & Sarah Bosworth	" Nov. 22, 1701
Joseph Green son to Joseph & Elizabeth Green	" Jan ^y 31, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phoebe Vicrey dr. to Ben ⁿ & Dorcas Vicrey	" Nov. 20, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deering Jones son to Beniaman & Elizabeth Jones	" Feb. 4, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mary Soper dr. to John & Mary Soper	" Jan ^y 8, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margaret Stubes dr. to Richard & Rebeca Stubes	" Jan ^y 22, 1700
Beniaman Stubes son to do	" March 2, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Stubes son to do	" March 2, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Jones son to John & Sarah Jones	" Sep. 27, 1699
Nathaniel Jones son to do	" March 31, 1702
James Steele son to John & Abigail Steele	" June 25, 1702
Mary Cooms dr. to Robard & Marcey Cooms	" July 6, 1680
Beniaman Chamberling son to Beniaman & Marcey Chamberling	" July 28, 1686

[To be continued.]

DEERFIELD, MASS., 1739.—[From the church records of Deerfield.]—"Deerfield, Aug. 19, 1739, there was a Collection in this Congregation fr Joshua Wells whose family had labored under great affliction fr some time—and there was gathered twelve pounds ten shillings and sixpence—And it was abserved upon the same Day after there had been a great drought fr a Consederable time there was a plentiful rain : So God is pleased to reward our Small Deeds of Charity with his Larger Bounties in this World."

"Sept. 30, 1739, there was a collection in this congregation for ye support of a cause of [Rev.] Mr Torreys Dessenting Minister in Narraganset against Mr. Speran [McSparran] Minister of ye chh of England—who sues Mr. Gerry for one Half of the Lymstone Land in South Kingstown in Narraganset and there was gathered fourteen pounds eight shillings."

Can you give any light on this item?

GEORGE SHELTON.

Deerfield, Dec. 18, 1872.

Vol. XXVII.

32*

THE DALTON AND BATCHELLER PEDIGREE.

Communicated by WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

WE have been allowed to transcribe the following papers from a volume prepared by the late Edmund W. Tappan, of Hampton. It contains copies of the records of the town of Hampton, N. H., and also of various letters and documents relating to Nathaniel Batcheller, of Hampton, which were examined by Mr. Tappan, but which are now scattered among various members of the Batcheller family.

These documents enable us to correct and add to Savage's accounts, in the following particulars.

1st. It is rendered almost certain that George Parkhurst, Sen., of Watertown, was the brother or brother-in-law of Ruth Dalton, the wife of the Rev. Timothy Dalton, of Hampton.

2d. That George Parkhurst had sons George, Benjamin and Joseph; and besides a daughter Phebe Arnold, that the following were also his children: Deborah (Smith), Elizabeth (Hilliard, Merry), and Mary (Carter).

3d. We correct Savage's account of the Hilliards of Hampton.

4th. We give some clue to the Batcheller connections in England, and also give the names of Nathaniel Batcheller's children.

The conclusions and theories in the following pages are solely those of the writer.

W. H. W.

An indenture, made March 22, 1663-4, between Ruth Dalton, of Hampton, Mass., widow of the Rev. Timothy Dalton, and Nathaniel Batcheller, of Hampton, termed by Mrs. D. "my constituted heir."

The consideration was £200, to be paid to Ruth's assigns after her decease, £50 the first year, then £20 annually, and the last year £10. The property conveyed comprised all of Ruth's houses, lands, &c., except certain rooms in which she lived, for which, after her death, Batcheller was to pay an additional £15, and to allow Deborah Smith, wife of John Smith, to occupy certain rooms.

The yearly payments after Mrs. Dalton's death were to be made as follows:

The first year,	£50	to	Deborah Smith, wife of John Smith.
" second "	£20	"	Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Merry.
" third "	£20	"	Phebe, wife of Thomas Arnall.
" fourth "	£20	"	Joseph Parker (Parkhurst).
" fifth "	£20	"	George Parker (Parkhurst).
" sixth "	£20	"	Mary, wife of Thomas Carter, of Woburn.
" seventh "	£10	"	Timothy Hilliard.
	£10	"	Benjamin Hilliard.
" eighth "	£10	"	Elizabeth Hilliard, dau. of Elizabeth Merry.
	£5	"	Abigail Ambrose, dau. of the wife of John Severans, of Salisbury.
	£5	"	Mary, wife of William Fifield.
" ninth "	£5	"	Walter Roper, of Ipswich.
	£5	"	Hannah Willix.

Batcheller was also to pay an annual rent of £10 to Mrs. Dalton during her life. All the legacies were to be paid the parties, or their heirs or assigns. A codicil gives some furniture to Deborah Batcheller, £10 to John Smith, Jr., and a trunk to Timothy Dalton, son of Samuel Dalton, of Hampton.

As to the relation which these legatees bore to Mrs. Dalton and to each other,—it appears that Joseph and George Parkhurst both called her “aunt.” They were evidently the sons of George Parkhurst, Sen., of Watertown, and Phebe, wife of Thomas Arnold, was their sister.

Again, the Hampton records give the marriage 14 Dec., 1659, of Joseph Merry and widow Elizabeth Hilliard or Hilyard. She was, doubtless, the widow of Emanuel Hilliard, who was drowned 20 Oct., 1659. Her children, equally, of course were Timothy, Benjamin and Elizabeth H. Savage, indeed, thought that Elizabeth H. was wife of Timothy, but he did not know that Mrs. Merry was a widow Hilliard, and thought her dau. Eliz. H. must be so called from her married name. As it stands, the explanation is simple, and brings all the £10 legatees in one category. The £5 ones are probably more remote.

We have then Deborah Smith, Elizabeth (Hilliard) Merry and her three children, the three Parkhursts and Mary Carter, all presumably nieces and nephews of Mrs. Dalton. They may have been brothers and sisters, or cousins, but we cannot at present decide. It is reasonably sure that these were all relatives of Mrs. Dalton and not of her husband, because she does not mention Dalton relatives who were then living in Hampton.

Was Nathaniel Batcheller a connection? His wife certainly was, being Deborah, daughter of Deborah and John Smith. Batcheller calls George Parkhurst his uncle, and we may, perhaps, accept that rather as a proof that P. was uncle to B.’s wife, and that Mrs. Smith was a daughter of George Parkhurst, sen.

It has always been thought that the Daltons, Timothy and Ruth, died childless, and, therefore, I am inclined to believe that Deborah Smith was merely the favorite niece. I deem it more probable that Deborah Smith and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Merry were sisters of the Parkhursts than cousins; for if Deborah was a Parkhurst, it is not likely that a cousin would be interposed in the list between her and Phebe (Parkhurst) Arnold; especially as a Benjamin Parkhurst, another brother who was alive in 1669, is not mentioned by his aunt Dalton.

Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Carter (REGISTER, xvii. 51), may be either sister or cousin to the preceding. Batcheller endorses a paper, “cousin John Wyman about my uncle Carter’s legacy.” If Mrs. Carter were a Parkhurst, she would be aunt to Batcheller’s wife. It must be noted that Nathaniel Batcheller, after the death of his wife Deborah Smith, married Mary, widow of John Wyman and daughter of Mary Carter. Another daughter, Abigail Carter, married a John Smith, very probably a son of Deborah Smith. The chances are that Batcheller’s wives were own cousins, and that Smith married an own cousin.

It is worth noticing that Nathaniel Batcheller was the son of Rev. Stephen Batcheller or Bachilor, who had lived a rambling and contentious life here, and who was at one time, about 1640, a colleague of the Rev. Timothy Dalton at Hampton. It is a little strange that a marriage should have occurred between the families; and especially that Nathaniel Batcheller should have been the greatest recipient of Mrs. Dalton’s property. It seems that Mrs. Dalton, in her will, calls him “cousin,” as she does his mother-in-law,

Mrs. Smith,—it is also true that he was probably much older than his wife; for all this, as he calls Parkhurst and Carter his uncles, he must have been in the same degree of distance from Mrs. Dalton as his wife clearly was, and we may safely conclude that his “cousinship” was through his wife.

As to Nathaniel Batcheller's children, the Hampton records give the following items:—

Nathaniel Batchelor m. Deborah Smith, 10 Dec., 1656, and had:—

Deborah,	b.	12 Oct., 1657; m. Joseph Palmer, 25 Jan., 1676-7.
Nathaniel,	“	24 Dec., 1659.
Ruth,	“	9 May, 1662; d.
Esther,	“	22 Dec., 1664; m. Samuel Shaw.
Abigail,	“	28 Dec., 1667; m. John Dearborn.
Jane,	“	8 Jan., 1669-70; m. Benjamin Lampree.
Stephen,	“	31 July, 1672; d. infant.
Benjamin,	“	19 Sept., 1673; m. Susanna Page, 25 Dec., 1696.
Stephen,	“	8 Mar., 1675-6; m. Mary Dearborn, 25 Aug., 1698.

His wife Deborah d. 8 March, 1675-6, and he m. Mary Wyman at Hampton, 31 Oct., 1676. They had:—

Mercy,	b.	11 Dec., 1677; m. Samuel Dearborn, 12 July, 1694.
Mary,	“	18 Sept., 1679; d. young.
Samuel,	“	10 Jan., 1681-2.
Jonathan,	“	
Thomas,	“	
Joseph,	“	9 Aug., 1687.
Mary,	“	17 Oct., 1688.
Theodate,	“	; m. Maurice Hobbs, 18 Nov., 1703.

His second wife is said to have died in 1688.

He seems to have had a third wife, Elizabeth, and to have died about 1707. His widow, Elizabeth, and children made an agreement, 17 March, 1709-10, in addition to Batcheller's will, which was dated 14 Feb., 1706-7. The parties were the widow, Nathaniel, oldest son, Benjamin, *Mary Palmer*, Samuel, Jonathan, Thomas and Joseph Batcheller; Joseph Palmer, for his wife, Deborah; Samuel Shaw, for his wife, Hester; John Dearborn, for his wife, Abigail; Benjamin Lampree, for his wife, Jane; Samuel Dearborn, for his wife, Mercy; and Maurice Hobbs, for his wife, Theodata. Stephen Batcheller, the son of the deceased, was appointed to make the division. It is possible that Mary Palmer was a daughter, but as she only receives a cow and three sheep, it is more probable that she was the oldest grandchild.

As to the Hilliards, it seems altogether probable that Emanuel Hilyard was the first of the family here. He had by wife Elizabeth a dau. Elizabeth, born at Hampton, 22 Feb., 1654-5. As to his death, the Hampton records say:—“The sad Hand of God upon eight persons going in a vessel by Sea from Hampton to Boston, who wear all swallowed up in the osian sone after they ware out of the harbour. The persons wear by name as followeth:—Robert Read, Sargent, Will. Swaine, *Manewell Hilyard*, John Philbrick, and Ann Philbrick his wife, and Sarah Philbrick their daughter, Alise, the wife of Moses Corks, and John Corks, their sonn; who ware all drowned the 20th of the 8th mo. 1657.”

3 Dec., 1674, Timothy Hilliard married at Hampton, Apphia Philbrick, and had—Benjamin, born 19 July, 1681; Apphia, b. 29th —, 1686; Mary, b. 23 Aug., 1688; —, b. 24 June, 1690. The records are quite

imperfect; but we find also recorded the death, 14 Feb., 1698-9, of Apphia, dau. of Timothy H., aged 13.

Benjamin Hilliard, brother of Timothy, is undoubtedly the one next mentioned. "13 June, 1677, Edward Colcord, jr., Abraham Perkins, jr., Benjamin Hilliard and Caleb Towles, were all slain by y^e Barbarous Heathen." We presume that he was not married.

A Benjamin Hilliard had a wife Mehitable, who died suddenly 29 Oct., 1703, and on the 3 April, 1706, Benjamin H. m. Elizabeth Chase. If this were the son of Timothy, he must have married soon after attaining his majority.

Documents cited in the foregoing account:

1.

"From Wattertowne the 25 of June '69.

Loueing Cous^e Bashelder: after my kynde loue remembered to you and all the rest of my frinds, these fue lines are to desire you if you plesse to paye unto my brother Beniamen, fife pounds of that twenty which will bee due to me from my ant Dolton, which I understand you are too paye; and if you will plesse so to doue, this shall be youre discharge for that fife pounds. as witnese my hand.

GEORG PARKIS.

haueing nothing alrd. att present of, rest your loueing frind."

Endorsed: "My unkell Gorg. Parkes his letter: sent by benjeimen Parkes."

2.

"Whereas their was giftin to me Josieph Parkis of Chemford in New Inland, planter, by a died of gift of my Ant Dalton, berin dait the tow and twenty day of March 1663 or 1664, the full and just some of twenty pond" "I the abofe sayd Josiah Parkes dow acknoleg to hafe reseved of Nathaniell Bachiler, exsecutor to the last will and testi ment of my Ant Dalton deisesed, the full and just some of twenty pond," &c. &c. &c.

3.

A receipt dated May 1, 1671, given by "Gorg Parker of Watertown" to Nathaniel Batcheller, for the payment of £20, "a legase given me by my Ant Dolton of Hampton."

4.

A power of attorney from Thomas Arnoll of Providence in behalf of himself and his wife Phebe, to their son Richard Arnoll, to collect a legacy of £20, given by the will of Mrs. Ruth Dalton to Phebe Arnold. It is dated 6 June, 1671 or 1677.

5.

"I, John Wayman of Oberon junier, dow acknowleg to hafe reseved of Nathaniell Batchler of Hampton, to oxten of fortien pond pris, by ordier of my fater in law Thomas Carter of Oberon, w^{ch} ar to satisfie part of a legeisie w^{ch} whas given to my mother in law, Merri Carter by Mrs. Ruth Dalton of Hampton deiseised. I say reseved by me.

JOHN WYMAN."

28 day of May 1672."

Endorsed: "Cosen John Whayman's aquitens about my unkell Carter's Legassy."

Papers relating to Nathaniel Batcheller's family :

6.

London, the 23^d Aprill 1685.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have re'cd yo^r 19 Januarie and bless god you and yo^r wife and children are all well ; may god continue health to you all. I bless god I am much beter than I was though verie weake. I hope I may recouer by degrees.

As to my cosine *Thos. Mercer*, pray remember my loue to him and tell him I haue receiued his leter and delivered his inclosed to cosine *Paul Pryaulx*, whoe saith the executor of our vncle *Fras. Mercer* is rich and able to pay hime his legasie ; and saith he muste send ouer a certificate that he is aliue and the sonne of Mr. *Peter Mercer*, certified by some Justice that hee is aliue, which you and others may wittness, and a leter of attorney. Let hime make the leter of attorney to my brother *Thomas Wemborne*, then there will be all endeauors vsed to get it for hime. This is the onlie way.

I am sory for yo^r troubles occasioned by my friend Mr. Mason's claime. You and others ought to defend yo^r right, which cannot be without trouble and expence. I hope in litle time that will be rectified to content. Yo^r losses hath not been comparable to myne. I loste fifteen hundred and aboue by our brother *Francis Bachiler*, and aboue one thousand pounds by others, all one upon another ; but I thanke god I haue rubed thorow all and am contented in my condition, not being beholding to any relation, and hope shall continue soe to my end. The stocking I sent by you coste me £5 5 6^d and you write me in seauerall leters you sould them for £7 10s. itt was the firste aduentur I euer made, soe take corse to make it to me ouer if you can by a bill of exchange or goods. Mr. Wyar will aduize you for the beste ; he is much a gentleman and yo^r good frend. We have often remembred you. God grant he may arriue in safetie. I am much obliged to him for his loue to you. I haue no more to ad but onlie my brou. loue to you, yo^r wife and children, and the like of all our relations here in London.

Soe I conmit you to god and reste
your verie eu^{re} brother

STEPHEN BACHILER.

Direct yo^r leters to me at
Mr. John Kent's, merchant
in Basinghall Street, London.

Euen now I spoke with cos. Pryaulx whoe saith the certificate must be certified by yo^r Gouvernor and other Justices ; you and others may wittnes itt ; then his leter of attorney to brother Wenborne ; and cosine Priaulx would have him make his will, that if itt be not paid before his death he may giue it to who he will, and itt will be recouerable. Cosine Pryaulx remembers to you both and be his frend. This is good Councill ; pray speed it ouer to me and I will serue him to my power. I question not his meny kares."

Directed : "To his loueing brother, Mr. Nathaniel Bachiler at Hampton in New England. By a friend."

As to Rev. Stephen Bachiler it is said that besides these sons Nathaniel, Stephen and Francis, he had a son Henry. Newhall, in his edition of Lewis's *History of Lynn*, p. 163, states that in Morgan's "*Sphere of Gentry*," 1661,

is figured the coat-of-arms of Rev. Stephen B. as follows:—"Vert, a plough in fesse, and in base the sun rising *or*." Not much known of his antecedents except that he had lived in Holland. Winthrop writes (i. 78) of the arrival 5 June, 1632, of "the William and Francis, Mr. Thomas master, with about sixty passengers, whereof Mr. Welde and old Mr. Batchelor (being aged 71) were, with their families and many other honest men." Also (i. 176) under date of January, 1635-6, that Mr. Batchellor of Saugus was before the magistrates "for that coming out of England with a small body of six or seven persons," and being made pastor of the church, "he with the said six or seven persons" intended to make a new church at Saugus. In 1638 (*ibid*, i. 260) he tried to make a settlement at Yarmouth, but "he and his company being all poor men, finding the difficulty, gave it over." He is said to have had three daughters: Theodate, wife of Christopher Hussey, of Hampton; Deborah, wife of John Wing, of Scituate (see REG., xviii. 266); and —, wife of [John] Sanborn, whose three sons are said to have come over with their grandfather.

Newhall mentions that his second wife was named Helena; that in 1660 he married a wife Mary, from whom he was soon separated; and in England, prior to 1656, he had taken a fourth wife. He adds that Bachiler died at Hackney in 1660, aged nearly 100 years.

SKETCH OF SOME OF THE LOSSES TO THE DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS, OCCASIONED BY THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON OF 1872.

By AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE PERKINS, A.M., of Boston, Mass.

FROM a curious combination of adverse circumstances, it so happened that an unusually large number of valuable collections in the departments of literature and the fine arts, was deposited in what was believed to be safe keeping, in the extensive warehouses which formerly covered that portion of our city, which is now known by the melancholy title of the burnt district.

Several persons who had formed most valuable collections had lately died, several were absent from the country, and one case is known where the owner was simply moving from one house to another, and for greater safety placed many rare and beautiful objects, in what was believed to be the most secure position possible, under almost any circumstances.

First upon the list comes the small but beautifully selected library of Mr. Richard Sullivan, the work of many years of thought and care. The books had been patiently weeded and were bound with great taste.

Mr. Harrison Ritchie lost a valuable library of finely bound and well selected books, which he inherited from his father, the late Andrew Ritchie, Esq., who graduating first in his class at Cambridge, was a well known authority on fine editions of the classics, and to these must be added a number of beautiful and very valuable pictures.

Mr. Alexander the artist, being in Florence, lost many beautiful and very curious objects, collected with great care during a long residence in Italy; things probably not easily to be replaced.

Mr. George Henry Timmins lost a beautiful collection of ancient Italian books, missals, and manuscripts rarely bound in parchment, together with

a great number of French and English authors of the first mark, and with them a most valuable collection of photographs, etchings and drawings by celebrated masters. Beautiful engravings of Price, one being Leonardo's picture of the Last Supper engraved by Raphael Morgan, also bronzes, vases, arms and china, collected with much taste during a voyage around the world.

The theological library of the late Rev. John Singleton Copley Greene was destroyed, consisting of about ten thousand well bound volumes, which was intended for the use of the University at Cambridge, and which contained almost every work of importance on the subjects of which it treated.

The beautiful collection, of Mr. Charles Amory, containing numberless articles of luxury, such as rare venetian glass, busts, marbles, bronze and Dresden china, some fine pictures, amongst others, it is said, the portrait of John Singleton Copley, painted by himself with great care, in order to have it engraved; one of Lord Fauconberg, and it is believed others, although no exact information on this point can be obtained at present.

Mr. William Phillips lost a most beautiful picture by Antonio Van Dyke, of the Prince of Orange, and his brother; also, it is said, a very exquisite landscape by Claude de Lorraine, of incalculable value to Americans, as so few of this artist's works are sold at the present time to any but to government collectors; also many other fine pictures from the gallery of his late father.

The late J. S. C. Greene lost many rare and beautiful objects, among others a fine portrait of his great grandfather Benjamin Greene. This was a three-quarters' length picture painted by Copley, representing Mr. Greene as seated, his face being in profile; also a full length portrait by Copley of his great aunt, Mrs. Murray, who was represented as seated, having his grandfather Gardiner Greene as a boy standing by her side. It was a beautiful specimen of Copley's early manner. Also a portrait of his grandfather, Gardiner Greene, painted in London, and presented to the Rev. J. S. C. Greene by his uncle, Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst. This latter picture was a fine specimen of Copley's latest style.

Mr. Peter Wainwright met with a loss that was peculiarly distressing. He had the happiness of possessing no less than five beautiful portraits of members of his own family, painted by Copley, all of which were destroyed. The first was a picture of his great-grandfather, Dr. John Clarke. This was of three-fourths' length, representing a noble looking man, dressed in a white wig, white silk stockings and black velvet suit, admirably painted, seated at a table on which stood a manikin. Dr. Clark was a distinguished practitioner of large fortune and great benevolence, who pursued his vocation chiefly for his own satisfaction, and hence was known all about Boston as "the poor man's physician."

The second was his great-grandmother, Elizabeth Breame, wife of Dr. John Clarke. This was a companion picture to the former, and represented a handsome woman, dressed in a rich green silk, having pearl ornaments on her neck and in her hair. Her right hand rested on a table, while in her left she held a book.

The third was Mr. William Clarke, a son of Dr. John Clarke. The picture was of three-quarters' length, representing a distinguished looking man, dressed in a rich pearl-colored suit. He was standing with his left hand upon his hip, and in the background was a landscape with a house and some trees.

The fourth was a crayon of half length of the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew. He was dressed in black silk robes, and wore a large wig. Dr. Mayhew

was a strenuous patriot, an intimate friend of James Otis, and was renowned for his great learning and ability. He was born 1720, grad. H. C. 1744, and died 1766.

The fifth was Mrs. Jonathan Mayhew, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Clarke, and said to have been one of the belles of her time. The portrait represented a handsome woman dressed in a white muslin robe, with a blue mantle, and a hat. In her right hand she held a rose-bud, while in her left she carried a basket of flowers, admirably painted.

Besides these Mr. Wainwright lost a small but very valuable collection of fine pictures by European artists, which were stored with the Copleys.

Mr. W. T. R. Marvin lost certain books which will probably never be replaced. A collection of pamphlets bound in some forty volumes, containing numerous controversial works on the Unitarian and Congregational disputes, church covenants, historical addresses and triennial catalogues, a large collection of Quaker pamphlets, probably unique, showing the disputes between the Hicksite and old Friends; also a complete set of Williams College triennials, probably unique, and many rare addresses and catalogues previous to 1824. A scrap-book with full reports of the last twenty commencements of Williams College, Hansard's *Typographica* with all the plates, now very rare in that condition, and many other valuable works, some of them handsomely bound and on large paper.

Mr. William Morris Hunt had his studio in Summer Street, where were collected, besides many very valuable pictures, the models, the sketches, the souvenirs of his whole life; among which were several beautiful and extremely valuable pictures purchased years ago from his old friend and companion, the famous French Millais. Among his own works lost may be mentioned, a splendid conception of an eastern fable, a goddess borne through the air in a chariot drawn by magnificent horses. As few persons are so thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy, nature, and the practical uses of this animal, as is Mr. Hunt, the destruction of this fine picture is much to be deplored. At the same time were destroyed the beautiful portraits of Mrs. Martin Brimmer and young Grafton Cushing.

Mr. Hamilton G. Wild having his atelier in the same building, lost every thing he had there, all his sketches, many pictures, beautiful tapestries, satins, dresses and curiosities, the fruit of years of travel and of study, and especially rich in souvenirs of Grenada and of Venice.

Next in order comes the loss of four beautiful pictures painted by Fragonard and owned by Mr. Henry Lee, of Brookline. These celebrated paintings at one time enriched the grand salon of Mdle Guimard, and afterward that of M. le Count Perigaux. They were all of the same size, were well known and much admired. It may be interesting to translate here a description of them from the pen of an able French critic who wrote some years since. He says: "To relate in detail all the peculiarities which distinguish these most ingenious conceptions, and all the various episodes which enrich them, would be impossible, without the pen could be made to translate faithfully the seductive language of the pencil. We must content ourselves with saying, that these four compositions display charming ideal scenes drawn from ancient mythology, and embellished with all the resources of beauty and of spirit that the imagination of the artist could command. Coloring so fresh and brilliant much enhances the power of that art which at one and the same time captivates the eye, the heart, and the reason, and causes the softest and most beautiful illusions to be created."

We come now to the destruction of the large and beautifully selected
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library of Dr. John Harvey Wright, medical director, U. S. Navy, which contained every thing in its specialty which a perfect knowledge of the subject and very ample means could command. This collection particularly related to the fine arts, and consisted of about five thousand volumes mostly printed on large paper, and bound "*en lux.*" Some of the books were unique and extensively illustrated. Such was a set of Granger in twenty-six volumes, containing three thousand copperplate engravings of celebrated portraits, many volumes filled with rare prints, drawings, and mezotints, by ancient and modern masters, bewildering in number and richness. There was a set of Dibdin's *Bibliomania* expanded into six quartos, filled with rare proofs, and a magnificent edition of Sir Egerton Bridges's works. Besides these were splendid editions of the Oxford classics, all of which as well as the following works were printed on large paper: Clarendon; the imperial edition of the *Vie de Cæsar*; Bedoni's Horace, Tacitus, Dante, Thomas à Kempis, and many others, from the same luxurious press. Having had the advantage of examining portions of this most exquisite collection, this writer does not hesitate to say, that it is doubtful if any private library in this country, or indeed in any other, could for the number of the books surpass it in richness or in beauty.

Mr. Charles Levi Woodbury lost a portion of his extremely rare and curious collection of books, about two thousand volumes being burned. The works destroyed were intended as a supplement to a large and well selected library inherited from his distinguished father. They consisted of about one thousand volumes of the more modern authors, such as a large collection of the best French literature, histories and memoirs, much of it very rare; numerous books on modern science, and the practical arts; the works of statesmen; early history of Canada, and of New-England; a substantial collection, including several choice editions of the best English dramatists, poets, and historians. The other thousand of books lost it will be difficult indeed to replace, rare as they were either in subject or in edition.

The mediæval philosophers and scientists were largely represented, among whom were Cornelius Agrippa, Paracelsus, Albertus Magnus, Raymond Lulli, Crollius, Pic de Mirindola Flud, Ashmole and Flaynel. Besides these, the works of some of the mystics of the times, such as Behmen, Reuchlin and Basil Valentin, also a majority of the Kabalists and Rose Crucians, together with many writings and investigations ancient and modern, on which students in comparative theology rely for information concerning ancient mysteries, and oriental creeds. Mr. Woodbury says: "it will require years of correspondence to reconstruct this department alone." Also, many specimens of the printing of the fifteenth century, a number of them rubricated or illuminated, some *editiones principes*, representing most of the important presses of the continent; many specimens of early wood cuts, some older than the invention of printing with movable types; also a collection of Bibles of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, some richly illuminated, others quaintly illustrated, the oldest and richest being a Venetian Bible of 1480; also many of the versions of translators of later date and several MSS. the oldest of the 13th century, and numerous quaint ones of more modern origin. Besides all these there was a rare collection of early Masonic writings and MSS., illustrating the sources and early history of its dogma and rite. A collection illustrating the history of the Knights Templars, rare and unsurpassed in original authorities, embrac-

ing all the chronicles of the crusades. The collections of the Benedictine monks, all the historians of that ancient order, and all but one of the works on the trial of the Templars with all the proofs added, that were known to be accessible for historical purposes.

Mr. Woodbury also lost all his note-books, compiled with great labor, on certain branches of American history, on the Templars, and on early Freemasonry; also several unpublished essays on the origin and progress of patent and copyright laws, and on the mechanic arts. Out of all this interesting list there were saved only St. Augustin's *De Civitate Dei*, printed in 1475, a rarely illuminated Dutch missal MSS., the *Kabbala Denudata*, and one work of Raymond Lulli's. It is pleasing to record, however, that Mr. Woodbury displays under all these losses his proverbial courage and good temper, declaring that the destruction of the accumulations of twenty years has not daunted him, or eradicated his love for curious old books, and strongly hinting that he shall endeavor to repair so far as he is able what seems to the uninitiated to be quite difficult to replace.

Last upon the list and perhaps the most irreparable, both on account of its extreme variety and its great intrinsic value, comes the beautiful collection of ancient armor, and implements of mediæval warfare, which was acquired with so much study and care, and with so great a knowledge of the subject, by Colonel T. B. Lawrence during his long residence in Europe. Having seen many collections of arms, and having for years made a study of the use and philosophy of offensive weapons of all kinds, the writer does not hesitate to pronounce, that this collection was as perfect for its size as any now known, either in England or upon the continent; and would have formed, had it decorated as was intended the halls of our great museum of fine arts, one of the most instructive, as well as one of the most attractive portions of that institution.

There were no less than seven complete suits of plate-armor admirably finished and preserved, besides two beautiful suits of chain-mail, perfect in every part; to which was added a complete suit of horse-armor, a very rare possession out of the great museums of England, and of the continent. One of these suits, to which also the horse-armor belonged, was of the time of Francis I. of France; a period when the armorer's art had culminated. The suit was made for Philip Emanuel of Savoy, an ancestor of the present king of Italy. Of course owing to the high rank of the owner, the armor, both of the man and the horse, were of the most elaborate richness which the artisans of Milan could conceive. The helmet was covered with marvellous Raphaelesque designs in high relief. The breastplate was engraved with the insignia of the powerful order of the Annunciata. The cognizances of the ancient and noble house of Savoy were depicted in different places, and every part of the armor, both of the charger and that of his master, was finished like a gem from the workshop of Castelliani. There were several beautiful specimens of long bows both of wood and of steel, with their cloth-yard shafts to match, such as the English archers bore, when they boasted that each man carried twelve Scottish lives at his girdle. Five or six equally fine specimens of arbalists, the steel crossbows of which were so powerful, that they had to be drawn back with a winch attached to the stock, and with them bundles of bolts tipped with fine steel. One or two morning stars, consisting of a ball of about four inches in diameter, studded with long sharp spikes, suspended from a staff by a chain about two feet long; a most formidable weapon, as any one accustomed to the use of arms may see, owing to the difficulty of parrying an attack from it in

any other way than by catching the blow upon a shield. Many beautifully decorated halberds, poleaxes, lances, bills and spears, heavy maces of steel and elegantly inlaid battle axes were in the collection, together with artistically chased targets, shields and buckles marked in many places with the dents and scars of desperate encounters.

Of swords, that great weapon of ancient times, there was an unusually perfect collection for any part of the world, almost every variety being represented. First, the long straight double-edged, dagger-shaped weapon, of very early times, with a simple cross guard; then several two-handed swords, so long that the blade often hung from the left shoulder to the right heel. This weapon had to be drawn over the left shoulder with both hands, and was used much as a quarter staff is managed. Also, several fine specimens of swords from the ateliers of the artists of Toledo, and the workshops of Andrea di Ferrara; heavy weapons but well balanced for their weight, used to cut and thrust, the fighter parrying most of the blows aimed at him with his dagger, held for that purpose in the left hand, or with a shield braced upon the left arm. Last of all a fine collection of long tucks, backswords and rapiers, of most beautiful design, intended both as a weapon of offence and defence, so admirably poised to the hands, that the mere turn of the wrist in opposition, was sufficient to parry a thrust, which a coarser weapon would have obliged the soldier to have received upon a clumsy shield, or have put aside with a dagger. Every species of dirk and poinard used, from the heavy kind with curious holes, and serrated rims on the guards, designed to break the points or edges of an adversary's sword, to the slender dagger of mercy intended to be thrust through the bars of the helmets or the joints of the armor of a foe. There was one most curious dagger, which being drawn from the sheath, sprung apart, and displayed three different blades, like the tines of a trident.

There were several suits of half armor with morions for the use of men at arms on foot; and many very early specimens of fire-arms, one, if I remember aright, with revolving barrels which had to be adjusted with the hand, together with arquebuses and matchlocks of the rudest forms. Dags, petronels, and pistols of every known kind. There were dreadful instruments of torture hideously suggestive, one being a curious perforated and serrated steel band affixed to an iron girdle, so rare that only three others are known to exist, one of these being in the collections of the Hotel Cluny, in Paris. Besides all these and numberless others that cannot be recalled, the catalogue having been burned with the collection, there were a number of eastern arms, inlaid with cornelian turquoise and silver, several fine Damascus swords and yataghans, an excellent specimen of an executioner's sword, the handle of which was about eighteen inches long, a plain bar guard, the blade about three feet long, and all the way down about three inches wide, terminating in a blunt rounded end. Though extremely old, it was easy to see that it was of excellent temper, and was capable of taking a very keen edge.

Also, collections of weapons from almost every savage nation of modern times, some curious jewel caskets made of steel, with secret springs, and locks of the most elaborate and ingenious construction. Also, a beautiful bas relief of the Madonna of the time of Donatello and perhaps by that great artist. A marble statue half the size of life of Marengo, a very beautiful horse belonging to Colonel Lawrence. Two marble busts by Powers, a quantity of superb leather, tapestries from Holland. A library of several thousand choice books collected in England, richly bound, among which

were many rare and valuable works, on ancient and modern arms, treatises on heraldry and manuscripts in regard to the Lawrence family history.

This finishes a melancholy list, and probably a very incomplete one, it having been much more difficult to obtain information on the subject than would be generally supposed; but I can bear testimony that notwithstanding the reputation which we New-Englanders have, of being a mere money getting people, there are numbers of cultivated women and men, who fully sympathize with the losers of such treasures, who know that our young men will re-collect our scattered millions and rebuild our desolated streets, but who realize the difficulty of restoring to us the noble works of Antonio Van Dyke, the exquisite conceptions of Claude de Lorraine, the life-like lineaments of a past generation of the Bostonians as they came from the master hand of John Singleton Copley, or the luxurious riches of Fragonard.

Hunt fortunately can paint for us more of his powerful pictures if he pleases, yet we can but regret those that are gone. Wild can again transport us to that dream city of the Adriatic or to the fairy like halls of the Abencerages; yet what we have lost of his is never to be recovered.

How suggestive is it to reflect on the advance of the Great Fire towards the doomed collections in the Lawrence Building. The strong armor that had withstood the rust and wear of centuries dissolves into fiery vapor, the great battle axes and maces-at-arms are reduced to powder in a few moments. The splendid rapiers which perchance dangled so bravely on the thighs of Rochester or Buckingham, or hung at the girdles of Noailles, de Biron, or of Brissac, crumble into dust. The thumb-screws of the Inquisition subjected to a fire many times hotter than any ever lighted by that infernal institution, vanish into air and all is gone.

It may be well to reflect for a moment how such misfortunes as we have sustained by the losses hereinbefore enumerated, can be avoided for the future. Men are apt to talk loosely about fate and providence, when in reality they themselves are mostly to blame. As we advance in life we generally realize that at least one half of the misfortunes we experience here, are the results of our own carelessness or want of knowledge. We were conceited; we thought we knew how to build as well as they do in Europe. We built as we pleased on account of the negligence of our city authorities. We built poorly, owing to the greed of contractors, and the carelessness of our citizens.

It may not be impertinent at this time to suggest to our society, certainly one of the most powerful in New-England, with its army of well trained writers, that it would not be inappropriate for them to urge strenuously through the medium of the press, a more thorough, a more careful, and a more critical supervision of all the new buildings, by competent and conscientious officers, and by so doing perhaps render this the last, as it was also the most terrible, of all the numerous conflagrations which for near two hundred years have from time to time swept the streets of the good city of Boston.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing was put in type we have learned that the portrait of Lord Fauconberg, mentioned on page 370, was saved.

RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, CAPTURED AND MISSING AT THE BATTLE OF CAMDEN, AUGUST, 1780.

*From a copy in the handwriting of Major Samuel Shaw, Aide-de-Camp to
Gen. Henry Knox.*

[FROM THE KNOX MSS.]

Killed.
Baron DeKalb
Cap^t Williams 6 M^d Reg^t
Cap^t Du Val 2^d
L^t Donavan 6
L^t & Adj^t Coleman Artillery

Prisoners.
L^t Col^l Woolford — 5 M^d w.
Vaughan Delaware
Porterfield V^a S R^t w
Dⁿ Buisson A. D. C. } w
to B D Kalb }
Majors Winder 1 M^d
Patten Delaware
Pinckney A. D. C. } w
to Gen. Gates }
Captains Brice 3 M^d
Hoops 4
Lynch 5
Hamilton “
Hardman 2 — w
Smith 3 — w
Dorsey Artillery w
Le Brune — Legion — w
Rhodes — Delaware
LeNoirmont “
Capt L^t Waters Artillery
Lieuts Shoemaker 4 M^d w
Hanson “ w

[Lieuts.] Read 5 w
Norris 6
Wallace Artillery
Foot Legion
Moseley Artillery
Duff — Delaware
Skillington Delaware
& Adj^t Purvis “
Ensigns Burgiss 4 M^d
Roach Delaware
Volunteers } Nelson 6 M^d
} Rutledge 4 “

Wounded.
Cap^t Somerville 6 M^d
Gibson 5
Roan V^a St. Artillery
Lieut^s Duvall 3^d M^d
Sears 2
Ensign Frikle 7

Missing.
Cap^t Morris 7 M^d w
Gassaway 2
Lieuts Harris 5
Gassaway 2
Mason 2
Cap^t Meredith Artillery
Cap^t L^t Blair “

“SIR

“The above is the most accurate I can obtain at present. Those who have received slight contusions which do not hinder their doing duty are not included.

Hillsboro’ 29 Aug^t 1780

Y^r ob^t hum^l Serv^t

O. H. WILLIAMS.”

“N. B. 700 non com^d officers and soldiers of the Maryland division have rejoined the army and mostly with their arms. An exact return thereof shall be sent by the next conveyance.

HORATIO GATES.”

[Endorsed] “A List of continental officers, killed, captivated, wounded and missing in the actions of the 16 & 18 Aug^t 1780.”

THE TOWN OF HOLLIS, N. H.

By the Hon. SAMUEL T. WORCESTER, of Nashua, N. H.

THE NAME AND ITS ORIGIN.

WITHIN my remembrance, there has been much controversy upon the question whether the name of Hollis should be spelt with the letter *i* or *e* in the last syllable, and also as to the person in whose honor the town was named. Mr. Farmer, in his *Gazetteer of New-Hampshire*, spells it with an *i*, and tells us that the name was either derived from the Duke of Newcastle, whose family name was Hollis, or from Thomas Hollis, a distinguished benefactor of Harvard College; Mr. Farmer spelling both names Hollis. Hon. J. B. Hill, in his history of Mason, says the name was derived from the Duke of Newcastle, whose family name was Holles; Mr. Hill using the letter *e* in the last syllable. From the best evidence at my command upon the question, I have no doubt that Mr. Hill is correct, both in the orthography of the name and also in that of the person for whom the town was called. In the original record of the town-charter, now at Concord, and in the copy of the charter on the Hollis record, the name is spelt *Holles*. In the town-records for the twenty-five years and more before the war of the revolution the name occurs hundreds of times, and, so far as I have seen, is uniformly spelt *Holles* as in the charter, and is so spelt in the New-Hampshire Laws published as late as 1815.

At the time Hollis was chartered, Benning Wentworth was governor of New-Hampshire, and signed and issued its charter as governor. Mr. Wentworth was appointed to that office in 1741, and held it till 1765. He was indebted to the Duke of Newcastle for this appointment, who was at the time, and for some years after, secretary of state for the colonies, this commission costing the friends of Gov. Wentworth £300 in fees and expenses of solicitation.

In a work entitled "*Burke's Extinct Peerages of Great Britain*," now in the library of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society in Boston, I find that the original name of this Duke of Newcastle was Thomas Pelham (an English baron). This Thomas Pelham (whose mother was Grace Holles) was a nephew and the adopted son and heir of his uncle, the preceding Duke of Newcastle, who was childless, and whose family name was Holles. Upon the death of the old duke (his uncle), this nephew succeeded to his estates and titles, and assumed his family name and was afterward known as Thomas Pelham Holles.

It was very much a custom with Gov. Wentworth to name towns in New-Hampshire, chartered by him, in honor of his friends and patrons connected with the home government. The towns of Monson, Hollis and Pelham were all chartered the same year, 1746, and while the Duke of Newcastle (Thomas Pelham Holles) was still secretary of state for the colonies. Monson was the family name of one of the board of the lords of colonial trade, and that fact, I apprehend, accounts for the name of the extinct town of Monson, once situated between Hollis and Amherst. Pelham, the original family name of this Duke of Newcastle, was perpetuated in the name of the town of Pelham, in the same way and for the like reason that Holles, his name by adoption, was intended to be in that of the town of Hollis; the grateful governor, besides the £300, thus

paying his patron this double compliment,—much in the same way as his successor, Gov. John Wentworth, commemorated the maiden name of his wife, Frances Deering, in the names of two of our neighboring towns, Francestown and Deering, as an expression of his gratitude for her acceptance of his hand at the end of two sad, lonely weeks of widowhood. Whatever may have been the special obligations of Benning Wentworth to the Duke of Newcastle, the people of New-England had very little reason to think well of him. Mr. Bancroft, in his history, says of him, “that he was of so feeble a head and so treacherous a heart that Sir Robert Walpole called his name ‘Perfidy’; that Lord Halifax used to revile him as a knave and a fool, and that he was so ignorant of this continent, that it was said of him, that he addressed his letters to the ‘Island of New-England.’”

Thomas Hollis, the generous benefactor of Harvard College, was an eminent and wealthy merchant of London; of very exemplary character, and liberal in his political principles. Mr. Hollis died in 1731,—ten years before Mr. Wentworth was appointed governor, and I know of no reason for supposing that the governor was personally acquainted with him. Hollis Hall at Cambridge, built and dedicated just before the revolution, was named for this benefactor of the college. The name of the London merchant, and also of this hall, have been always spelt as the name of the town of Hollis now is.

There can be no doubt that the people of Hollis, one hundred years ago, well understood the character of the Duke of Newcastle, and also that of the worthy London merchant, and it is not strange that it should have been their choice that the name of the benefactor of Harvard College should be commemorated in that of their town, rather than any of the many names of the Duke of Newcastle, whether original, adopted or bestowed by those who knew him as well as did Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Halifax.

Accordingly, about the year 1775, when change and revolution were the order of the day, in all their other important interests and affairs, a slight orthographical revolution, as appears by their town records, was for the first time initiated in the name of their town by changing the *e* in the last syllable into *i*. During the revolutionary war, and afterward to the end of the century, and in many instances later, the name was spelt in the records and other public documents in both ways, according to the opinion or caprice of the writer, and it continued so to be spelt, as we have seen, as late as 1815. But for the last fifty years, so far as I have known, it has with great uniformity been spelt as it now is, Hollis, like that of the benefactor of Harvard College, and that orthography appears now to be permanently established both by common usage and the will of the people, while Holles, the name of the Duke of Newcastle, has passed into merited oblivion.

HOLLIS IN THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL AND THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

The old town of Dunstable was incorporated by the general court of Massachusetts in the year 1673, the whole territory embraced within its chartered limits being then supposed to be in the county of Middlesex and within the jurisdiction of that province. It embraced within its original chartered boundaries, the present town of Tyngsborough, and the east part of Dunstable in Massachusetts, the towns of Hudson and Litchfield and parts of Londonderry and Pelham in New-Hampshire, on the east side of

the Merrimack, and Nashua, Hollis and parts of Merrimack, Amherst, Milford and Brookline on the west side of that river.

In the year 1739, all the west part of the old town of Dunstable, embracing the present town of Hollis, and parts of Amherst, Milford and Brookline, was chartered by Massachusetts as a separate parish, afterward known as the "West Parish of Dunstable." The south boundary of West Dunstable was the north line of the town of Groton, as chartered in 1655, that town then including most of the present town of Pepperell.

The settlement, in the year 1741, of the long disputed northern boundary of Massachusetts, divided the town of old Dunstable very unequally,—the new line running east and west through the town, and leaving much the larger portion of it and of its inhabitants in New-Hampshire.

The first settlement within the limits of the present town of Hollis was commenced in 1730 by Peter Powers, a native of Littleton, Mass., afterward a captain of New-Hampshire provincial troops in the French war next preceding the revolution. The other early settlers of the parish of West Dunstable, were mainly from Groton, Chelmsford, Billerica and other neighboring towns in Massachusetts, and, as may be readily supposed, they were much chagrined and embarrassed, as is yet shown by their records, at finding themselves and their lands on the north side of the province-line,—their parish-charter vacated,—and the titles to all their improvements in danger of forfeiture.

The town of Hollis was incorporated by the general court of New-Hampshire in 1746, its charter bearing date April 4th of that year. In the French war, commencing eight years subsequently, the people of Hollis appear to have borne their full share. During that war, the number of persons in the town liable to a poll-tax varied in different years from 107 to 120; males being then subject to that tax at the age of sixteen. Yet we now find on the rolls (still preserved) of New-Hampshire provincial troops raised in that war, the names of near fifty Hollis soldiers.

The records of the town in the first years of our revolutionary troubles, and throughout the war, afford abundant evidence of the earnest sympathy of its inhabitants with the popular cause, and of their patriotic efforts and sacrifices in its behalf. The first reference to these troubles to be found in the town-records is in the proceedings of a town-meeting on the 8th of November, 1774, at which, among other doings, the following preamble and resolution,—the first of a series of the like character,—were adopted.

"We the Inhabitants of the town of Hollis having taken into our most serious consideration the precarious and most alarming affairs of our land at the present day, do firmly enter into the following Resolutions:

"1st. That we will at all times endeavour to maintain our Liberty and Privileges both civil and sacred, even at the risque of our lives and fortunes, and will not only disapprove but despise all such persons as we have just and solid reasons to think wish us in any measure deprived of the same." * * * *

At a town-meeting held Dec. 30, 1774, Col. John Hale (at that time the colonel of the regiment of militia to which Hollis was attached) was chosen a delegate for the town to the provincial congress in Exeter, and Col. Hale, "Dea. Stephen Jewett," "Dea. John Boynton," "Ensign Noah Worcester," with six other citizens, were appointed "a committee in behalf of the town to observe the conduct of all persons touching the Association Agreement." At the same meeting it was also "Voted that we do cordially accede to the just statement of the rights and grievances of the British

colonies and of the measures adopted and recommended by the American continental congress for the restoration and establishment of the former and for the redress of the latter."

There are at this time in the possession of the writer three original rolls of military companies organized in Hollis, in the year 1775, the two oldest bearing date and purporting to be made on the 26th of January, and the other on the 7th of June of that year. The heading of the first roll is: "A List of the Company of Militia in Hollis under the command of Captain Joshua Wright made January 26th, 1775." Of this company Reuben Dow was lieutenant, and Noah Worcester ensign. Besides commissioned officers, this roll contains the names of four sergeants, four corporals, two drummers and two hundred and eleven rank and file, and is supposed to embrace all the able-bodied male inhabitants of the town liable to do military duty between the ages of sixteen and sixty, these numbers being the limits in respect to age under the early province laws.

The title of the second roll is: "The Alarm List made January 26, 1775." On this list are one hundred names, and it is supposed to contain the names of such inhabitants of the town as by the provincial law were exempted from military duty, either on account of age or from some cause specified in the law. For the purpose of exhibiting the character of this roll, as a curiosity of the times, we copy from it the first twenty-four names with the several titles prefixed or appended to each of them, in the order in which they now appear on the roll.

"Capt. Leonard Whiting,	Ensign Daniel Merrill,
Benjamin Whiting Esq.,	Ensign Jonas Flagg,
Richard Cutts Shannon, Esq.,	Ensign Benjamin Parker,
Samuel Cumings, Esq.,	Rev. Daniel Emerson,
Daniel Emerson, Jr., Esq.,	Dea. Samuel Goodhue,
Lieut. Benjamin Farley,	Dea. Nathl. Jewett,
Lt. Samuel Farley,	Dea. Enoch Noyes,
Lt. David Farnsworth,	Dea. John Boynton,
Lt. Amos Eastman,	Dea. Stephen Jewett,
Lt. Robert Colburn,	William Cumings, Sch. Master,
Lt. Samuel Gridley,	John Hale, Physician,
Ensign Stephen Ames,	Saml. Hosley, Do."

To twenty-six of the remaining seventy-six names on this roll, the word "senior," or its abbreviation "sen.," is appended, and the word "Miller" to three of them, millers at that time being exempt from military service.

The title of the third roll is as follows: "The List of the Present Militia Company of Hollis, exclusive of the Minute Men and all that have gone into the Army, June y^e 7th, 1775." Of this company Noah Worcester was captain, Daniel Kendrick lieutenant, and Jacob Jewett ensign; and including these officers, the roll contains one hundred and twenty-two names, — one hundred and two less than that of the company made on the previous 26th of January.

By the roads travelled in 1775, the distance from Hollis to Cambridge was forty-two miles, — to Concord, some more than twenty miles. The detachment of British troops sent by Gen. Gage from Boston to Lexington and Concord, to destroy the military stores at the latter place, crossed Charles River late in the evening of the 18th of April, and reached Lexington about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 19th. The news of this expedition reached the middle of Hollis, by mounted express, early in the morning of the same day. The alarm was at once given throughout the

town by mounted messengers, and in the course of the day the Hollis minute-men, to the number of ninety-two, were rallied and met upon the common with their muskets, each of them furnished with his powder-horn, one pound of powder and twenty bullets.

A story is told of five brothers of the name of Nevins, then living in the north part of the town, and all of whom were afterward in the army, which illustrates the spirit and promptness with which these minute-men met this "alarm." On the morning of the alarm, three of these brothers were at work with their crow-bars in digging stone for a wall, at a short distance from their home, and at the coming of the messenger they had partially raised from its place, a large, flat stone, embedded in a farm roadway. Seeing the horseman riding towards them at the top of his speed, one of them put a small boulder under the stone, to keep it in the position to which it had been raised, and all stopped to listen to the message of the horseman. Upon hearing it, leaving the stone as it was in the roadway, with the boulder under it, they hastened to the house, and all three of them, with their guns and equipments, at once hurried to join their company. One of these brothers was afterward killed at Bunker Hill; another, the spring following, lost his life in the service in New-York. As a family memento of this incident, this large stone, with the small boulder supporting it, was permitted to remain, for more than seventy-five years afterward, in the same position in which the brothers had left it on the morning of the 19th of April.

Of this company of minute-men, Reuben Dow was captain, John Goss lieutenant, and John Cumings ensign, and on the evening of the 19th of April, or before day break the day following, all of them were on their march to Concord and Cambridge.

A copy of the roll of this company of minute-men, taken from the original roll now in possession of the writer, is presented on pp. 382-3.

Thirty-nine (39) of the men whose names appear in this Roll (being that part of them credited in the Roll with the 84 miles travel), after an absence of from six to twelve days, again returned from Cambridge to Hollis. The remainder, with but few if any exceptions, stayed in Cambridge, and enlisted in companies afterward organized there for the eight-months service. The largest part of the Hollis men who did not then return, enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. Dow, and of which John Goss was also lieutenant, and John Cumings ensign, and were mustered into a Massachusetts regiment under the command of Col. Prescott of Pepperell. A few others of the Hollis men enlisted into the company of Capt. Joseph Moor, of Groton, in the same regiment,—others, in the company of Capt. Levi Spaulding, of Nottingham West (now Hudson), in the New-Hampshire regiment under Col. Reid,—and still others in a company under Capt. Archaleus Towne, of Amherst; and all for eight months.

The following extracts from the cotemporaneous town-records clearly indicate the popular sentiment and spirit of the people of the town in the spring of 1775.

"Special Meeting April 28, 1775.

"At a Meeting of the Town of Hollis called on a Sudden Emergency in the Day of our Public Distress, Col. John Hale chosen Moderator. "Voted that we will pay two Commissioned Officers, four non-commissioned officers and thirty-four (34) Rank and File, making in the whole forty good and able men to join the Army in Cambridge, paying the said officers and men, the same Wages, that the Massachusetts men receive, and will also victual the same until such time as the Resolution of the General Court or the congress of the province of New-Hampshire shall be known respecting the raising of a standing army."

A MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. REUBEN DOW'S COMPANY OF MINUTE-MEN

Mens Names	Towns from whence they Came	their Rank	time when Marched	No. of Miles Coming & Going home	Travelling Expences at 1d Pr. mile		time of Service	Total Amounts.			
					£	s. d.		£	s.	d.	q.
Reuben Dow	Hollis	Capt.	April 19			0 0 0	6 Days	1	5		
John Goss	Hollis	1 Lieut.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	17	2	
John Cummings	Hollis	2d Lieut.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	15	0	
Nath. Blood	Hollis	Serjt.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	10	3	
Joshua Boynton	Hollis	Serjt.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	10	3	
Willm. Nevins	Hollis	Serjt.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	10	3	
Minot Farmer	Hollis	Serjt.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	10	3	
Samson Powers	Hollis	Corpl.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	9	4	
James Makentosh	Raby	Corpl.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	9	4	
James McConner	Hollis	Corpl.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	9	4	
Ephraim Blood	Hollis	Corpl.	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	9	4	
David Farnsworth	Hollis	Drummer	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	9	4	
Noah Worcester Jr	Hollis	Fifer	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	9	4	
Uriah Wright	Hollis	Private	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Tho. Pratt	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Elias Boynton	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Samuel Hill	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Benja. Cummings	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Samuel Jewett	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Israel Kenney	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
David Ames	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
William Wood	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
John Campbell	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Lebens Wheeler	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Abel Brown	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Nahum Powers	Plymouth	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Isaac Stearns	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Samuel Hosley	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Daniel Taylor	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Francis Blood	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Ezekiel Proctor	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Jacob Spaulding	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Ebenezer Ball	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Thomas Kemp	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Amos Taylor	Walpole	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Jacob Read	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Thomas Wheat	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
James Fisk	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Josiah Fisk	Hollis	"	do 19			0 0 0	6 Days	0	8	6	
Jonathan Eastman	Hollis	"	do 19	84 miles		0 7 0	9 Days	0	19	10	
Amos Eastman	Hollis	"	do 19	84 miles		0 7 0	5 Days	0	14	1	
Aaron Hardy	Hollis	"	do 19	84 miles		0 7 0	6 Days	0	15	2	
Benja. Boynton	Hollis	"	do 19	80 miles		0 6 8	6 Days	0	15	2	
Ephraim Pierce	Pepperell	"	do 19	84 miles		0 7 0	8 Days	0	18	5	
Jonas Blood	Hollis	"	do 19	84 miles		0 7 0					

WHO MARCHED FROM HOLLES THE 19TH OF APRIL 1775

James Colburn	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	11 Days	1	2	8	0
William French	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	4 Days	0	12	8	0
Ebenezer Wheeler	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Benja. Wright Jr	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Joseph Bayley	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	5 Days	0	14	1	0
Benja. Wright	Pepperell	do	19	80 miles	-0	6	8	0	0	6 Days	0	15	2	0
Nathal. Wheat	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	11 Days	1	2	8	0
Benja. Nevins	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Joseph Nevins	Hollis	do	19	81 miles	0	0	7	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Nathal. Ball	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	14 Days	0	7	0	0
Benja. Saunders	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	12 Days	1	4	1	0
Ebenezer Gilson	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	12 Days	1	4	1	0
Thaddeus Wheeler	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	8 Days	0	18	5	0
Thomas Patch	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	8 Days	0	18	5	0
Samuel Johnson	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Benja. Abbott	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	14 Days	1	7	0	0
William Tenney	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	10 Days	1	1	3	0
Benja. Farley	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	12 Days	1	4	1	0
Jonathan Russ	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	14 Days	1	7	0	0
John Philbreck	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Ebenezer Jaquith	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Mannel Grace	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	6 Days	0	8	6	0
Robert Sever	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Nathan Phelps	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	8 Days	0	18	5	0
Daniel Blood Jr	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	8 Days	0	18	5	0
Edward Johnson	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	7 Days	0	17	0	0
Jacob Danforth	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	8 Days	0	11	5	0
Bray Wilkins	Hollis	do	19	00	0	0	0	0	0	10 Days	0	14	3	0
Israel Wilkins	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	6 Days	0	15	6	0
Job Bayley	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	11 Days	0	15	8	0
Samuel Leaman	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	11 Days	0	15	8	0
Joseph Minot	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	14 Days	1	0	0	0
James Dickey	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	11 Days	1	2	8	0
Jonathan Ames	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	11 Days	1	2	8	0
Randal McDaniels	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	11 Days	0	15	8	0
David Wallingford	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	11 Days	0	15	8	0
Richard Bayley	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	7 Days	0	10	0	0
Nathan Colburn	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	7 Days	0	10	0	0
Alner Keyes	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	7 Days	0	10	0	0
Joel Bayley	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	7 Days	0	10	0	0
John Attwill	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	12 Days	1	4	1	0
Jesse Wyman	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	7	0	0	10 Days	1	1	3	0
Ephraim How	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	7 Days	0	10	0	0
Samuel Conner	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	7 Days	0	10	0	0
Thomas Colburn	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	0	0	0	0	0	8 Days	0	11	5	0
Ebenezer Farley	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	84	7	0	0	0	8 Days	0	18	5	0
Ebenezer Youngman	Hollis	do	19	84 miles	84	7	0	0	0	9 Days	-0	19	10	0
total 65 12 7 0														

At a town meeting, held on the following 11th of May, "Col. John Hale" and "Dea. Enoch Noyes" were chosen delegates to the provincial congress to be holden at Exeter on the 17th of the same month, and the record of this meeting goes on to state :

"Voted and instructed our delegates to join the other governments in raising and paying the proportion of this province in men and money in the defence of the Liberties of these Colonies."

It will be seen in the sequel that the vote of the 28th of April, touching the "forty good and able men," was no empty boast, and that the patriotic pledges then made were more than redeemed.

The original commission of Capt. Dow, dated May 19, 1775, with the autograph signature of Gen. Joseph Warren, president pro tem. of the Massachusetts congress, is now in the possession of his grandson, Jeremiah Dow, Esq., of Hollis, a copy of which is here presented.

"THE CONGRESS OF THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

"To REUBEN DOW, gentleman,

"Greeting :

"We reposing especial trust and confidence in your courage and good conduct, do by these presents constitute and appoint you, the said Reuben Dow, to be Captain in the company in the Regiment of foot commanded by William Prescott, Esq. Colonel, raised by the congress aforesaid for the defence of said colony.

"You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Captain in leading, ordering and exercising the said company in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline; and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their Captain; and you are, yourself, to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the General and commander in chief of the forces raised in the colony aforesaid, for the defence of the same, or any other your superior officers according to military rules and discipline in war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you.

"By order of the Congress,

"JOS. WARREN, President P. T.

"Watertown, the 19th of May, A.D. 1775.

"Sam'l. Freeman, Secretary P. T."

The company of Capt. Dow, inclusive of officers, consisted of fifty-nine men, that number making a full company under the Massachusetts act for enlistment. It is shown by an original return of this company, now in the office of the secretary of state in Boston, made in the fall after the battle of Bunker Hill, and exhibiting the names of the dead as well as of the living, that all these men belonged to Hollis.

A verbatim copy of this return, with the residence of the men, and casualties suffered, is here presented.

"Cambridge, Oct. 6, 1775.

"A Return of Capt. Reuben Dow's Company in Col. Wm. Prescott's Regiment, of the names and the town's names from which they enlisted.

<i>Commissioned Officers.</i>	<i>Place of Residence.</i>	<i>Casualties.</i>
Reuben Dow,	Hollis.	
John Goss,	Hollis.	
John Cummings,	Hollis.	
<i>Non-Commissioned Officers.</i>		
Joshua Boynton,	Hollis.	
William Nevins,	Hollis.	
Minot Farmer,	Hollis.	on command—Quebec.
Samuel Hill,	Hollis.	

<i>Corporals.</i>	<i>Place of Residence.</i>	<i>Casualties.</i>
Sampson Powers,	Hollis.	
James McIntosh,	Hollis.	
James McConner,	Hollis.	
Ephraim Blood,	Hollis.	
<i>Drums and Fifes.</i>		
David Farnsworth	Hollis.	
Noah Worcester,	Hollis.	
<i>Privates.</i>		
Josiah Fisk,	Hollis.	sick—absent.
Uriah Wright,	Hollis.	
Abel Conant,	Hollis.	
Thomas Pratt,	Hollis.	wounded—absent.
Elias Boynton,	Hollis.	
Benj ⁿ . Cumings,	Hollis.	
Saml. Jewett,	Hollis.	
Israel Kenney,	Hollis.	
Abel Brown,	Hollis.	
Wildow Chamberlain,	Hollis.	
David Ames,	Hollis.	on command—Quebec.
William Elliott,	Hollis.	
Francis Powers,	Hollis.	wounded—absent.
William Wood,	Hollis.	
John Campbell,	Hollis.	
Philip Cumings,	Hollis.	
William Adams,	Hollis.	
Libeus Wheeler,	Hollis.	
Nehemiah Pierce,	Hollis.	
Nathaniel Patten,	Hollis.	
Nahum Powers,	Hollis.	
Isaac Stearns,	Hollis.	
Samuel Hosley,	Hollis.	discharged.
Daniel Taylor,	Hollis.	sick—absent.
Francis Blood,	Hollis.	
Ebenezer Townsend,	Hollis.	
Ezekiel Proctor,	Hollis.	
Jonathan Powers,	Hollis.	discharged.
Ebenezer Ball,	Hollis.	
Thomas Kemp,	Hollis.	
Peter Cumings,	Hollis.	
Evan Dow,	Hollis.	sick—absent.
Amos Taylor,	Hollis.	
Jacob Read,	Hollis.	
Moses Thurston,	Hollis.	
John Platts,	Hollis.	
Jacob Spaulding,	Hollis.	

These are the Names of the Dead.

Sergt. Nathan Blood,	Hollis,	died June 17.
Phineas Nevins,	Hollis,	died June 17.
Thomas Wheat,	Hollis,	died June 17.
Peter Poor,	Hollis,	died June 17.
Caleb Eastman,	Hollis,	died June 19.
Isaac Hobart,	Hollis,	died June 17.
Jacob Boynton,	Hollis,	died June 17.

These two Died by Sickness.

James Fisk,	Hollis,	died May 29.
Jeremiah Shattuck,	Hollis,	died May 29.
[Signed]		JOSHUA BOYNTON, Orderly Sergt."

From an original roster of this company, in the possession of the same grandson of Capt. Dow, exhibiting the ages of the men, with their height and complexion, it appears that *Peter Cummings*, a son of ensign John Cummings, the youngest member of the company, was but 13 years old—and that Jonathan Powers, its oldest member, was 72. Noah Worcester, jun.,¹ the “fifer” of this company, and major fifer at the battle of Bennington, was 16 years old the November before the battle. He was the oldest son of Capt. Noah Worcester, and was long after known as the “Rev. Noah Worcester, D.D.,” of Brighton, Mass., whose monument now stands in the cemetery at Mt. Auburn, with the following inscription:—

“To NOAH WORCESTER, D.D.

“Erected by his friends, in commemoration of his zeal and labors in the cause of peace, and of the consistency of his character as a Christian Philanthropist and Divine.—‘Speaking the truth in love.’”

Some time prior to the 25th of November, 1775, the provincial congress of Massachusetts, at Watertown, voted to her eight-months men, then in the service, a military coat as a bounty. The following receipt, now on file with the original company return, with the autograph signatures of forty-seven members of this company subscribed to it, shows that these Hollis soldiers were placed upon the same footing in respect to this military coat, as the other eight months men of that province.

“Cambridge, Nov. 20, 1775.

“To the Honorable the Committee of Supplies.

“This may certify that we, who have hereunto subscribed our names, do declare that we being under officers and soldiers, enlisted under Capt. Reuben Dow of Hollis, in Col. William Prescott’s Regiment, have received each of us a coat according to a vote of the late Congress held at Watertown, and provided by the Committee of Supplies,—we say, received of Lieutenant John Goss of said company.”

Minot Farmer,	Moses Thurston,	John Platts,	Eben ^r . Ball,
David Ames,	Jon ^a . Powers,	Thomas Pratt,	Francis Blood,
Nahum Powers,	Samuel Jewett,	Lebbeus Wheeler,	Josiah Fisk,
Wm. Elliot,	Wildner Chamberlain,	Wm. Nevins,	Jacob Reed,
Thomas Kemp,	Samuel Hosley,	Joshua Boynton,	Elias Boynton,
Philip Cummings,	Ezekiel Proctor,	Sam ^l . Hill,	William Adams,
Daniel Taylor,	Ebenezer Townsend,	Sampson Powers,	Israel Kinney,
John Campbell,	William Wood,	James McConner,	Abel Conant,
Noah Worcester,	Evan Dow,	Ephraim Blood,	Abel Brown,
James McIntosh,	Nath ^l . Patten,	Uriah Wright,	David Farnsworth,
Isaac Stearns,	Peter Cummings,	Francis Powers,	Jacob Spaulding.
Nehemiah Pearce,	Amos Taylor,	Benj. Cummings,	

“Nov. 20, 1775.

“Recd 47 Coats of the Committee for Cloathing
for the within mentioned Soldiers as per
Receipt on Book of this date.

“JOHN GOSS, Lieut.”

The following original receipt, found in the same depository, shows that in this distribution of the bounty of the provincial congress, neither the fathers or widows of the company’s dead were forgotten:—

“To the Honorable Committee of Supplies at Watertown for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay :

“Be pleased to pay or deliver to Capt. Reuben Dow the money due to the following men for their military coats, viz. :—Sergt. Nathan Blood, Thomas Wheat, Isaac Hobart, Jacob Boynton, Phineas Nevins, James Fisk, and Caleb Eastman, in Capt.

¹ An uncle of the writer, and of Joseph E. Worcester, author of Worcester’s Dictionary.

Reuben Dow's company, in Col. William Prescott's regiment, deceased, and this order shall be your Receipt for the same, per us.

[Signed] WILLIAM NEVINS, AMOS EASTMAN,
 ENOCH NOYES, ABIGAIL WHEAT,
 JOHN BOYNTON, her
 SHUBAEL HOBART, SARAH \times FISK." mark.

Holles, Feb. 15, 1776.

Besides the company of Capt. Dow, there were also four other Hollis soldiers in Col. Prescott's regiment, in the company in that regiment commanded by Capt. Joseph Moor, of Groton. The names of these men, as shown by the rolls of Capt. Moor's company, were Samuel Wright, Samuel Conroy, Thomas Colburn and Ebenezer Youngman, two of whom, viz. *Colburn* and *Youngman*, were killed in the battle, as appears by the returns of Capt. Moor's company some weeks after the battle, making the aggregate of eight Hollis men killed on the battle-field, and a total loss of eleven up to the 19th of June, including Amos Eastman who was killed on that day, and the two who had died on the 29th of May previous.

It may be seen also by the return made by the selectmen of Hollis, after the war, to the general court of New-Hampshire, showing the names of the men enlisted from the town, and the sums paid to each, that in the year 1775, eight Hollis soldiers enlisted for eight months in the company of Capt. Levi Spaulding, of Nottingham West (now Hudson), in Col. James Reed's regiment of New-Hampshire troops, and seven others for the like time in the company of Capt. Archaleus Towne, of Amherst. These fifteen, added to Capt. Dow's company, and the four Hollis soldiers in Capt. Moor's, make a total of seventy-eight (78) eight-months men from Hollis in that year. The following extracts from the return of the Hollis selectmen referred to above, exhibit the names of the eight-months men in the companies of Capts. Towne and Spaulding, with the amount of wages or bounty paid by the town to each of them :

1775. To paid men in Capt. Archaleus Towne's company, viz. :

Richard Bayley	£12	Nehemiah French	£12
Joel Bayley	"	Joseph French	"
Josiah Bruce	"	Abner Keyes	"
Nathan Colburn	"	David Wallingford	"

To paid men in Capt. Spaulding's company, viz. :

Andrew Bayley	£12	Samuel Leeman, Jun.	£12
Job Bayley	"	Ephraim Rolfe	"
Thomas Hardy	"	Ephraim Smith	"
Phineas Hardy, Jun.	"		

The companies of Captains Dow and Moor, as a part of Col. Prescott's regiment, were marched on to Bunker Hill on the evening of the 16th of June, and, who, after working all night without sleep or food in the construction of the redoubt, so bravely fought in its defence the day following. Col. Prescott thoroughly knew his men, and on the morning of the battle, in refusing a proposition for their relief, after the fatigues and privations of the night, he curtly said of them, "*the men who built the fort will best defend it.*" Capt Spaulding's company as a part of Col. Reed's regiment came upon the hill in the afternoon of the battle with that of Col. Stark, and was stationed on the left, between the redoubt and Mystic River. Besides the regiments of Cols. Stark and Reed, and the company of Capt. Dow, there were in the several companies of Col. Prescott's regiment, as appears from the rolls, fifty or more soldiers from various towns in New-Hampshire

but a short distance from Hollis. Of these, seventeen (17) were from Londonderry, eleven (11) from Merrimack, six (6) from Raby (now Brookline), others from New-Ipswich, Peterborough, and other towns. Yet, so far as I am aware, no New Hampshire history of the battle makes any reference to the company of Capt. Dow or to the other New-Hampshire soldiers in the regiment of Col. Prescott. It appears from Frothingham's *Siege of Boston* (p. 401), that Col. Prescott's regiment contained four hundred and thirty-two (432) men, besides the company of Capt. Dow, and in a note upon the same page it is said that only three hundred (300) of his regiment went with him upon the Hill the night before the battle. It is not improbable that one-fourth, and it is possible that one-third of this three hundred, were New-Hampshire soldiers.

The number killed in the battle in Col. Prescott's regiment was forty-two (42); and of them, as has been seen, eight were from Hollis, being near one in five of the whole. From a letter written by Col. Stark to Matthew Thornton, two days after the battle, it appears that the loss in killed and missing from his own regiment was fifteen (15); killed and missing in Col. Reed's, four (4): making nineteen (19) in all. It is not improbable that the number killed on the field from Hollis was fully equal to one-half the number killed from the two New-Hampshire regiments; and a loss larger, as is believed, than that of any other town either in Massachusetts or New-Hampshire. Pepperell lost six in killed, believed to be the next largest.

Of the eleven (11) men lost from Hollis, whose names are already given, six were heads of families, viz.: Nathan Blood, Thomas Colburn, Thomas Wheat, Jacob Boynton, James Fisk and Jeremiah Shattuck. The other five, viz.: Eastman, Hobart, Nevins, Poor and Youngman, were young unmarried men, the youngest of whom was 17 years old, the oldest 22.

At this late day it is difficult to ascertain all the reasons that may have induced the Hollis company to join the regiment of Col. Prescott. But the following well established facts unquestionably had their influence. Col. Prescott at the time lived upon his farm upon the north side of Pepperell—his farm adjoining the south side of Hollis (still the country seat of his descendants), in which town he was also a large owner of real estate. Capt. Dow and Lieut. Goss lived in the south part of Hollis, and were the neighbors and friends of Col. P. A very large part of the early settlers in Hollis, were from Groton, Pepperell, Chelmsford, Littleton, and other towns in Middlesex county, in which most of the companies in Col. P.'s regiment were raised. We may add to these reasons the fact, that Col. John Hale, one of the leading friends of the revolution in Hollis, and Col. Prescott were doubly related as brothers-in-law; Abigail Hale, the wife of Col. P., being a sister of Col. H., and Elizabeth Prescott, wife of Col. H., a sister of Col. P.

The time of service of the eight-months men expired in December, and near the last of that month a call was made, by the New-Hampshire committee of safety, for volunteers for two months to supply the places of the Connecticut troops near Boston, who had refused to continue longer in the service. In answer to this call, thirty-nine men volunteered from Hollis to join the army at Cambridge, being two-thirds or more of a company raised in Hollis and towns in its immediate vicinity. Of this company Noah Worcester was captain, Obadiah Parker lieutenant, and Robert Sever ensign. No roll of this company is known to exist; but the names of the thirty-nine Hollis men, with the amount of wages or bounty paid to each of them, are still preserved in the "return" made to the general court by

the selectmen above referred to, showing the names of the Hollis soldiers in the year 1775. The following extract from the "return" shows the names of the men, and the sums paid.

1775. Paid the militia under Capt. Noah Worcester to Cambridge, as follows for two months service, and their names are as follows :

Ambros, Samuel	£3	Gilson, Ebenezer	£3	Pierce, Solomon	£3.
Ball, Eleazer	"	Hardy, Nehemiah	"	Pool, Wm. Worsted	"
Bayley, Daniel	"	Hobart, Joshua	"	Reed, John	"
Blanchard, Joshua	"	Honey, Parmeter	"	Russ, Jon ^a	"
Blood, Daniel	"	Jewett, Stephen	"	Shattuck, William	"
Boynton, Jacob	"	Jewett, Jacob	"	Shattuck, Zach. Jr.	"
Brown, Eliphalet	"	Lawrence, Oliver	"	Taylor, Jacob	"
Colburn, James	"	Lovejoy, Jon ^a	"	Taylor, Jon ^a	"
Colburn, Robert	"	Lovejoy, Asa	"	Tenney, William	"
Farley, Benjamin	"	Noyes, Elijah	"	Wheat, Nath ^l	"
Farley, Joseph	"	Patch, Daniel	"	Wheeler, James	"
Farley, Stephen	"	Phelps, Nathan	"	Worcester, Noah, Capt.	"
French, Isaac	"				

Two men were for six weeks, viz. :

Ephraim Lund £2 10 Jona. Hobart £2 10

Making in all for " militia " £115 10

These thirty-nine, added to the seventy-eight eight-months men, make the number of Hollis soldiers in the foregoing lists one hundred and seventeen.

It is shown by the "return" of the selectmen before quoted, that in the year 1775 the town paid for the services of its soldiers the following sums :

For 66 men for eight months at £12 per man, being	£	s.	d.
£1 10s. per month,	792	00	00
For 37 men for 2 months each	111	00	00
For 2 men for six weeks each	4	10	00
For the 92 minute men to Concord and Cambridge in April	93	07	07

Making an aggregate of £1000 17 07

It will be found, on inspection of the foregoing "return," that but fifty of the names in Capt. Dow's company, and but one of those of the four Hollis men in Capt. Moor's, appear in it, leaving nine names of the men in the former company, and three in that of Capt. Moor, which for some cause now not known were omitted in that "return."

The names of sixty (60) of the ninety-two (92) of the Hollis company of minute men, who went to Concord and Cambridge on the 19th of April, will be found on the preceding lists of eight- and two-months men, leaving thirty-two of the ninety-two names not so found. Adding this last number to the one hundred seventeen (117) names of eight- and two-month's men will make a total of one hundred and forty-nine (149) names of men from Hollis who were in the revolutionary military service for a longer or shorter time the first year of the war. The population of Hollis, in September, 1775, as shown by a census then taken, was 1255. Dividing the population of the town by the number of soldiers, would show that that number was very nearly equal to one-eighth part of the whole population. It abundantly appears, from the records of Hollis, that not only the first year of the revolution, but during the whole war, the people of the town did what they believed to be their duty to their state and country, intelligently and earnestly. Other country towns in New-England, of no more resources or population, may have done as much or even more; if even as much, their worthy deeds and patriotic sacrifices deserve to be kept in perpetual remembrance.

THE MARSTON FAMILY OF SALEM, MASS.

By the Rev. JOHN L. WATSON, D.D., of Orange, N. J.

Concluded from page 307.

BENJAMIN MARSTON, the third of this name and family, was the oldest son of the last mentioned BENJAMIN and ELIZABETH (*Winslow*) MARSTON, and was born in Salem, September 30, 1730. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1749. No accounts of his early life have been preserved, but it seems probable, from some expressions in his later letters, that after he left college he visited some of the other British colonies in this country, and afterward travelled in Europe. At his father's death, in 1754, he and his mother were appointed executors of the will, and on the 11th of July, in the same year, "the said will was proved, approved & allowed, & y^e said executors accepted that trust." It is recorded in the Essex Registry that, on "the 12th of Dec^r, 1754, Benjamin Marston & Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Marston of Manchester, executors of s^d Benjⁿ. bo't from Jn^o & Mary Foster of Salem 170 acres of land in Manchester, known as the Marston Farm," which had been sold to Foster to enable them to effect a legal division of the estate among the heirs.

The town-records of Marblehead show that Benjamin Marston and Sarah Sweet were married there Nov. 13, 1755. She was the "daughter of Joseph, & Hannah Sweet, & was bap^d 1st c'h, M'b'lh'd, Feb^y 23^d 1734-5." Joseph Sweet, her father, made his will March 20, 1744-5, proved April 15 following,—in which he mentions his (2d) "wife Hannah" (his first wife was named Martha); sons *Joseph* and *Samuel*; daughters *Ruth*, wife of Robert Hooper; *Hannah*, wife of Joseph Lemmon; *Martha*, *Sarah*, & *Rebecca*." After his decease, his widow Hannah married, prior to 1748, Samuel Lee, Esq., who, says the record, was a very wealthy merchant, and owned many warehouses. He died July 6, 1753. His son Jeremiah,¹ by his first wife, Mary Tarrin, married Martha, daughter of Joseph Sweet, a sister of Mrs. Benj. Marston, June 25, 1745.

After his marriage Benjamin Marston "settled down" in Marblehead, where, for many years, he carried on a large and successful business as a merchant. From the "schedule of his property" which he sent to my

¹ Extract from the records of my late brother Benjamin Marston Watson: "Colonel Jeremiah Lee, the third Son of my Great-Grand-Father, Samuel Lee, was settled at Marblehead as a merchant, and was engaged in a most extensive commercial business at the period of the Revolution; probably at that time more extensive than that of any other merchant in the then British colonies. My father, Marston Watson, served his mercantile apprenticeship with him at Marblehead, which was unfinished at the time of Col. Lee's death, which occurred in 1775. He was a member of the colonial congress of Massachusetts, which was in session at Watertown, when, upon an alarm being given of the approach of the British forces, the Congress dispersed; and he, having concealed himself in a swamp, thereby took cold, which was the cause of his death. The following notice of his death is extracted from the *South Carolina Gazette* of June 20, 1775:—'Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay, May 18. On Wednesday morning, 10th. instant, died at Newton, near Newbury, Jeremiah Lee, Esq., of Marblehead, a member of the Committee of Safety, one of the most eminent merchants on the Continent, and a distinguished and resolute asserter and defender of the liberties of his country. We hear he has left the Province a legacy of £2000 sterling.' Col. Jeremiah Lee built that large and elegant mansion house, now owned by the Marblehead Bank, which was his place of residence at the time of his death. At that period, the edifice had just been completed, and was considered the most elegant and expensively finished house in the British colonies, and was reported to have cost £10,000 sterling."

father, and from other papers, it appears that, when he left this country in 1775, he owned a "store in King Street," and other stores and warehouses; and jointly with his "partners,"—who I suppose were his brothers-in-law, Robert Hooper and Jeremiah Lee,—“several large ships,” one of which was called “the Salisbury,” “Cap^t. Jn^o. Bartlett,” and was “in the London trade;” besides other vessels. He also owned “a pleasant and commodious dwelling-house, and much real estate and other property, in Marblehead, and elsewhere.” He also had a large and well selected library, partly inherited from his father, and partly purchased for him in London. A few of his books are now in my possession, and some of them, especially the Latin and Greek authors, contain marginal and fly-leaf annotations, evincing accurate and critical scholarship. Here he continued to live for twenty years, actively engaged in business, occasionally “getting a visit from his Plymouth and Boston friends,” and enjoying the good things which God had given him, in a sober, useful, and religious manner. According to the accounts of his relatives and connections, who have themselves long since passed away, he was considered by his friends and neighbors as “a man of pure life, and great integrity of character, active in business, energetic in public matters, hospitable and benevolent in private;” “a great reader and scholar, and fond of literary pursuits; always occupying one of the most respectable positions in society, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him.”

From the town-records of Marblehead we gather the following: “Benjamin Marston was chosen selectman and overseer of the poor” thirteen times in the fifteen years, 1759 to 1773 inclusive; “assessor in 1760:” “fireward,” twelve times in fourteen years; and “moderator of town meetings,” fourteen times in the eight years between 1765 and 1774. “March 26th, 1759,” he was one of ‘a com^{ee} to take under consideration y^e affair of a workhouse, & make estimate of y^e charge of erecting such workh^e, & y^e advantages & disadvantages that may arise to y^e town thereby,” &c. In 1765, he was one of a “com^{ee} to examine into y^e state of y^e several schools in M^blehd: also to consider what alterations are proper to be made with respect to y^e market in y^e lower part of the town-house:—also to examine and straighten the lines of several estates, and to examine into y^e titles of y^e same.”

On the 13th of February, 1768, an act of the parliament imposing duties on certain articles imported into the colonies having received the royal assent; the house of representatives of Massachusetts protested against the course of the parliament in exacting duties from the king’s American subjects, “with the sole and express purpose of raising a revenue;” and addressed a circular letter to the other provincial assemblies, inviting their concurrence in measures of relief from the late obnoxious legislation of the parliament.¹ On the 21st of June, Governor Bernard informed the house that he was instructed to require them “to rescind the resolution which gave birth to the circular letter, and to declare their disapprobation of and dissent to that rash and hasty proceeding.” On the 30th the house informed him “that they had voted not to rescind, and that on a division on the question there were *ninety-two nays*, and *seventeen yeas*,”—numbers which afterward were much repeated.” “The majority² were lauded through the country and toasted as “the glorious ninety-two.” At a town meeting in Marblehead,

¹ Palfrey’s Compend. History of New-England.

² Felt’s Annals.

"1768, Mr. Benjamin Marston was chosen one of a Com^{ee} to frame a letter of thanks to the ninety-two members of the house of repres^s for their steady resolution in maintaining the rights and privileges of the government, and resisting the aggressions of the mother country."

In the year 1769, many of the towns in "Massachusetts instructed their representatives to act for the repeal of the English tax law, and a renewal of harmony with the mother country."¹ At the May town meeting of that year, in Marblehead,² "Benjamin Marston was chosen one of a Com^{ee} to draw up" instructions for their newly elected representative (Joshua Orne), "to do all in his power to help heal the unhappy breach with England, and to have matters once more replaced upon their ancient footing, and avoid every measure which may tend to weaken that union which at present subsists between the several British colonies in America."

After this time, however, when the troubles which preceded our American revolution began to increase, the confidence of his fellow-townsmen in Mr. Marston appears to have been withheld. They still chose him the moderator³ of all their town-meetings, but we do not find that he was again appointed on any important committee. He was known to be "an uncompromising adherent to the lawful government of the British colonies in this country;" but, as he violated no agreements, and never attempted to counteract the plans of the opposite party, though frequently and openly expressing his disapprobation of their violent proceedings, he was for some time unmolested. At an early period, however, as if apprehensive of future difficulties, he began "to sell off some of his property;" "to Jos^h Foster & wife Elizabeth, a house and land, bounded on land of new meeting-house;" also a parcel of land near "new m^s house." "Feb. 23, 1771. To Humphry Devereaux, a wall-pew No. 25 in the new m^s house, the 6th pew, right hand of y^e pulpit." And "Jan^y 19th, 1774, sold to Richard James a dwelling house and land formerly belonging to Nicholas Waltham dec'd, which house & land were set off to y^e sd Benjamin & Sarah Marston, in the division of the undivided real estate of late Jos. Sweet, Esq. dec'd, in a partition made by y^e sd heirs of y^e sd Joseph, &c."⁴

In the year 1774, when Governor Hutchinson was about to sail for England, "more than 200 merchants,⁵ lawyers, and other citizens of Boston, Salem and Marblehead sent him addresses, approving his administration, and desiring his prosperity. These expressions gave great offence to most of the people, and those who uttered them were called *addressers*." Benjamin Marston was one of the "addressers," and thus incurred the displeasure of many of the towns-people. After that he was regarded with suspicion, and "sometimes harshly treated by the most noisy and turbulent among them." In the year 1775, his "house was visited by a Marblehead committee, who, without any legal authority, entered his doors, broke open his desks, embezzled his money and notes, and carried off his books and accounts." He made his escape from the town with difficulty, and probably remained for some time concealed among his friends in the neighborhood of Boston. A letter from "the Hon^{le}. W^m. Brown, in Boston, to Judge Sam^l Curwen," a brother-loyalist, dated Jan. 8, 1776, contains the follow-

¹ Felt's Annals, vol. ii. p. 540.

² Town-Records.

³ He was chosen "moderator of town meetings," twice in 1771; and three times in 1773; and "selectman" in all those years.—*Town-Records*.

⁴ Essex co. Deeds.

⁵ Felt's Annals, vol. ii. p. 551.

ing:¹—"About 2 months ago,"—that is, in the early part of November, 1775,—“Mr. Marston of Marblehead came here, by night, from Col. Fowle’s farm. He knows nothing about Salem. His wife died last summer.”—It is also known that in 1776 he went to St. John, New-Brunswick; and from a letter to his sister, Mrs. Lucia Watson, it appears he was in Windsor, Nova Scotia, in the same year. He thence went to Halifax, and there, according to a statement in the *American Quarterly Register*,² “engaging in trade, and venturing to sea, he was taken prisoner, and carried into his native state, Plymouth (*sic*), and there continued until exchanged.” What authority there may be for this statement does not appear; but in one of his letters to his nephew, Marston Watson, he mentions “having sent goods to Mirimichi, for sale; “another to his niece Elizabeth Watson is dated, “Boston, Feb^y. 16th, 1777, written while in duress.” From all that can now be ascertained respecting him, it seems most probable that he remained “in duress, in Boston,” until he was exchanged, and then went to Halifax. “He returned to Boston in 1787, in the spring of which year he visited his friends in Plymouth for the last time, and soon after embarked for London.”

By the kindness of my esteemed kinswomen, the daughters of George Watson, Esq., I am permitted to publish the four following letters, copied from his records.³

[BENJⁿ MARSTON TO HIS SISTER MRS. LUCIA WATSON.]

“Windsor, Nova Scotia, May, 1776.

“To you, my Lucia, with my picture in miniature.”

“Speed, little picture, quickly hence, and go,
A Brother’s likeness to his Sister show;
Full to her view disclose his features all,
And tell her thus appears th’ original.
Health and content enlivening his face,
Show that within his breast dwells balmy peace;
And tho’ now exiled from his native land,
Driven from his home by Faction’s cruel hand,
He still looks down on fickle fortune’s power,
Nor lets her frowns his equal temper sour.
Still pleased with life, chearful he spends each day,
Enjoys each Heaven-sent blessing in his way.
He still preserves a sympathizing heart,
And to his neighbor’s joy can help his part;
For man distressed can shed a pitying tear,
And what he can’t prevent can help to bear.
Life’s ocean thus he calmly passes o’er,
Nor fears the landing on the other shore.”

* * * * *

“Accept, dear Lucia, this rough piece,
To amuse you ’t is designed;
The picture shows your Brother’s face,
This fragment shows his mind.”⁴

B. MARSTON.”

¹ Curwen’s Journal.

² Vol. xiv. p. 167.

³ “Family Book” of George Watson, Esq., late of Roxbury, Mass. He was a son of John and Lucia (Marston) Watson.

⁴ The miniature which accompanied this letter is now in the possession of my respected friend and kinsman Benjamin Marston Watson, Esq., of Plymouth, Mass.

[BENJⁿ MARSTON TO HIS NIECE ELIZAⁿ WATSON.¹]

" Boston, Feby. 16, 1777.

Written while in duress."

" MY DEAR NIECE,

I have read your very kind letter, wch gave me much real pleasure. Shall I any longer reckon *that* a misfortune wch has bro't me to be acquainted wth so good a girl? No, I will not,—for, unless what has happened to me, *had* happened, I never should have been in a situation to have experienced your kindness, your friendship, & never perhaps should have known half your worth.

"In the language of men, such accidents as have befallen me are called *misfortunes*. But it depends upon ourselves, my dear Eliza, whether they shall be evils or not; for if we take occasion from any adverse situation to practice *Patience*, *Fortitude*, & a *Resignation* to y^e Divine Will,—to get y^e approbation of our own Hearts, & of the good and virtuous part of mankind, shall we then have any reason to complain of the hardness of our Lot? I think not;—and if Virtue is a necessary condition of Happiness (as I am much inclined to believe it is), can we ever obtain y^e practice of it at too dear a rate? Surely, no. Let this great truth be strongly impressed upon our minds: That the Author of all things designs the best Good & Happiness of all, and that all the dispensations of his Providence, however dark & intricate to us short-sighted mortals, unerringly tend to that Grand Point. Shall we then allow ourselves, for the sake of some temporary gratifications, to wish the order & course of things to be changed, and this Great, this Good Purpose to be suspended or thwarted?— . . . How much more noble to submit,—cheerfully to submit,—& thereby (as far I mean as we little creatures can) help forward the Great y^e Good design of Him who governs the Universe.

"The thought is transporting, & I would with pleasure entertain you longer with it; but the Objects which at present surround me, do not in the least lead my mind to such elevated speculations. So here I drop them. . . . My dearest niece, adieu! Heaven preserve you safe thro' these dark perilous days, & place you in a situation agreeable to your wishes, is the ardent wish & prayer of

Your very affectionate

UNCLE MARSTON."

"Let me hear from you as often as you can—your letters I am sure will give me pleasure."

[BENJⁿ. MARSTON TO MRS. LUCIA WATSON.²]

My dearest Lucia, sister, and my friend,
 Whose tender heart a thousand fears invade,
 Lest my misfortunes ne'er should have an end,
 But each bad day a worse should still succeed,
 Dispel your grief, and drive your fears away;
 Clear up your brow, and set your heart at rest;
 For HE, Whose will all nature does obey,
 Will ever order what for all is best.
 He ne'er will suffer burdens too severe
 To lay on any whom His hands have made;
 But will for ever kindly interfere
 In their distress, and lend all needful aid.
 For passion ne'er impels the mind Divine
 Man to afflict; their good His only aim:
 Then at His dealings let us not repine,
 But cheerfully submit, and bear the same.
 What thô affliction is a rugged soil,
 Yet are its products right, and good, and fair;
 And fully will reward our hardest toil,
 If we attend it with a proper care.
 For here alone we find the proper stage
 Whereon our virtue and our strength to try;

¹ This niece of Mr. Marston subsequently became the wife of the Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Fairlee, Vermont, who was some time in public life.

² The date of this letter is lost, but it is supposed to have been written while the author was in duress, in Boston.

And he who does not with his foe engage,
 Can never hope the crown of victory.
 Then let's not shrink when hardships on us lower ;
 Nor wait their coming trembling in our place ;
 But let's exert each active, vigorous power,
 And meet their onset with a manly face.
 Then shall we be to our own hearts approved,
 Conscious of virtue and of inward worth ;
 And those who have from heaven this boon received,
 Those—those are happy ! happy ! of a truth.

B. MARSTON.

[BENJⁿ MARSTON TO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW JOHN WATSON, OF
 PLYMOUTH, MASS.¹]

“ These few lines come to let you know
 That I am well,—hope you are so.
 (From this true style epistolary,
 All good writers ne'er should vary.)
 Also to give you information
 Of my present situation ;
 Quite unlike yours, who, now at ease,
 Can ramble wheresoe'er you please,
 In town or out—on foot, or nag on,
 To Church, to Burlie's, or the Dragon ;
 Can go see Tom, can dine with Prince,
 At night beat Peter of his pence ;
 Who, with ill luck quite surly made,
 Growls like a bear with broken head.
 While I, poor de'il, am here confin'd,
 (A state which no way suits my mind)
 For being,—you know all the story,—
 A sad, incorrigible Tory.
 And being now so left i' the lurch,
 I cannot even go to Church.
 However, even let it run,—
 'Tis a long lane that has no turn.
 And when the tide is all ebb'd out,
 The next it does 'twill turn about,
 And flow as high, and sometimes more,
 As it low water was before.
 It is some comfort, when the course
 Of things is such they can't be worse,
 For the next change they then will take,
 Must certain for the better make.—
 Well, don't you think reasons like these
 Enough to keep one's heart at ease ?
 Some being quaint old sayings too,
 And therefore twice as good as new.
 I'll thus, to set my heart at rest,
 Of a bad bargain make the best.
 And yet it would some comfort be,
 If I could but an old friend see,
 With whom to sit awhile and chatter
 Of this and that and other matter ;
 The many happy hours count o'er
 Which we've enjoyed heretofore.
 So if you will but hither come,
 We'll add another to the sum,
 Then in my turn I'll also tell ye
 The accidents that have beset me,
 And all the fine things I have seen,
 In all the places where I've been ;

¹ This letter is supposed to have been written while the author was in duress.

Which I'll relate as certain true,
 As most all other Travellers do.
 Now love and service where 'tis due,
 But more especially to you.
 So, having nothing more to send
 I am, 'till death, your loving friend,

B. MARSTON.

[BENJⁿ MARSTON TO HIS SISTER MRS LUCIA WATSON.¹]

MY DEAR SISTER,

I received your kind letter, and am very glad to hear of your enjoying so good a degree of Health & Spirits (tho' that I learn from more communicative pens than yours), when you have had much more to sink them than all my misfortunes put together.

Dangers escaped and Hardships gone thro' afford a pleasure on recollection. The tale is told with a degree of enjoyment & exultation, & He who can relate the most extraordinary adventures & most hair-breadth Escapes is allowed a kind of superiority over his less adventurous brethren.

But the calamities which sunder the close ties of our Nature, The stroke which takes from us those who are parts of ourselves, must always when called to mind give a new pang to our sorrows. The idea raises our tenderest feelings,—on our hearts a Sense of our Loss immediately makes a most painful impression. I truly & sincerely sympathise with you in the loss of your poor Boys, but am glad to find that so severe a Tryal has not affected the equal temper of your soul. I am also glad that their deaths were attended with circumstances which will always sooth that grief which the remembrance of them must occasion.

For my part I enjoy uninterrupted good health. The Hardships I have suffered have done it no harm. Neither have the misfortunes which have befallen me, as yet induced me to speak contemptuously of those good Things of Life, which for the present are out of my Reach. So long as we conceive that the Events of the Universe are under the control of a Power, wise & benevolent, we cannot consistently allow ourselves to repine at our Lot. I should like exceedingly well a situation less precarious, & less exposed. But if I can't have my Fortune to my mind, why then I will endeavour to accommodate my mind to my Fortune. Adversity has this one advantage at least over a more prosperous State of Things: which is,—That we may be sure that any share of Esteem & Regard w'ch we may have in the World is paid to our own selves, & not to that w'ch hangs about us: & This at least is soothing to our minds.

I accept with pleasure, my Good Brother, your kind concern for me, & every expression of your friendship. I hope we shall again have it in our power to promote our mutual happiness in a more solid and real way than by meer wishes, but w'ch at present we cannot do.

And you, my dear Girls, accept the only mark of my Friendship which I can now bestow. My most cordial & sincere wish for every thing that is good for you & yours. God bless you all, & be assured I am, with all truth and sincerity,

10, 1782.

Your very affectionate

BEN. MARSTON.

Very little is known respecting his movements after he left this country. In one of his letters to his brother-in-law he compares England unfavorably with "other countries that he had seen;" and this seems to render it probable that he had been on the Continent of Europe, perhaps for the purpose of settling some business accounts with his correspondents in Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bilboa, and Malaga. If so the funds which he may have thus collected, and the small proceeds of sales of property rescued from confiscation by his friends in this country, must have been almost the only source from which he could have derived any means of support. However this may have been, it is very certain that he suffered great privations and hardships, from poverty and destitution, and from inability to procure employment; and that he never solicited or received any pecuniary relief from the British government.

¹ His youngest sister, wife of John Watson, Esq., of Plymouth, Mass.

While he was living in England he corresponded occasionally with his brothers-in-law, John, William, and Elkanah Watson, and their families in Plymouth, Mass., and also with his nephew, Marston Watson, of Marblehead. Some of his letters have been preserved in the family, and a few of them here follow; they may serve, in some degree, to show the bearing and spirit which he exhibited while enduring the penalties of his honest but mistaking judgment respecting the great events which terminated in our national independence.

[BENJ. MARSTON TO "MR. MARSTON WATSON MERCHANT IN MARBLEHEAD."]

MY DEAR MARSTON,

London, March 10th, 1791.

I wrote you about a twelve month since, as I did at the same time to Brother John Watson & to Lucia, but having heard from none of you I am suspicious that my letters must have miscarried, or I think I should have heard from some of you.¹

The subject of my letters to you & Bro. Watson was most earnestly to beg you both to sett to in earnest about settling all my N. England affairs, selling all my property, paying all my debts, and if anything is left to send it to me. I now repeat my request with additional earnestness, for I want to know if I shall have any thing left for me in your quarter to help me now that I am fast verging towards old age.—Pray, my dear Marston, pay attention to my request, w^{ch} I am sure you will, when you consider that you will be helping the only surviving Brô. of your Mother: who, after a series of hardships, misfortunes & disappointments, for y^e space of near 16 years, has not, now that he has passed his 60th year, a place that he can command to lay his head.

You or Brother Watson have my power for selling all my real Estate. If that should be by any accident lost, Still Go on to sell, I will absolutely confirm whatever you shall do in the business. I have inclosed a Schedule of my affairs that you may have some general plan to direct your operations by.

You'll observe that I have made a large allowance of interest in most cases. This you must fight off as much as you can,—if you can't all—why then what you can. I think there was a time in your State when interest could not be recovered against your own People by Foreigners: During that interval, at least, I should think they ought not to demand it, For Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander. Or was that law made for friends only? However, do for me as well as you can,—you'll find my affairs in a narrow compass—you won't have many People to deal with.

It may be necessary to observe a few things to you. I find Col^l. Lee's heirs had attach'd some of my property as interest of Jos. Hooper's in my hands. I owe him but about £10 or, 12 Lm. 'tis true there was a large acct. vs. me in his book, but those articles were delivered in payment of a note of hand of Jos. to me for £146 13 4. Lm. in consideration of y^e last piece of land I sold him to the eastward of his house lot. This note was lost or embezzled when the Mhd committee seized upon my books & papers—as many other papers with my last cash books were—for that never came with the rest of my books w^{ch} were sent me. If Col^l Lee's heirs avail themselves of this circumstance & take so much of my property as Jos. interest, 'tis so much taken from me for nothing, for I owe him no more than above recited, & if they have done it, They ought in justice to refund it, or they'll be guilty of what I think them not capable of seriously intending: the doing a great injury to an unfortunate man who by accidents w^{ch} he could not prevent is unable to defend his right. I think when they know the truth they will do me right.

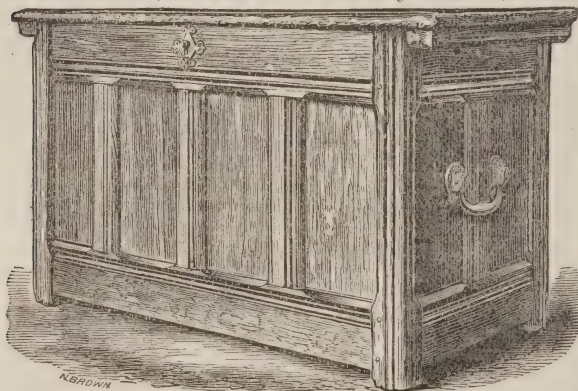
Henry Gallaisson has my acct. vs. his Father & vs. the owners of the Salisbury down to the last voyage inclusively. I think something is due to me there. See how that affair stands. My letter to him with the acct. will explain the whole matter.—When I left Mhd in '75 I put a note of £30 Lm. due from y^e Select-men of Rindge in New-Hampshire into Brô. Sweet's hands, he was to collect the money & pay £25 of it to Jos. Lee & Co. of Beverly. Pray hunt up that matter & do what may be necessary therein. I have, I think, sent you Mr. Sweet's account before, but least I should be mistaken I have made such an abstract of it as I could from memory only. Therefore any wrong computations must be made right & the blⁿks be properly filled up.

¹ In a letter dated April 24th of the same year he writes, "Which letter I sent in a Ship w^{ch} was lost on the French Coast."

Your aunt Sally Marston left a will in wch she bequeathed two Legacies of £50 each to the poor of the two Chhs in Plimouth. Now Chhs in N. E. are not bodies corporate, therefore can have no poor, & therefore those two legacies are impossibles, being made to non-existents. Your Aunt's intention was doubtless a benevolent one, to help some individuals of y^{se} Chhs whom she might know to be in Indigent circumstances. But as they must e'er now be out of the reach, as well as want of all human charity, I am for stopping the money in our own hands. I don't see any injury done to any one in so doing, nor do I think it any breach of y^e spirit of her will, & therefore declare against paying it, if it can be avoided. I am full as poor as any of those Chh members whom Sally intended her benevolence for, & if she were to make her will now she would think me as much an object of her charity. As to allowing Interest on what may be due to her estate, I hope my Brethren will consider my misfortunes. However I leave it with them. In the case of my debts to Dr. Toppa's heirs, as they have denied any demand, I think they ought to be content with their simple debt, being obliged to the Integrity of the Debtor for their money. Should they still refuse to take the money you need not force it upon them.

I should be glad if it would suit you for you to take all my real Estate, 'twould be a satisfaction to me to have it go in the Line of the family. As to its value, I can be no judge after such a change of circumstances. Make your own terms. Or if that would be putting too much upon you, Let Col^d Orne, Tho^s Lewis, or any other two or three of my acquaintance or other Judicious men fix the value. I shall be satisfied with what they may do. In 1784 I sent up to Br^d. John Watson or to you y^e following acct^s viz.—Jn^o Burnam—Tho. Bootman's—Major Pederick's James Mugford's—Uncle Eb^r Stacy's—Rob^t Hooper 3 tius—Col^d Orne's—Dr. Lowel's—Jos. Lee & Co, of Beverly—let them all be adjusted.

M^{rs}. Marston conveyed to me all her estate in the N. E. end of her Father Sweet's mansion-house & Bootman's farm, for wch purpose they were first conveyed to Isaac Mansfield jun^r & by him to me. The deed to him was recorded. His to me was not on acct. of the confusions then taking place. I believe Old Squire Mansfield has that deed : hunt it up & have it recorded.—Presuming that my affair wth my cuzen Story has been settled according to my Statement, I have estimated my mother Lee's debt about £50, but this with all submission to the Referees award.—I left in Bootman's care in '75, 3 Looking Glasses, all my China and Glass Ware. If any of them are left, Let them all be sold for y^e most they 'll fetch.



There is among my Pewter a Dish with the Winslow's arms engraved upon the Rim: y^{re} is also a Small 8 Sq: looking Glass¹ with a black frame:—& a large Oaken Chest.² These once belonged to my Grand Father Winslow of Marshfield, & were brôt out of England by his Grand: Father at the first settlement of Plymouth. If they are yet in being, as I hope they are, take care of them &

if any Opp^o presents send them down to N. Brunswick to the care of Ward Chipman, Esq^e St. John's. Also Hartley's Essay on Man, 2 vols. 8^{vo}.

¹ The "small 8 Sq: looking-glass," and the "large oaken chest," here mentioned, have been carefully preserved to the present time and are still in the possession of our family. There is also a wedding slipper of Penelope Pelham, who married Josiah the son of Edward Winslow. It was given to my brother, the late B. M. Watson, "to transmit to posterity," by my grandfather Watson, whose wife was Patience Marston.—I have never known what became of the "dish, with the Winslow's arms engraved upon the rim," and shall be very glad to obtain any information about it.

² The following is the inscription on the brass plate on the old oaken chest, of which a wood cut is in the text of this article:

I am sincerely tired of England, but how to get out of it is the question: without the means 'tis impossible, & at present I am without y^m. I have about 12 mo since fallen into an employment of 50 Guineas a year & subsistence. This by the end of the year will enable me to discharge some arrears for necessities when I was without any means of subsistence. My Health & Vigor, with all my mental powers, are, Thank God, unhurt; I am as fit for any arduous enterprize as I ever was.

Mr. Robie was in London this winter. I saw him a few times only, & did not know till since his departure that he intended returning & residing at Mhd. I owe him about £95 Hlf^x curr^y wth interest from about 1st Dec^r. 1786. I have added his debt to the Schedule, & I wish you would take care of him as well as of my other Creditors. My debt to him and the Debloises is for Goods w^{ch} I carryed to Mirimichi and sold y^{re}, but too late to get paid that Season. I have about £300 there in good hands w^{ch} I could collect if I cou'd go thither, but for want of means of going, that property is all useless to me: so that if you should so succeed in settling my affairs as to have a surplusage, it would help me more ways than one.

My dear Marston, I think you don't need me to use any arguments to urge you to compleat all my affairs. I therefore have only to add,—God bless you & yours is the sincere wish of

Your very affectionate Uncle

BEN. MARSTON.

P. S. I believe there is something due to our old butcher—Parson Waitt, as we used to call him. Inquire into it. Y^{re} is an acc^o open with him in my book, but I've no idea how much. Settle it as well as you can.

Should you have any thing to send me, Remit it to Lane, Son & Frazier, merch^s in London, for my acc^o.—Any letters to me must be directed to No. 41 Oxford Street, London, where they will be taken care of.

[BENJⁿ MARSTON TO MRS. ELIZABETH WATSON.¹]

London, March 19th: 1792.

MY DEAR SISTER,

It was with singular satisfaction I rec^d. your letter by Capⁿ. Davis, which I should have answered before now, but that I had no account to send you which could give you any pleasure to read. That circumstance is now altered, and I now sit down and write to you with great satisfaction. For I have at length fairly waded thro' the *Slough of Despond*. I am now landed on the opposite side, & shall go on my way rejoicing, Having once more emerged into active Life.

In fact I am engaged to go out with a large Company who are going to make a Settlement on the Iland Bulam on the coast of Africa, as their Land Surveyor General, on a pretty good lay. I have 60£ ster. pr ann. & Subsistence (w^{ch} is no great Salary for such an employment) & 500 acres of Land without any expence to me,—others pay £30. for that quantity, and Proprietors who reside in England £60. But this land will be worth £500. as soon as the company shall have established themselves on the Ground by building their houses &c which They will soon do as They go out prepared for every thing in great force.

But my expectations are chiefly from events w^{ch} This Settlement will give rise to, The great Object of which is to found a great commercial System with the Native Africans on reciprocal advantages, To cut up by the roots that most wicked traffic, The Slave trade, which all flesh in this country are strongly setting their faces against—W. India planters, & Guinea Merchants excepted—and which will most certainly be eventually abolished.

With common industry This Settlement must succeed & that in a Short time,—The soil is so fertile, & the natural productions so valuable,—Sugar cane of the best quality—Cotton, of divers kinds, all valuable—Indigo—Coffee, are among its

“THIS CHEST

was brought to Plymouth in the Ship May-Flower, December 22d, 1620, by Edward Winslow, afterwards Governor of Plymouth Colony, and from him, through his great-granddaughter,

ELIZABETH WINSLOW, daughter of the Hon. Isaac Winslow, of Marshfield, and wife of Benjamin Marston, Esq. of Salem, Essex County, and afterward of Manchester, Mass., descended to her great-grandson, Benjamin Marston Watson, of the City of Boston, its present possessor, who has affixed this plate and inscription this 20th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1830.”

¹ Wife of William Watson, Esq., of Plymouth, Mass., Collector of Customs.

Spontaneous productions, & in great abundance.—Rice is produced twice a year,—Indian Corn flourishes exceedingly,—so that I shall once more enjoy the luxury of *roasting ears*, & boiled corn & beans,—Yams,—sweet potatoes,—all the Tropical fruits,—with poultry & all kinds of Game without number.

No expedition could have hit my taste & humour more exactly than such an one as this promises to do. It is so much of the *Robinson Crusoe* kind, that I prefer it vastly to any employment of equal emolument & of a more regular kind that might have been offered to me in this country. In fact I am truly glad that I can leave England, of which I am heartily tired. It is in most respects inferior to every country I have ever seen,—excepting what the Art, Skill & Industry of Its Inhabitants have done for it,—which has not yet,—nor never can—procure for it Bright Suns & Serene Skies.

You say you have mourned me as *dead & buried*. In truth, my dear Sister, I have been much worse off. I have, for more than four years been *buried alive*. But God in His merciful providence, has at last raised me up again to active useful Life, for which I feel myself sincerely thankful.

As to gratifying your wish in making my native country the residence of the remainder of my days, it is not at present in my power to do, for want of means. But was that otherwise—in this day of Enterprize, Revolution & Adventure, I feel myself more gratified in being engaged in some active Scene tho' arduous, than I could possibly be in what is called a calm retreat. That Rambling humour which was born with me,—& which has never yet been fully gratified—being now unrestrained by any local connexions, will be yet prompting me to engage in adventures which will carry me to new scenes, especially while I have vigor of body & mind capable of fatigue & application—& of that I yet find no decay.—(I write & read yet by candle light, without Glasses.) In this I follow my natural bent, for there is not remaining the least resentment in my mind to the Country, because the party whose side I took in the late great Revolution, did not succeed, for I am now fully convinced it is better for the world that they have not. For it is the foundation,—the first step, to what has since followed in France,—& of many others yet in Embryo in the other European Kingdoms, in almost all of which the fermentation is already begun,—& it will proceed till all Usurpation, all Lording of one over many, both in Spirituals & Temporals, will be entirely wrót off & despumated, & Man be left master of himself. The very expedition I am engaged in is a link in the same great chain, and with some others of the same kind already begun in Africa, is the dawn of Light, Knowledge & Civilization to those regions of Darkness, Ignorance, & Barbarity. To be aiding in bringing about such events, tho' even confined to the humble Station of a Surveyor of Lands, is more eligible, & in fact more meritorious than to be at the head of 100,000 disciplined cut-throats, murdering one's fellow creatures, to gratify the ambition, malice & avarice of some Great Scoundrel & Rascal, called King or Emperor.

I don't mean by this to pay any compliment to the first instigators of our American Revolution. Although it has eventually been of such advantage to Mankind, I should as soon think of erecting monuments to Judas Iscariot, Pontius Pilate, & the Jewish Sanhedrim for betraying and crucifying the Lord of Life, because that event was so importantly & universally beneficial.

I am glad, my dear Sister, to find you have so much Faith, Patience, & good Sense, as to bear your adverse fortune with so much equanimity, & don't think yourself wretched, tho' you have been Stripped of your property. Misfortunes cease to be so when we use them as opportunities of exercising Patience, Fortitude & ready Submission to the will of Providence. And 'tis wonderful how soon we acquire the habits of those Virtues, if we have but the good Sense to find out how many Things we can do without. I am exceedingly glad that in the midst of all your disasters, Mr. Watson has been so fortunate as to get an employment of a public kind, that procures you a comfortable support.

I thank you, my Good Brother, very heartily, for your fraternal Sympathy, & your kind disposition to assist me under my misfortunes. The Heart of a Friend is of more value, more to be esteemed, than a thousand favors bestowed by hands which have no feeling for us.

My dear Brother & Sister, adieu. Thank God that you have gotten so far thro' your journey & so well:—that those, for whom you would be naturally more concerned than for yourselves, are well provided for,—otherwise That would be a great weight upon your minds. But now you have none to care for but yourselves. Make yourselves therefore as comfortable as you can & leave the rest to Providence.

Remember me very kindly to Mrs. Niles,¹ & Mrs. Davis, — to Brô. Elkan^h. & his dtrs.—poor Lucia,² I am sorry for her—however what God sends is best for us all. To His care & good Providence I heartily commend you all, & am with the greatest sincerity,

Your affectionate Brô.

BEN : MARSTON.

The company, with which Mr. Marston “had engaged to go out as land surveyor,” was composed of a number of individuals of various characters and conditions, associated together,—without any charter from the government,—for the purpose of making a British settlement at Bulama, an island on the western coast of Africa, about 20 miles from Sierra Leone.³ It was then inhabited by the Bijugas, and other savage tribes, and is described as “densely wooded, of great fertility of soil, and abounding in elephants, buffaloes, and other wild animals.” It is about 20 miles in length, and 10 or 15 in breadth. Hesper-Eleusis, — which was the somewhat ambitious name given to the new settlement,—is in 11°34' north latitude, and 15°30' west longitude.

“The views of the society in undertaking this expedition were directed to cultivation, it being imagined that the produce of the West Indies might be readily raised at Bulama by free natives, and thus,—forming a contrast to the vicious habits of the slave-dealing Europeans,—contribute towards the civilization of those regions. Moreover it was conceived that a new and extensive channel would be opened to trade, which would at the same time be the means of introducing letters, liberty, and above all a knowledge of the Christian religion, amongst the sable sons of that vast continent.”⁴

It may well be supposed that such elevated views as these would readily commend themselves to the feelings and judgment of Mr. Marston; and that in his then destitute condition he would gladly accept the situation which was offered him. And we find by his letters at this time that it was not only with a deep sense of “thankfulness to God for having lifted him up from penury and destitution,” but also with the “humble hope that he might be of some little service to others, perhaps as destitute as himself.”

But, “as might have been expected,” says Captain Smyth, “all the adventurers were not actuated by the same praiseworthy motives, and many great errors were committed.” After a number of discouraging circumstances, “which seemed as if an inauspicious destiny governed the adventure,” they embarked on board the *Calypso*, of 298 tons, commanded by Lieut. Hancorne, and the *Hanky*, under the authority of Lieut. Philip Beaver, R.N., with 275 colonists, men, women and children, and finally left England on the 14th of April, 1792; and after a long and tedious passage, during which many of the colonists,—“tired with the length of the voyage, irritated with sickness, the loss of their associates, and the disappointment of their hopes, had become dissatisfied with their situation,”—the vessels at length came to an anchor, on the 5th of June, in sight of Bulama.

The attempts of the hapless colonists to effect a settlement. “surrounded as they were by treachery and danger from the natives, with incessant rains pouring like torrents,” causing fevers and other diseases, “fraught with

¹ Eliza, dau. of Wm. and Elizabeth (Marston) Watson.

Ellen, dau. of the same, married the Hon. John Davis, LL.D., of Boston, editor of “Morton’s Memorial.”

² The Lucia here mentioned was not his sister of that name, but his niece, dau. of “Brô Elkan^h,” and Patience (Marston) Watson. She died March 20, 1791.

³ “Life and Services of Capt. Philip Beaver, by Capt. W. H. Smith, R.N.”

⁴ *Idem*.

sufferings almost insurmountable"; the frightful reduction of their numbers, and the consequent abandonment of the ill-fated expedition by the few survivors, are all unaffectedly described by Capt. Philip Beaver, "in his 'African Memoranda,' an interesting book, written in a plain and unpolished, but manly style, every page of which bears internal evidence of the strictest veracity." It was from this narrative that the friends of Benjamin Marston received intelligence of the disastrous termination of the expedition in which he had engaged, and that he died on the Island of Bulama, of the African fever, on the 10th of August, 1792.

In an article in the *London Quarterly Review*, on the "Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, of his Majesty's Ship *Nisus*," written by the celebrated Robert Southey, there occurs the following passage:

"One of that little number was one of the first victims to the climate, Mr. Benjamin Marston, the Surveyor of the Colony, of whom Beaver has left this memorial in his Journal: never was a more feeling, or a nobler tribute rendered to departed worth:

'Bulama Island, Sunday,
'August 12th, 1792.

'Mr. Ozane, who left England in a deep consumption was dead; also that truly good and valuable man, Mr. Benjamin Marston, our Surveyor. Mr. Marston was born in Marblehead, New-England, where he was a respectable Merchant, and had considerable property at the commencement of those unfortunate troubles which terminated in the separation of that Country from England. In consequence of his loyalty he had not only lost a comfortable competency, but had undergone for the last ten years unheard of, and almost incredible difficulties. Sometimes he was whole days without bread; and weeks together his daily expenditure amounted only to three half-pence—a penny-worth of bread, and a half-penny-worth of figs. Too noble to beg, yet willing to work, but unknown and friendless in England, no one would employ him. Thus did this good man struggle in poverty for ten years in that country, for whose interests he had quitted his friends, his relations, the lands of his ancestors, and every thing that is dear to man.

'I never heard this good man rail at, or say hard things of that country by which he had been so ill treated; he bore all patiently. He was about 60 years of age, had been educated at Harvard College, New-England, and was both learned and pious. Happy in having known such a man, I felt it a duty to endeavour to record his virtues. Should this Journal, by any accident, ever reach Marblehead, it may be a consolation to some of his friends and family to know what became of him; at the same time to know, if he did not die a rich man, he died a good man; for I cannot be suspected of flattering or overcharging the character of one whom I never saw till in this expedition; and who, though it ought to have been otherwise, was in such a situation as would not be likely to procure an interested panegyrist. It may be also some consolation to them to learn that his virtues were not unknown; and that though we may have but little ourselves, we have at least sufficient to respect it in others; that this good man lived respected, and died regretted by all; and is now we trust, receiving the reward of his virtues and sufferings in this world.'

"This is such a record as none but a wise and good man could have written; it is here inserted to illustrate the character of Beaver himself, and to fulfil the intention, or rather the hope with which he penned it. For this Journal assuredly will reach Marblehead; and it may yet find there some who are akin to the deceased, and others who remember him; and they will feel upon perusing it, if they can distinguish between good and evil, that though this good man took what they deem the wrong, as well as the unsuccessful part, and when proscribed from one country, found for his earthly recompense ingratitude in the other, neglect, poverty and destitution, he bore his sufferings meekly, bravely and contentedly; with the consciousness of having acted according to his own clear sense of duty; and has thereby obtained an honorable remembrance. They who bear his name ought to be more proud of it than if he had left rank and honor and large possessions to his representatives."¹

¹ *London Quarterly Review*, vol. xli., July, 1829, art. v.

With this "feeling and noble tribute to departed worth" by Captain Beaver, and the sympathizing remarks of Robert Southey, I may well close this brief and imperfect account of one, whose character these memoirs may serve to illustrate, and whose memory I desire to honor. Among those who took the same part with him in the great struggle which led to such important results, are found the names of many of his relatives and connections; and it is asserted by Sabine, in his valuable "*History of the American Loyalists*," that "a majority of the best educated and most respected persons of their time, at least in New-England, were found, at first, on the loyal side."¹

What may have been the motives of others it is not necessary now to discuss; for at this distance of time all due allowances can be made for what may be thought "a mistake in taking the wrong, as well as the unsuccessful part." But I am inclined to think that even the scanty materials which have here been brought together will be sufficient to convince the most prejudiced reader, that, in this case, as, without a doubt, in many others, the decision was honestly and conscientiously made. It was from no personal considerations; from no expectation of honors and rewards, or desire of rank and distinction; but simply from a deep conviction of duty, a clear sense of loyalty to the British crown, that he gave up every thing that was dear to him,—his "pleasant and spacious dwelling-house," with its "fine old garden for morning exercise"; his cherished library; his "much property"; his well-earned reputation as a merchant, a magistrate, and a citizen; his relatives, friends, and native country, and became a refugee, and a wanderer upon the face of the earth, "without a place that he could command to lay his head." I take up the words of Robert Southey, and acknowledge for myself and his relatives, and "those who bear his name," that we are "more proud of it than if he had left rank and honor and large possessions to his representatives." And I trust that I may with propriety express the opinion that few of those who embraced the cause of the Mother Country, in those trying times, were led by more honorable, or disinterested motives, or are more deserving of respectful remembrance than Benjamin Marston, of Marblehead.

In making this compilation, I have only attempted "to gather up all the scattered and decaying records" that could be found at this full late day, respecting the three men of New-England birth who form the subject of these unpretending memoirs, and who were not altogether undistinguished in their day and generation; "to trace out their genealogy," and that of some of the families connected with them, and arrange them according to their several dates and periods; and then "to place the whole in a permanent form" in the pages of the *New-England Historical and Genealogical Register*.

¹ He also says: "This Book contains notices of 150 persons who were educated at Harvard College, or some other American or foreign institution of learning; and could the whole number of Loyalists who received College honors be ascertained, it would be found probably that the list is far from being complete."—*Sabine's History of the American Loyalists*.

THE CHEVALIER DE TERNAY.

A Paper read before the Newport (R. I.) Historical Society, April 15, 1873.

By SIDNEY EVERETT, A.M.

Now that the tablet which was formerly laid over the grave of de Ternay, the admiral of the French fleet during our revolutionary war, has been renovated, and placed in the vestibule of Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island, we have thought it a matter of interest to collect the few scattered materials of information regarding this officer, who died, and was buried, on our shores. His grave is in the north-east part of the burying-ground adjoining the church, and was originally covered by a handsome black marble slab, which, however, became so broken and weather beaten, that it was removed some years ago by some friends, and secured from further injury by being sheltered against the outer wall of the church. We quote from Mr. George C. Mason's interesting little book.¹

"We enter the yard of Trinity Church, and there by the church-side, covered by a few boards to preserve it from further injury, stands a monument erected at the charge of royalty over the remains of the Chevalier de Ternay. One who still lives to converse upon the past, well remembers the pageant on the burial of that lamented soldier. He was in the chamber where de Ternay died, when the body was placed in the coffin, and followed the cortege,—the most imposing ever witnessed in these streets,—to the grave, where the priests, nine in number, chanted the funeral service, and the sailors who bore the corse slowly resigned it to the earth. The monument is composed of a large, and once beautiful, slab of Egyptian marble. The inscription was in gold. It was designed for the interior of the church, but as no suitable place could be found for it within the walls, it was placed nearly over the grave, where it has gradually cracked and fallen away."

The present French minister, the Marquis de Noailles, has interested himself sufficiently in the matter to cause a new granite stone to be placed over the grave, and to have the original monument removed to the vestibule of the church, permission for which was cheerfully granted by the church authorities. The old stone, intended to be placed in a perpendicular position, is supported by an escutcheon in marble bearing the insignia of the order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, of which the admiral was a member, with two brackets in stone, all of which have been carefully restored to the original condition. The inscription, which is carefully and sharply cut, is quite uninjured and legible. It is in Latin, as is also the one on the new stone, and runs thus :

D. O. M.

CAROLUS LUDOVICUS D'ARSAC DE TERNAY

Ordinis S^{ti} Hierosolymitani, Eques, nondum vota professus,

à vetere et nobili genere, apud ARMORICOS oriundus,

unus e Regiarum classium præfectis,

CIVIS, MILES, IMPERATOR,

¹ Newport Illustrated (New York, 1854), p. 45.

de Rege suo, et Patriâ, per 42 annos bene meritus,
 hoc sub marmore JACET.

FELICITER AUDAX,
 naves Regias, post CROISIACAM cladem,
 per invios VICENONLÆ fluvii anfractus disjectas,
 è coecis voraginibus, improbo labore, annis 1760, 1761,
 inter tela hostium,
 detrussit, avellit, et Stationibus suis restituit incolumes.

Anno 1762 TERRAM NOVAM in America invasit.

Anno 1772, renunciatus PRÆTOR,
 ad regendas BORBONIAM et FRANCIÆ Insulas
 in GALLIÆ commoda, et Colonorum felicitatem,
 per annos Septem totus incubuit.

FEDERATIS ORDINIBUS, pro libertate dimicantibus,
 A REGE CHRISTIANISSIMO missus, subsidio anno 1780
 RHODUM INSULAM occupavit:

Dum ad nova se accingebat pericula,
 IN HAC URBE,
 inter commilitorum planctus,
 inter FOEDERATORUM ORDINUM lamenta et desideria,
 mortem obiit, gravem bonis omnibus et luctuosam suis,
 die 15^a X^{bris} M. DCC. LXXX
 natus annos 58.

REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS severissimus, virtutis judex,
 ut clarissimi Viri memoria posteritati consecratur,
 hoc monumentum ponendum jussit

M. DCC. LXXXIII

[TRANSLATION.]

Charles Louis d'Arsac de Ternay, a knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, though not yet having taken the vows, of old and noble family of Armorican descent, one of the Admirals of the Royal fleets, a citizen, a soldier and a commander, deserving well of his king and his country for 42 years, lies under this marble. Fortunate and bold, after the disaster of St. Croix in the years 1760-61, in spite of the enemy's attacks and with severe labor, he floated off and got away the royal ships from the dark whirlpools, and after they had been separated by the tortuous windings of the river Vilaine restored them safe to their stations. In the year 1762 he invaded Newfoundland in America. In 1772 giving up his command, he devoted himself wholly to governing the Islands of France and Bourbon during seven years, to the advantage of France, and the happiness of the Colonists. In the year 1780 being sent by his most Christian King with relief to the Federal states struggling for liberty, he occupied Rhode Island. While he was preparing himself for new dangers he died in this city, to the grief of his fellow officers, and with the laments and regrets of the Federal States, eminent for every virtue and mourned by his friends, on the 15th Decr 1780, aged 58. His most Christian Majesty the judge of virtue, in order that the memory of a distinguished man should be consecrated to posterity ordered this monument to be placed here in 1783.

Underneath this inscription is a royal crown, surmounting a double-headed eagle which is enclosed by the collar and star of the Knights of Malta and supported behind by a background of flags and swords.

About all we can at present ascertain in regard to de Ternay is what is given in this inscription, which, however, is open to some criticism, and we venture to add a few historical extracts from books of his time where we find him mentioned.

As the epitaph states that he was 58 years of age when he died, we may infer that de Ternay was born in 1722, and from the same evidence that he entered the service of his country at 16 years of age. As he is also called a member of the order of Knights of Malta, or St. John of Jerusalem, though the word John is omitted in the inscription, it is quite probable that he entered the order at that age. It was the custom at that time, particularly in France, for young men of good family to enter the lowest grade of the order not only at the age of 16, but even to have their names enrolled at the time of their birth, and their military and naval education was acquired by a certain number of years of service on the island of Malta. They were then promoted and allowed to return to their native towns as members of the commandery in that region.

In recounting his exploits, there appears to be a curious mistake in the epitaph in regard to dates, for it says: "after the Croisiacam (St. Croix) disaster in the years 1760-61 he saved the French ships from the river Vienne and restored them to their stations," and except for the double date would seem to imply that this was all one event. But the disaster referred to under this name can only mean the surrender of the Island of Bellisle on the west coast of France after a defence of two months by the Chevalier de St. Croix, the French commander of it, to Commodore Keppel and Maj. Gen. Hodgson, the English officers in command of the attacking forces. The details of this fight, with the articles of capitulation, may be found in Campbell's "*Lives of the English Admirals*."¹ But in this affair there were no French ships engaged at all, and the island was completely cut off from the main land by the English fleet, so that it could not have been as the result of this disaster that de Ternay saved his ships. This happened on the 7th of June, 1761, nor was there any important French naval engagement subsequent to this on the coast of France. There was, however, a serious naval fight, resulting in the defeat of the French, almost exactly in the same place on the 20th Nov. 1759, in which de Ternay may have had a share, between the fleet of Marshall Conflans, and the squadron of Admiral Sir Edward Hawke. There was hardly any difference in the strength of the two fleets. The French admiral's report of the action to the Secretary of Marine is in the "*Annual Register*."² After mentioning the ships which were lost, he says: "the remainder of our fleet got safe into Rochfort and the river Vilaine, and as they have not sustained more damage than may be soon repaired, I expect by the junction of Mons. Bompard's squadron to be soon able to give a good account of the enemy." The English account says that "seven French ships of the line threw overboard all their guns, and escaped into the river Vilaine, about as many more got out to sea, and made for other ports."³ A very interesting account of this fight, with a list of the ships, though not of their commanders, may be found in Campbell's "*Lives of the Admirals*."⁴ It may have been these ships which de Ternay is mentioned as saving, but the action was nearly eighteen months previous to the St. Croix disaster.

¹ Vol. iv. p. 184 (London, 1779).

² Vol. ii. p. 263.

³ Vol. ii. p. 52.

⁴ Vol. iv. p. 148.

The epitaph next represents him as being sent out to Newfoundland, where we accordingly find him in command of a squadron of four men of war and a bomb-ketch, arriving on the 24th of June, 1762, at the Bay of Bulls in Newfoundland, with a proportionate number of land forces commanded by Monsieur d'Hausonville. They took without difficulty the forts of St. John, Trinity, and Carbonear, destroying the last two. As soon as the news arrived in England a force was fitted out to retake these forts; but before it arrived, Col. Amherst with a land force, and Lord Colville with a small squadron, recovered St. John on the 18th of September. M. d'Hausonville surrendered himself and garrison prisoners of war, and Admiral de Ternay escaped with his ships, under cover of a fog.¹

We now, for want of historical and biographical material, lose sight of de Ternay for ten years, when he is recorded again on the tombstone as being in 1772 governor of the islands of France and Bourbon, which post, it says, "he retained seven whole years to the advantage of France and the benefit of the colonists." This brings us down exactly to the next mention we find of him, which is at page 318 of the *Memoirs of the Duc de Lauzun*,² who was one of the officers sent with Rochambeau's expedition to the United States. De Lanzun, it appears, had proposed to the French government an expedition to take and destroy the establishments of the English at Senegal and Gambia on the African coast. He had himself been offered the command of it, with the understanding, that, when he had taken Senegal, left a garrison and established order, a ship should take him to the Cape de Verd Islands near by, where he should join the East India squadron, under M. de Bussy. He left Paris on the 28th of October, 1778, for the island of Oleron, where his detachment of men was collected. In November they were at Brest, and all ready to sail, when de Lauzun was recalled to Versailles in the greatest haste by the minister M. de Sartines, who informed him that the plan of the expedition was changed, inasmuch as the Chevalier de Ternay, chief of squadron, and formerly governor of the islands of France, had offered to undertake the same thing with much less means than M. de Bussy, and that de Lauzun was only to command the land forces destined for Senegal. De Lauzun says:

"I asked to see the proposals, the plan of the Chevalier de Ternay and his instructions; I saw clearly that he had abused the confidence of M. de Bussy, and the memoranda that had been communicated to him to supplant him by asking for less means. I refused positively to serve under M. de Ternay. There was nothing that M. de Sartines did not do to change my mind, but to no purpose. I had hardly left the house of M. de Sartines when M. de Bussy entered it. M. de Sartines showed him the proposal of M. de Ternay without telling him the author of it. M. de Bussy pronounced it detestable, full of falsehoods and bad calculations, and said that the person who had drawn it up, if he was not a fool, must be a knave. M. de Sartines was alarmed, reflected and began to repent having wished to employ M. de Ternay, and to try to find means to rid himself of him if possible."

This he was subsequently able to do, as the loss of Pondicherry rendered any armament for that region unnecessary.

We can find nothing more concerning de Ternay till the expedition was determined upon by the French government for the relief of the United States in 1780. The design was not made public, and even the regiments were ignorant of their destination. The troops began embarking at Brest on the 5th of April, and on the 11th all the troops were embarked.

¹ Annual Register, vol. v. p. 48.

² *Memoires de M. le Duc de Lauzun.* [Paris: 1822. 8vo.]

The general officers, aides-de-camp, &c., were embarked on the 14th, and on the next day, taking advantage of a fair wind, the Chevalier de Ternay, commander of the squadron, ordered the sailing of the convoy which was to precede by a day the departure of the ships of war. The convoy got under weigh, but soon came to anchor in the roadstead of Berthaume. On the morning of the 16th the admiral ordered the fleet to weigh anchor, and set sail; but at the moment of getting under way, the wind shifted and forced them to remain in the roads of Brest. The wind even became so violent that the convoy was obliged to return the next day to the same roads. From the 17th, the wind was constantly ahead. This forced them to inactivity, and it was not till the 2d of May, at 5 o'clock in the morning, that they could set sail. And even then, for want of transports, it was necessary to leave behind a brigade of infantry, a third of the artillery, and a third of the Lauzun regiment. This departure of Admiral de Ternay was alluded to in a speech by Mr. Fox in the House of Commons on the 7th of Feb. 1782, attacking the administration for mismanagement of naval affairs. He says:

"From the same criminal negligence the Chevalier de Ternay was permitted to sail unmolested with his squadron to North America, when he transported thither those numerous military forces which have since captured the army of Lord Cornwallis."

De Lanzun says, in his memoir (p. 341):

"M. de Sartines has been scandalously deceived relative to his transports, half of those reported ready not being there; I was embarked on the Provence, a vessel of 64 guns, badly enough commanded. We had rather bad weather in the Gulf of Gascony and the Provence lost her two topmasts. The captain signalled that he could not keep up any longer and wished to return. But Admiral de Ternay did not judge it necessary, sent to examine our masts, gave us some carpenters to repair them, and we continued our course."

"On the 5th of May the frigate Bellone left the squadron to return to France. The passage thus far had been slow and destitute of adventure, and in three days and a half they had gone only fifty leagues. When the Bellone left, the flag-ship made the signal to put the crews on an allowance of water, from which they inferred that the voyage was to be a long one, and it increased still more their doubts as to their destination.

Says Deux Ponts¹:

"I believe, however, that the intention of M. de Ternay in making the signal was to deceive the *Bellone* as to the length of our voyage, so that her report would baffle still more the curiosity of the politicians. On the 15th the *Serpent* was sent back to France to carry the news of our passing Cape Finisterre. On the 3d of June, while the squadron was lying to and the sea smooth, the Count de Dumas, my brother, and myself went on board the Duc de Bourgogne to visit the Count de Rochambeau, who told us that we were on the way to North America. On the 8th, Rochambeau sent us our instructions in regard to landing, the nature of our service, and the order of rank to be observed towards the American troops. On the 11th of June the *Surveillante* and *Amazone* after a chase of 8 hours captured a small English vessel from Halifax. On the 18th June we passed Bermuda, and on the same day the same two vessels captured an English brig of 12 guns which was coming from Charleston, which place had been taken by the English on the 8th of May. On the 20th of June (says Lauzun) we saw five English men of war and a frigate. This little squadron, very inferior to ours, could not have escaped us if we had manœuvred properly; but M. de Ternay wished to avoid fighting; he did, however, fire at them for three quarters of an hour at a safe distance; the English vessels escaped and retired with more glory than we."

¹ "My Campaigns in America," by Count William de Deux-Ponts. [Boston, 1868.]

Deux Ponts says of this engagement :

"The reputation of M. de Ternay will never be free from the reproach which his conduct in this affair deserves, and which ought to have covered him with glory. If he had instructions not to fight, he ought not to have begun the battle ; if he was free to fight, he ought to have used his advantages, and that was not difficult."

Dumas further says that when M. de Ternay learned all the facts he was extremely mortified, and his premature death was ascribed to that cause. On the other hand the Count de Rochambeau by implication justifies the course of the French admiral in this affair, and says that he thought more of the safety of his fleet than of any personal glory he might acquire by taking one of the enemy's ships.

On the 4th of July a small armed vessel was captured, supposed to be a spy. Towards night of the same day eleven sail were signalized, but M. de Ternay, without sending his frigates to reconnoitre (Lauzun, p. 342), made false courses during the night and ran away from them. In the morning two sail only were in sight, which after some hours hesitation M. de Ternay gave orders to chase, but they escaped by throwing some of their guns overboard.

De Lauzun says (p. 344) :

"We learned afterward that the convoy before which the Chevalier de Ternay had fled on the 4th of July carried three thousand English troops going from Charleston to New York, and was escorted by only four or five frigates. With a little less precipitation M. de Ternay would have been able to capture it very easily. They cried out against him in the squadron and in the army in the most indecent manner. He knew of it and was very much afflicted. It is very true that any man a little less timid would have arrived in America with three or four English vessels, five or six frigates and three thousand prisoners of war, and that this would have been a very brilliant manner of showing ourselves to our new allies."

Deux Ponts says :

"On the 7th of July the Chevalier de Ternay ordered on board of his ship all the captains of our ships of the line and frigates of the squadron, and told them after a short council of war that he was taking us to Rhode Island.

"From the 7th to the 9th the weather was very foggy. On the 9th at 6, A.M., we found bottom at forty fathoms ; the uncertainty of our distance from land and the impossibility of seeing it, induced the Chevalier de Ternay to come to anchor at noon. At 2 o'clock the weather cleared up and at 3 we set sail ; a short time after we made land, but could not identify it. We approached it till 7 o'clock in the evening, when we saw a small American boat, the captain of which the Admiral ordered aboard his ship, and we learned that the land we had seen was Noman's land. We came to anchor at 9 in the evening and sailed again the next day at 4 in the morning. On the 10th in the evening, we made land again and were sure it was Rhode Island ; we passed the night at anchor, and sailed at daybreak on the next day (the 11th). The fog was very thick, and we ran in towards land, where we should have been lost if the " *Ecureuil* " had not fired some guns to warn us of our danger. The fog lifted and we were off Point Judith, where we were becalmed and forced to anchor. The admiral sent us an American pilot (Col. Elliot) when we set sail again in the afternoon, and entered the channel of Newport in the evening of the 11th of July."

It appears¹ that the English in the United States knew of the expected arrival of M. de Ternay with a relief force, before the fact of the Marquis de Lafayette's arrival with that news was communicated to Congress by Gen. Washington on the 13th of May, 1780. The British ministry, moreover, were fully apprised of the equipment of a squadron at Brest destined for America as early as the middle of March. They believed, however, that it

¹ Writings of Washington, vol. vii. p. 32.

was intended to attack Halifax. In fact, that such was the intention appears from Gen. Washington's letter to Maj. Gen. Heath at Boston, May 15, 1780; in which he says, "the destruction of Halifax and of the naval arsenal and garrison there is a primary object with our allies." He wrote to a Mr. Bowdoin to procure a plan of the harbor of Halifax with the depth of water, and the military works. Gen. Washington had made every preparation for the French fleet, and given personal orders in regard to having "gentlemen" stationed at different points along the coast to make signals to the fleet and communicate with them immediately on their arrival, besides trusty and skilful pilots. For this purpose Gen. Washington sent Major Galvan to Virginia, with an autograph letter to Gov. Jefferson¹. He also sent Dr. Craik² to take up proper houses for hospitals at Newport where the fleet was expected to touch first, and ordered Gen. Heath to be ready at Providence to meet them, and in conjunction with the governor to establish a market between the fleet and army and country, and to "be careful that our allies are not imposed upon in the prices of articles which they may find necessary."

It appears from a letter of Gen. Washington to Lafayette, of May 16, 1780, that he wished the fleet to go at once to New-York, as it was his first object to reduce that post. He says:

"I advise you to write to the Count de Rochambeau and M. de Ternay, urging them in the strongest terms to proceed, both fleet and army, with all possible expedition to Sandy Hook, unless they should have received authentic accounts that the (English) fleet and troops now operating in the Southern States have evacuated them and formed a junction at New York. In this case, if they arrive at Rhode Island, they can disembark their troops, dispose of their sick, and wait till a more definite plan can be concerted, or, if they arrive off Cape Henry, they can proceed directly to Rhode Island and make the same arrangements. Otherwise, by stopping at Rhode Island the most precious time will be lost, which will multiply the chances o the enemy of concentrating their forces, &c."

Washington writes to Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, May 28, 1780:

"I have almost ceased to hope. The country in general is in such a state of insensibility and indifference to its interests, that I dare not flatter myself with any change for the better. This is a decisive moment, one of the most,—I will go further and say, *the* most important America has seen. The court of France has made a glorious effort for our deliverance, and if we disappoint its intentions by our supineness we must become contemptible in the eyes of mankind."

He wrote personally to Maj. Lee, to establish himself at Monmouth, and in conjunction with Gen. Forman, who was bearer of despatches to the fleet, as soon as the fleet appeared, to empress every kind of refreshment the country afforded for the allies, giving certificates therefor, to take command of any militia in service, and to send immediately a dragoon to headquarters and another to the minister of France with advice of arrival.

He writes to Maj. Gen. Greene, 14 July, 1780: "I have determined upon a plan of operations for the reduction of the city and garrison of New-York, which is to be pursued in conjunction with the French forces daily expected from France." The same day he writes to the president of congress: "I have the honor to inform congress that I have this moment received a letter from Gen. Heath, dated at Providence on the 11th, informing me that on the afternoon of the 10th the French fleet arrived off Newport, and was standing into the harbor when the express came away."

The voyage had been a very long and trying one of seventy-two days. Scurvy had made frightful ravages with the troops, some of whom died on the

¹ See letter dated May 15, 1780.

² Letter to Gen. Heath, June 2, 1780.

passage, and the squadron was short of provisions and water. Rochambeau in his memoirs says that a large third of the army and navy were attacked with scurvy and sent to the hospitals established in the interior of the country; and he wrote to Gen. Washington that his land force would not be sufficiently recruited for any work under three weeks.¹

Deux Ponts says: "We did not meet with that reception on landing which we expected and which we ought to have had. A coldness and a reserve appear to me to be the characteristic of the American nation." This account is, however, not at all sustained by others. In fact it would be difficult to say how anything more could have been done to welcome them. On the third Monday in July, in the general assembly of Rhode Island in Newport, the draft of a very complimentary address to Gen. Rochambeau, was accepted, as well as one to the Chevalier de Ternay, and the former of these was duly replied to by the general.²

Gordon³ says:

"The expected succour from France arrived at length in the evening of Monday July 10, at Rhode Island. The Chevalier de Ternay commanded the fleet. The inhabitants of Newport illuminated the town on the occasion. Gen. Heath was present to receive the troops, and to put them in possession of the forts and batteries upon the Island. On the 24th a committee from the General Assembly of the State then sitting in the town waited on the Count with a complimentary address. The French Admiral was complimented in like manner. Four days before, the American Commander in Chief strongly recommended to the officers of the Continental army, in general orders, the wearing of black and white cockades as a compliment to, and a symbol of friendship and affection for their allies. The Marquis de Lafayette arrived at Newport from head quarters the same day that the addresses were presented to the French Commanders."

S. G. Arnold (History of Rhode Island, vol. xi. p. 460), says:

"The arrival of Admiral de Ternay with a fleet of 44 sail and six thousand troops under Count de Rochambeau was hailed with joy throughout the country. The next day the army landed and were put in possession of the forts, and on the following night the town was illuminated in honor of the guests."

Count de Rochambeau wrote to the Count de Vergennes, July 16, 1780:

"In describing to you our reception at this place we shall show you the feeling of all the inhabitants of the continent. I landed with my staff without troops; nobody appeared in the streets; those at the windows looked sad and depressed. I spoke to the principal persons of the place and told them, as I write to Gen^l. Washington, that this was merely the advance guard of a greater force, and that the King was determined to support them with his whole power. In twenty four hours their spirits rose, and last night all the streets, houses, and steeples were illuminated in the midst of fireworks and the greatest rejoicings."

Gen. Lafayette writes to Gen. Washington, July 31, 1780:

"The French army dislike the idea of staying here and want to join you. Their disposition towards the inhabitants and our troops, and the dispositions of the inhabitants and the militia towards them, are such as I could wish. You would have been glad the other day to see two hundred and fifty of our drafts, who went to Canonicut Island without provisions and tents, and who were mixed in such a way with the French troops, that every French soldier and officer took an American with him, and divided his bed and his supper in the most friendly manner. The patience and sobriety of our militia are so much admired by the French officers, that two days ago a French Colonel called all his officers together to desire them to observe the good examples which were given to the French soldiers by the American troops. On the other hand the French discipline is such that chickens and pigs walk between

¹ The Rhode Island newspapers of that day convey an entirely different impression of the state of the fleet.

² Rhode Island Records, vol. ix. p. 158.

³ History of the American War, p. 379.

the lines without being disturbed, and that there is in the camp a cornfield of which not one leaf has been touched."

Gen. Heath writes to Gen. Washington (July 12):

"This morning I had the honor of congratulating M. de Rochambeau and M. de Ternay on their safe arrival. The inhabitants appear disposed to treat our allies with much respect. The town, by a vote of the inhabitants, is to be illuminated this evening. I am myself charmed with the officers."

Again, on July 16, he writes:

"The legion under the command of the Duke de Lauzun is as fine a corps as I have ever seen. *The officers express the highest satisfaction with the treatment they receive.* The markets are become very good, and great regularity is preserved. In short, hitherto every thing appears agreeable and satisfactory."

But now we come to a most uncalled for slander on the reputation of de Ternay. In Schlosser's History of the XVIII. and XIX. Centuries,¹ we read:

"Washington had now formed the resolution of completely putting an end to the war in Virginia, and by one decisive blow annihilating both the army and its general: this he afterwards accomplished. For this purpose he needed the coöperation of the French fleet and of Rochambeau's army which was still in its quarters on Rhode Island; and above all, it was necessary to deceive Clinton as to the point on which he meant to fall with his whole force, and to alarm his mind for the fate of New York: he had long taken all his measures for carrying out his plans. *The Congress, Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, and other favorers of the American cause had at length succeeded in inducing the [French] government to remove de Ternay, who was always hesitating, from the command of the French fleet at Rhode Island, and to appoint Admiral Barras in his stead,* and to convey special orders to Rochambeau that he was to proceed to the mainland and coöperate in the general operations of the war. This was no sooner effected, than Washington held a new conference with the French Admiral and General in Connecticut. The meeting was held 21 May, 1781."

As the distinguished author does not give his authority for these statements, we can only say there is no evidence in Gen. Washington's letters² that there was any intention in any quarter of removing or superseding de Ternay; on the contrary, as we shall show, Gen. Washington approved of, and acquiesced in his suggestions, and even of his objections to Washington's own plans.

The true history of de Ternay's short career of five months in the United States is as follows:

The first and real intention of the French expedition, as we have already stated, was to attack Halifax; but this was never carried out, nor any further orders given in regard to it than the preparation of a map of the harbor, and apparently nothing was said about it to Rochambeau and de Ternay after their arrival. The next plan for them to carry out was one drawn up in a memorandum from Gen. Washington to Gen. Lafayette, dated July 15, 1780, which the latter was to communicate to Rochambeau and de Ternay.³ It contemplated an attack on New-York, supported by the French army and fleet, which latter was to rendezvous at Morrisania by the fifth of August; but Washington expressly says: "In any operation and under all circumstances, a decisive naval superiority is to be considered as a fundamental principle, and the basis upon which every hope of success must ultimately depend." Gen. Lafayette carried this memorandum to de Ternay, and (Lafayette to Gen. Washington, July 31) had his first interview with him on the 30th of July. In answer, de Ternay said that he did not believe

¹ Vol. v. p. 221.

² Writings of Washington, vol. vii. p. 509.

his ships could go into the harbor of New-York, but that, if superior at sea, he would protect the landing of the troops, prevent an evacuation, and blockade the harbor. The French general, with the advice of the naval commander, did not hesitate to prefer going in transports to the points mentioned. Both were of opinion, in accordance with Washington's ideas, that nothing could be undertaken without a naval superiority, which they could not have till the expected reinforcements arrived from France, and hoped-for ones from the West Indies, as there was neither arms or powder sufficient for the force they already had. The Chevalier de Ternay was to go out to meet the new convoy, as soon as they were heard of, off the coast. Lafayette says: "I assented to their views, on account of my private confidence in their superior abilities." To avoid erroneous impressions on either side, Lafayette drew up in writing a statement of his conversations with the French general and admiral.¹ It is only necessary to add that this plan was never acted upon, because the second division did not arrive from France, as was expected, nor was the reinforcement sent from the West Indies, but not on account of any opposition or slowness on the part of de Ternay. As another proof of this, Washington writes to Lafayette (Aug. 3, 1780):

"I do not wish you to press the French General and Admiral to anything to which they show a disinclination, especially to the withdrawing of their troops from Rhode Island before the second division arrives to give them a naval superiority. *Our prospects are not so flattering as to justify our being very pressing to engage them in our views.*"

Again, on the fifth of August, he writes to Lafayette:

"I approve the steps you have taken. I am sorry to find however that the Chevalier de Ternay is so averse to entering the harbor (of N. York) in case of superiority. I believe he will find it impracticable without entering, effectually to interrupt supplies and blockade the enemy; and, in my opinion, our principal chance of success is in a complete blockade. I am however willing to go on with the chances of a siege if agreeable to our allies."

He writes to de Ternay on the sixth of August:

"Congress has directed a junction of the Continental frigates with your fleet, and for this purpose have put them under my orders. They were to rendezvous in the Delaware; from whence they were to proceed to join you. I should be glad of your advice in what mode they may be best employed usefully to your fleet, and that you will send me signals of recognizance for them."

On the sixteenth of August he writes to him again:

"*The reasons which you assign for preferring the harbor of Boston to that of Delaware for the rendezvous are certainly well founded.* I immediately communicated to the Board of Admiralty your opinion of the most advantageous manner of employing the American frigates and sloop * * * and I have advised them, should it not interfere with any arrangements which may have been previously made, to adopt the measures recommended by you."

M. de Ternay objected to the Delaware as a place of rendezvous for the second French squadron, expected soon to arrive, on account of the difficult navigation of that bay for large ships, and the danger of being blockaded there by the English fleet. He considered Boston harbor as more secure, and as affording greater advantages for future operations. The merchant vessels, which were convoyed by the fleet, he thought might enter the Delaware, and that, afterward, the vessels of war should proceed to Boston. He advised that the American frigates should cruise on the coast to intercept English vessels sailing from Charleston to New-York, and he

¹ "Writings of Washington," vol. vii. p. 519.

requested that the sloop-of-war "Saratoga" might be sent to St. Domingo with despatches to Count de Guichen, on whom he had authority from the king to call for reinforcements.

Thus matters stood from the twentieth of August to the eighteenth of September; the French were waiting for their reinforcements, and Washington was trying to induce congress to make some arrangement for increasing the army on a more substantial and useful footing. But in the interval, news had been received by the frigate "Alliance," which arrived at Boston on the sixteenth of August from l'Orient, that the French squadron and troops which were to constitute the second division of Rochambeau's army were blockaded in the harbor of Brest by an English fleet of thirty-two sail. The "Alliance" brought two thousand stand of arms, several cannon, and a quantity of powder for the United States. Washington writes on the twenty-eighth of August to the president of congress:

"The intelligence brought by the Alliance (of the second division being blocked in Brest) has made a material change in the prospects of the campaign. This and the extreme distress of our magazines have determined me to dismiss all the militia in service except such as are wanted for immediate purposes. Indeed I have little hope of anything decisive in this quarter this campaign."

On the sixth of September a council of general officers was held, who unanimously sent in their written opinions to Gen. Washington, that it was not advisable to make any attempt against New-York till the second French division should arrive, or till there should be a naval superiority to enable the fleet to coöperate with the land forces, thereby completely confirming the opinions of the French general and admiral.

On the twelfth of September Washington writes to Count de Guichen:

"The Chevalier de Ternay has informed you of his being blockaded in the port of Rhode Island by a superior British fleet, and the French troops are of course under a necessity of remaining there for the security of the fleet against a combined attack by sea and land. Nor, indeed, could they be any more useful to us in any other position, a naval superiority being essential to every enterprise in these States. Any succour you can send in consequence of this letter must arrive too late for an enterprise against N. York, but an unequivocal naval superiority would, I hope, enable us to act decisively in the Southern extremity."

The Chevalier de Ternay also wrote to Count de Guichen requesting him to send four ships of the line to the United States, but the count had left for France before these letters arrived, and his successor could not read the cipher they were written in, so that no reinforcements were sent. De Ternay writes on the 10th of September to the Count de Vergennes:

"I think the squadron of the King, and his army, have not arrived at the most advantageous point for any important operation on the American Continent. The inferiority of means seems to require that we should be at a greater distance from the place where the enemy concentrate their forces. We are actually compelled to remain on a very strict defensive. The English squadron is superior in number and in every other respect."

On the 18th September, while Gen. Rochambeau and Admiral de Ternay were absent to meet Gen. Washington at Hartford (on the 20th), the news of Admiral Rodney's arrival off Sandy Hook was received, and the forces at Newport were expecting every moment an attack from him conjointly with General Clinton. Deux Ponts says: "We were continually employed from the 18 to the 30 Sept. in perfecting our defences in case of an attack, but about the 4th or 5th of October we were convinced that we should

not be attacked. We then despaired of giving up our inactivity, and began to be busy about our winter quarters, and the Count de Rochambeau had fixed upon the end of the month for breaking up the camp and going into Newport."

In a letter to the president of congress of October 11, Washington says: "It is my duty to inform congress that in the late conference with the French general and admiral (on the 20th Sept.), I was obliged to give an opinion of the force we might have the next campaign, and I stated the army in this quarter at fifteen thousand operative continental troops, and on this idea a memorial with a plan for the next campaign has been transmitted to the court of France."

General Sullivan, it appears, had suggested the expediency of ordering the French fleet from Newport to Boston, and of calling the French troops to headquarters, which, by exciting Sir Henry Clinton's fears for the safety of New-York, would prevent his detaching troops to the southern states.¹ Regarding this, Washington says, in his letter to General Sullivan of Nov. 20, "The very measure which you suggest I urged, as far as decency and policy would permit me to do, at the interview in Hartford, but to no effect." He also writes to Lafayette, on Dec. 14, "You must be convinced from what passed at the interview at Hartford, that my command of the French troops at Rhode Island stands upon a very limited scale, and that it would be impolitic and fruitless in me to propose any measure of co-operation to a third power without their concurrence." This last sentence refers to a scheme of getting assistance from the Spaniards, which Washington unfolds in a joint letter to Rochambeau and de Ternay on Dec. 15, saying:

"When it is considered how essential it is to the independence of the United States, and how important to the interest of their allies, that the common enemy should be obliged to relinquish their conquests in So. Carolina and Georgia, your Excellencies will, I am confident, agree in opinion with me that no means ought to be left unessayed to endeavor to dislodge them in the course of this winter and spring. * * * * The plan with which I am impressed, and which I would submit to your consideration is, the propriety of attempting to combine our force with that of Spain for the purpose of totally subduing the common enemy, not only in the Floridas, but in the States of So. Carolina and Georgia — that a proposition or request should be made to the general and admiral of the Spanish forces to coöperate with us conjunctly, or by diversion, for this purpose — to send their ships of war to form a junction with the French squadron at Rhode Island and take under their convoy the French and American troops for the expedition against Charleston, the former to be embarked at Newport, the latter at Philadelphia. To ensure so essential a point as that of naval superiority the propriety of a further requisition on the Admiral commanding the French Royal fleet in the West Indies is submitted to your judgment. I persuade myself that you will view these propositions with an eye to all their consequences, and candidly approve or reject them as they appear to you practicable or proper. Should the plan happily meet your approbation, I have to request that the Chevalier de Ternay will be good enough to despatch a frigate with the substance of them to the generals of his most catholic majesty."

This plan was not approved by Rochambeau, who supposed that, in consequence of a change of ministry in France, despatches might arrive any day with a change of operations which he did not wish to forestall. He also thought that the Spanish commander would have definite instructions which he could not depart from, and also that the French admiral in the West Indies had too small a force to be able to detach enough ships for any useful purpose. The Chevalier de Ternay was not able even to read this plan, as

¹ Writings of Washington, vol. vii. p. 300.

he died on the 15th of December, the very day it was written, so that no blame can possibly attach to him for the unfavorable reply which was given to it by his successor in command, the Chevalier Destouches.

Thus we see that up to the time of de Ternay's death there had been only one plan of operations proposed to him by Washington, namely, that on New-York, which Washington himself admitted could not be carried out without the arrival of additional help from France, and which never arrived; so that it could not have been from dissatisfaction with him on this account that Washington asked for his removal. The only matter on which they really ever differed was the question of dividing the forces and letting the navy go to Boston and the army to Washington's headquarters, as proposed by Washington at the conference on September 20th. But how difficult this would have been at any rate, appears from a letter of Washington to Gen. Gates as late as October 8, in which he says: "The French fleet has been blocked up in the harbor of Newport almost ever since its arrival there by a superior British squadron; which superiority has been lately increased by the arrival of Admiral Rodney from the West Indies with ten ships." If Washington did complain to the French government of de Ternay in consequence of this, it was most probably done after the conference in Hartford, which was the first time Washington had met him. Now on October 28, the frigate *Hermione* sailed for France with Viscount Rochambeau, a son of the count, with despatches containing the result of the conference in Hartford, and setting forth the wants of the Americans in men, ships, and money. If application had been made through him for Count de Barras in place of Ternay to carry out important operations in the southern states during the winter, it is probable that de Barras would have been sent out at once, whereas it was only on May 6, of the following year, that he really arrived,—nearly seven months after the conference.

Deux Ponts makes the shabby remark¹:—"On the 15 December, the Chevalier de Ternay, commander of the squadron, died, and his loss occasioned no regrets. M. Destouches, the senior captain of the squadron, took command, and has the confidence of all in his favor." But the first thing M. Destouches did was to object to the plan of operations against the southern states proposed to de Ternay by Gen. Washington, in the letter of the 15th.

It is unjust, moreover, to accuse de Ternay of too much timidity or hesitation, for in spite of the English blockading fleet anchored in a line between Gardiner's Island and Plum Island, and consisting of one 90 gun ship, four 74's, three 64's, one 50 gunship, and two or three frigates, de Ternay had managed to send two frigates, the "*Surveillante*" and "*Hermione*," to Boston for provisions, and at the time of his death four ships of the line were under orders to sail to insure the safe return of these two frigates which left Boston on January 10, and arrived safely in Newport after encountering three severe gales.

As to congress being dissatisfied with de Ternay there is nothing to indicate it, and from a letter from Gen. Washington to the president of congress of January 15, 1781, it would appear that Washington himself discouraged the movement of the French forces to Virginia contemplated by congress, for he says:

"Relative to the expediency of removing the French troops to Virginia, Congress, being no stranger to the blockade of the French Squadron at Rhode Island, must have had in contemplation a land march of the French army to the above State, to which the season, length of the way, badness of the roads, difficulty of trans-

¹ My Campaign in America, p. 20.

portation, and possible want of covering in a good military position when there, the expectation of the second division, and the arrangements which are made in consequence by the French general, might be offered as weighty objections against the measure. But I think it incumbent on me to add that it is not agreeable to the sentiments, perhaps to the orders, of the officers commanding the land and naval force at Rhode Island, to separate while the latter is awed by a superior marine. The experiment has already been tried."

In his reference to the "orders" of the French commanders, Washington probably mentioned the real cause of the want of activity in the French forces, for we find in Washington's letter to Lafayette of December 14,—“I shall congratulate you on the late change of the administration of France, as it seems to be consonant to your wishes, and to encourage hope.” The change referred to was, the retirement of M. de Sartines the French minister of marine, and the appointment in his place of the Marquis de Castries, who was universally approved by Lafayette, Rochambeau and the other officers, and the change considered auspicious for the operations in America.¹ A further change in the ministry was made, at the beginning of the next year, by the resignation of the Prince de Montbarrey in the department of war, and the appointment in his place of the Marquis de Segur, one of the most distinguished lieutenant-generals, and a great friend of the Marquis de Castries, which produced great movements in the ministry.

The ship “*Astree*” which brought this news brought also money and despatches, and it is much more probable that any change of plans was quite as much owing to the new instructions received, as to the change of admirals. If Barras had been chosen to supersede de Ternay, it is more probable that he would have been sent out by this ship than five months afterward, as he was, and after the campaign was decided on.

At any rate, if Washington was dissatisfied with de Ternay, of which there is no indication that we can find, we have evidence that he was exceedingly angry with his successor M. de Barras, if we can believe the Duc de Lauzun, who says that, at the interview between Gen. Washington and de Barras it was officially decided and signed that the French army should march as far as the North River, and that the squadron should go to Boston to wait for a reinforcement from France. Afterward, in consequence of some meddling on the part of the Marquis de Chatellux, a council of war was called by M. de Barras, at which it was decided that the fleet should remain at Newport and not go to Boston. De Lauzun was chosen to carry this new decision to Washington, which he says “put him in such a passion that he would not answer it, and it was not till the third day, and out of regard to me, that he sent me a very cold answer, saying that he adhered to the opinion he had signed at the conference in Hartford, but left Rochambeau to do as he liked.” A second council of war confirmed the decision of the first, and Rochambeau departed and the fleet remained. “After the departure of the army,” says Lauzun, “it would have been sufficient to attack the French squadron to have destroyed it, if the English, instead of being blind, had only had the idea of doing so.” So much for the superior wisdom of M. de Ternay's successor.

There remains now nothing more to be said regarding de Ternay, but that he died December 15, 1780, in the house of Dr. William Hunter, on Washington street in Newport, where we may suppose he received every attention, as de Lauzun speaks enthusiastically of the ladies of the family, as making the French officers feel at home. We already know that his

¹ Writings of Washington, vol. vii. p. 324.

funeral was celebrated according to the Roman Catholic rites with great pomp. One account says that he was buried on the day following his death, which would seem to imply a malignant disease.

The fleet at the time of sailing consisted of:—

Le Duc de Bourgogne,	80	guns,	1200	men,	Admiral de Ternay.
Le Neptune,	74	"	700	"	Capt. Destouches.
Le Conquerant,	74	"	700	"	M. de la Grandiere.
L'Eveillé,	64	"	600	"	M. De Tribiand.
La Provence,	64	"	600	"	M. De Mesigny.
L'Ardent,	64	"	600	"	M. de Marigny.
Le Jason,	64	"	600	"	M. de la Clochette.
La Fantasque hospital ship.					
La Surveillante,	40	"	300	"	M. De Caillet.
La Bellone.					
L'Andromaque,	36	"	250	"	M. De Ronevel.
L'Amazone.					
La Sibella,	36	"	250	"	Baron De Clugney.
La Hermione,	36	"	250	"	De la Touche.

ARMED SHIPS.

Cutters Guepe and Serpent.

Le Bruen,

La Complase,

Des Arros.

De Noulds.

The land forces were in 36 transports, and consisted of:—

Regiment de Bourbonnais.

" " Royal Deux Ponts.

" " Saintonge.

Regiment de Soissonois.

Legion de Lauzun.

First battalion of artillery.

LIST OF CAPT. CHARLES MORRIS'S COMPANY, 1747.

[FROM THE KNOX MSS.]

		on Comm'd	Charles Morris Capt Daniel Dyson. Lieut Robert Noble. Lieut David White. Ensign		
Comm'd	Ebenezer Hall Jun Stephen Brown Robert Work Benjamin Carsole	Serjeants	Paul Cammat Asa Flagg. Ebenezer Cox. Jacob Haden	Corps	Comm'd John Cook Drum Deserted } John How- ard
Comm'd Deserted	John Aaron Andrew Bennit Micah Bowker William Croxford John Damerel		Ebenezer Hall Isaac Jones. Elisha Kenny. Joseph Laughlin Ezekial Lad.		comm'd Edmund Sha. Patrick Sha: Abner Turner. Sampson Twamuch George Tinney Thomas Tinney
Comm'd	James Day Nathan Emmerson		Daniel Lynes Isaac Morse	Comm'd deserted	Robert Veeary
Comm'd	Jonathan Elisha Jonathan Fairbanks	Comm'd	William Merrifield Nathan Millet	comm'd	John Watkins
Comm'd	John Galloway Matthew Grover William Guilford Daniel Hick		Arthur Megil Samuel Oly Benjamin Putney. Benjamin Stewart.	Comm'd	John Wallis Nathan Woodbury. Joshua Whitney John Wilson Senr John Wilson Junr

Boston. New England Sep^t 8th 1747. These are to Certifie that the Commission Non Commission Officers and Private Men whose Names are inserted above are Effectives in Cap^t Charles Morris' Company in the

Hon^{ble} Brigadier General Waldo's Regiment of Foot rais'd in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay for the Reduction of Canada, and that those mark^t on Command are on Duty in his Majesty Garrison of Annapolis Royall having no Advice to the Contrary. This Muster to Serve from the twenty fifth day of August 1747, to the twenty fourth day of October both days inclusive Containing Sixty Days.

CHAS. MORRIS

DAVID WHITE

[Endorsed.] An Effective List of Cap^t Cha Morris' Comp^y in the Hon^{ble} Brigadier Gen^l Waldo's Reg^t of Foot.

Commencing the 25th of August & ending the 24th of October foll^g both days inclusive.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DISCOVERY ON SABLE ISLAND; MAJOR ELLIOTT.—[REGISTER, vol. xxvii. pp. 52-4.]—Though unable to give any information as to the articles exposed in 1842 on Sable Island, by the shifting of the sand, the following notes, respecting the name which appears on the dog-collar then found, will perhaps be conducive toward such a result.

Robert Elliott was commissioned a captain in the 43d regiment of foot, May 12, 1746, and raised to the rank of major, Feb. 2, 1757, at which time the regiment was stationed in Galway in Ireland. He was a son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart., of co. Roxburgh, Scotland, and his brother Gilbert, who succeeded to the title in 1766, was a lord of the admiralty and treasurer of the navy, and father of the first Earl of Minto; his next younger brother, Andrew, was appointed collector of the port of New-York in 1764, and lieutenant-governor in 1780, while two other brothers, John, and probably George, were living in 1795, at an advanced age, as admirals in the British navy. Destined to take part in the celebrated "Cabbage-planting expedition" of the Earl of Loudon, the 43d regiment was ordered, early in 1757, to prepare for foreign service, and, arriving in Halifax in July, the officers were received by the commander-in-chief on the 14th, and four days after the regiment was reviewed by his lordship with great satisfaction. As being the youngest corps in Nova Scotia and the most complete in point of numbers, it was chosen for the garrison of Annapolis Royal and other forts through the province. Much mortified at their inactive service, they petitioned the commander-in-chief (Amherst, who had succeeded Loudon) in November, 1758, that they might join the army in the spring "in whatever service they may be destined," and received orders, April 14th following, to rendezvous at Louisbourg (which had surrendered in June, 1758 for an expedition up the St. Lawrence river, under Maj. Gen. Wolfe. Embarking in May, after having been twenty-two months "in inglorious exile," as Knox (an officer in this regiment) styles it in his "Historical Journal," they reached Louisbourg on the 24th, were appointed to the 1st brigade under Brig. Gen. Monckton, and arrived off Quebec June 26th. In the subsequent glories of Sept. 13th, before this city, when Wolfe fell at the moment of victory, this regiment fully participated. After this event the colonel of the regiment, Lieut. Gen. James Kennedy, returned to England, and dying at Bath, Friday morning, March 13, 1761, the king appointed the Hon. Sharrington Talbot as his successor. By news of April 6th, from New York, published in the London Chronicle of May 7, 1761, we learn that His Ex. Gen. Amherst had been pleased to appoint (March 25, 1761) Major Elliott, of the 43d regiment, to succeed Lieut. Col. Alex. Murray in the 55th regiment; Capt. Boughy Skey to succeed Major Elliott. The 55th having returned in 1764 from America was stationed in Ireland, and the Chronicle of Dec. 13, of that year, announces that "His Majesty has (Dec. 5) appointed Major Alexander Duncan of the 55th regiment, to be Lt. Col. of the said regiment, in the room of Lt. Col. Robert Elliott." Of the latter I gain no further information,

though his decease is not noticed in the magazines published during the year 1764, yet his name does not occur thereafter on the army-lists.

New-York, Jan. 15, 1873.

ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.

DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS DEANE, OF BOSTON, N. E., AND FREEFOLK, ENG.—[REGISTER, vol. iii. p. 380.]—It will be seen by the article here referred to, that Sarah, eldest daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Browne) Deane, was married to the Rev. Dr. Robert Woodward, Dean of Salisbury. An article on the "Winthrop Family," communicated to the London *Notes and Queries* for April 1, 1865 (3d S. vii. p. 269), by George Adlard, Esq., of Barnsbury,—compiler of the valuable abstracts of Orders in Council relative to New-England, 1630-1641, published in the REGISTER, vol. viii. pp. 135-45,—furnishes some information relative to Mr. Deane's descendants through this daughter.

"A late writer," says Mr. Adlard, "in speaking of the Winthrop family, has assumed that John Winthrop (only son of Wait Still Winthrop) had returned to England; I presume in consequence of his death occurring at Sydenham in Kent. Such, however, was not the case; he was merely on a visit to England (leaving his wife and daughters in New-England), attending to a law-suit that he had against Samuel Sparrow and others, arising from a contract with these parties to work a black lead mine on his estate on Long Island, near New-York city. He was accompanied by his son, John Still Winthrop; and they were for some time between 1737 and 1743, residing with Mrs. Henrietta Hyde in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, widow of Nathaniel Hyde, of Harriott, in Hampshire, and second cousin of John Still Winthrop. The son returned to New-London; and the cousin (Mrs. Hyde) went to New-London, probably in company with him, and there resided till her death. She was the daughter of Robert Woodward, D.D., Dean of Salisbury. Her grandmother's sister was the wife of Wait Still Winthrop, and mother of John Winthrop, the father of John Still. It is presumed that Nathaniel Hyde was related to the Hydcs, Earls of Clarendon; Sir Lawrence Hyde, uncle of the first Earl of Clarendon, residing at the Close in Salisbury.

"I shall be glad," Mr. Adlard adds, "if any of the readers of 'N. and Q.' can inform me whether a Nathaniel Hyde was a grandson of Sir Lawrence. Robert, second son of Sir Lawrence, was chief-justice of the common pleas, and died in 1665; and Alexander, the fifth son, was bishop of Salisbury, and died in 1667.

"Mrs. Hyde had three children, who all died in infancy, or very young. An interesting portrait of her and her children is in the possession of Thomas C. Winthrop, Esq., of New-York city."

On the 21st of May, 1730, Samuel Deane, of London, only surviving son of Thomas Deane above mentioned, conveyed to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Woodward, then a widow, who intended visiting her native country (she was born in Boston), all his interest in the lands in New-England that belonged to their father at the time of his decease. Jonathan Belcher was one of the witnesses, and on the 30th of June, 1749, being then governor of New-Jersey, he made oath at Burlington to having seen the deed signed, sealed and delivered.—See *Suffolk Registry of Deeds*, lib. 77, fol. 65.

Did Mrs. Woodward visit her native country?

J. W. DEAN.

PREBLES IN ENGLAND.—[Extracts from wills recorded in Rochester, county Kent, England.]—Died 1521. *John Prebyll* of Watering near Rochester—in his will he mentions his wife Alice, his sons John, Robert and Stephen—all under twenty—and a brother William.

1581. Died *John Preble* of East Barninge—Kent Yeoman. He mentions his son Richard under twenty—his son John and daughter Annys. He mentions his brothers William and Thomas, and his sisters Harling and Call, and speaks of his late father John Preble.

1617. *Thomas Preble* of Barneige leaves a wife Margaret and children John, Richard, Mary, Margaret and Ione the wife of Thomas Warley.

From the wills at Canterbury.—Died 1634. *Robert Prebble* of Denton, Kent. He had sons Abraham, Robert, Benjamin and Jacob. Sisters Elinor, Margaret and Frances.

Robert Prebble was possibly the father of Abraham, who emigrated, two years after his death, in 1636, to America.

1636. *John Prebble* of Elham, husbandman. His wife Gilliam, sons William and John, grandson John, son of his son John, daughters Johanna, Mildred, Susan Parnell and Alfra.

1659. John Prebble of Boughton under the Bleau, mentions parishes of Hearnhill, Kent, and Goodnerstone, Kent; wife Mary, sons William and John, daughter Mary.

At Doctors Commons.—1675. Died, John Prebble of London, leaving only a widow Jane.

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

THE GERRYMANDER.—Articles on this subject have appeared in the *American Historical Record* (edited by Mr. Lossing and published at Philadelphia) for November, 1872, and February and June, 1873. After the first two articles had been published,—in which the naming of the monster is ascribed to Maj. Benjamin Russell, editor of the *Columbian Centinel*; and its design attributed, by different authorities, to Gilbert Stuart, the painter, and Edward Horsman, secretary of an insurance company,—the following statement, written by an aged member of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society, who was acquainted with most of the people he names and was an intimate friend of Mr. Hale, was handed in for publication in the REGISTER:

“The true history of the Gerrymander is as follows, and it is very important that the correct history should be given, for the word has been fully incorporated into the *American* language, though I have not been able to find it in any dictionary—not even in that of Webster.

“The map of the county of Essex, designating the boundary of the senatorial districts, was drawn by Nathan Hale who, with Henry Sedgwick, were editors of the *Weekly Messenger*. It was printed in that paper March 6, 1812. The extraordinary division of the county of Essex, taking a single line of towns from the outside of the county, and adding Chelsea from the county of Suffolk, in order to secure a democratic majority in the senate, was such a piece of political management as to produce a general outcry. The map was copied into some of the other newspapers, and at a dinner party at the house of Mr. Thorndike, an eminent merchant of that day in Boston, it was exhibited by Mr. Cogswell, afterwards librarian of the Astor Library. The form of the district was a subject of remark, and it was said that it resembled some horrible animal, and only wanted wings to make a frightful political dragon. Mr. Tisdale took his pencil and sketched the wings, and there was a discussion about the name, some suggesting that of *salamander*. Mr. Alsop proposed that of *Gerrymander*, which was adopted.

“I was acquainted with several of the parties abovementioned, and this is the substance of a memorandum made in pencil when the broadside with the figure was printed.

S. B.”

Israel Thorndike, the person above referred to, then lived at No. 6 Summer street, the east corner of Summer and Arch street,¹ where John Tappan afterwards resided. The estate is now owned by Hon. William Gray, who erected, in 1865, a granite block which was destroyed in the fire of November, 1872. He is building a new block on the site.

Major Benjamin Russell, the editor of the *Columbian Centinel*, informed the late Dr. Joseph Palmer that the figure was drawn by Tisdale; but he attributed the naming to James Ogilvie, a lecturer on oratory.²

Mr. E. Tisdale, who was a designer, engraver and miniature painter, resided in Boston at that time, though Hartford, Ct., appears to have been his residence for a considerable portion of his life, where he was a partner in “The Graphic Company.” A biographical sketch of him will be found in *Dunlap’s Arts of Design in America*, vol. ii. p. 45.

A copy of the Gerrymander broadside of 1812, which has been painted so as to show plainly the caricature of Gov. Gerry, was recently presented to the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society by John Wells Parker, Esq., of Boston Highlands. The society had previously copies of the Gerrymander broadside of 1823 or thereabout (which was reprinted in the *American Historical Record* for Nov. 1872), and the *Boston Gazette*, March 26, 1812, in which the Gerrymander picture first appeared, besides other newspapers illustrating the history of the monster.

J. W. DEAN.

HERRICK GENEALOGY.—Dr. L. C. Herrick, of Woodstock, Ohio, is preparing a revised genealogy of the Herrick family, published by Gen. Jedediah Herrick in 1846. The ancestor of this family was Henry Herrick, of Salem.

¹ Benjamin Bussey lived on the opposite corner, No. 5 Summer street.

² Loring’s Hundred Boston Orators, p. 559.

THE OLD HANOVER STREET ROOSTER,—which for 148 years turned on the spire of the Hanover street church (first called the New Brick Church), and was the sailor's land-mark in entering Boston harbor, has been recently placed on the stone spire of the Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge.

Its history, gathered from records, and ancient bills for materials and repairs from time to time, which records and bills are now in my possession, is as follows : It was made by Deacon Shem Drowne,¹ in 1721, and placed on the spire of the New Brick church the same year. In August, 1785, it was taken down by William Cordwell, repaired at an expense of £3 12s., and gilded by Samuel Harriss, Jr. ; John Osborn supplying the gold leaf for £4 03 04. It was taken down the second time by Almorán Holmes in 1822, repaired and placed on a new spire of the same building in 1823. The third time by William Barnicoat in June, 1832, and regilded by Robinson & Smith. At this time Mr. James L. Barbour placed within the vane a steel-bearing for the point of the shaft to turn on. The fourth time it was taken down by Mr. Johnson, March 11, 1844, preparatory to the erection of a new church building. It was then repaired by Messrs. H. N. Hooper & Co., regilded and placed on the spire of the new church building, on the same spot, and on the same shaft on which it was first placed in 1721.

The vane became *spitted* by the rivets giving way which held the steel bearing, and the fifth time it was taken down, June 24, 1858, repaired and replaced by Messrs. Clark & Brazier, where it remained, until about 8 o'clock, P. M., of the day of the great gale of September 8, 1869, when the entire spire was carried away.

As the spire fell, the "Old Bird" parted company with the shaft on which it had turned for 148 years, sailed off on its own account, and striking on a neighboring roof, cut its way to a room below. A flattened bullet and papers enclosed in lead were found within the vane. The papers were so decayed they could not be read.

The church premises having become the property of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the vane was again repaired, and deposited within the building as a memento of the olden time.

The vane is made of copper and brass, supported in part by an iron frame. It measures, from bill to tip of tail, 5 feet 4 inches, and stands 5 feet 5 inches from the foot of socket to the top of comb. It weighs 172 pounds.

In June, 1873, the Shepard Congregational Society, in veneration of its long history, and interesting associations, purchased it, and elevated it to its new post of duty on the stone spire of their church near the "Washington Elm" in Cambridge.

This statement was written on parchment, and, with other items of record, connected with the church and society, was enclosed in a copper box, and placed within the vane.

It has indeed witnessed an eventful history of five generations, dating from the Rev. Cotton Mather's dedication sermon first delivered beneath it in 1721. May it gather new inspiration from kindred historic associations here, and transmit through this Puritan church, to our successors, a link of connection with the long past, and with the men and principles we delight to honor.

Cambridge, August 15, 1873.

W. A. SAUNDERS.

MARTIN FAMILY.—Mr. William Hall, of Elizabeth, N. J., has a minute family record and history of the Martins of Rhode Island, for the early generations. They were collected sixty years ago.

ANCOCUS, NEW-JERSEY.—[REGISTER, *ante*, page 149.] The word printed *Ancocus* in the letter from Benjamin Franklin to his sister Jane Mecom, should be *Ancocus*.

This farm was near the Rancocus creek in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, and was known as Franklin Park, a name which, I believe, it still bears. A few years ago, the house was occupied as a Female Boarding School.

Philadelphia.

WILLIAM DUANE.

DE WOLF.—Information in regard to the genealogical and personal history of Bezaleel De Wolf, who settled very early in Lyme, Conn., and was the ancestor of the Rhode Island De Wolfs, and of many distinguished people of other names, is desired by

EVELYN McCURDY SALISBURY.

Lyme, Conn., Aug., 1873.

¹ He also made the Grasshopper on Faneuil Hall.

FLUDD.—Information is wanted concerning any of the passengers of the ship "Alexander," given in "Drake's Founders of New-England," page 106, as having sailed from London for Barbadoes, May, 1635, and particularly of *Thomas Fludd*.

In a "List of Ancient Names in Boston and vicinity, from 1630 to 1644, by John Farmer," published in vol. i. p. 193, NEW-ENGLAND HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER, among the names given as living in Boston is "*Flowed*." Can any account be given of him, or should the name be *Flood* or *Fludd*? Any information relating to the family of Fludd, Flood, Flud, Flod, Flodd, Fluyd, Flude, Floud, Flewd and Flowd—as the name is variously written—in America before 1645, will be very thankfully received by

MARTIN H. STAFFORD.

320 West 20th st., New-York.

SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE.—In the March 1st issue of the "Weekly Express," a paper published in the Isle of Jersey, we learn of the proposed formation in that ancient island of a society bearing this name. R. P. Marrett, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Attorney-general, in a lecture delivered by him, stated the objects of such a society to be the study of the history and antiquities of the island.

Old Jersey has sent many representatives to our country, founders of races identified with the prosperity of New-England and elsewhere; and descendants of Jersey-men here will look with much interest upon the successful foundation of the proposed society. It is to be hoped that some attention may also be turned by it to the study of the ancestry of its families, in which we in New-England feel an interest.

Capt. J. Bertrand Payne's elegant work upon this subject, giving charts of many of its families, should be followed by others; indeed Capt. Payne proposes a second edition, with many additions to his very valuable work.

W. P. CABOT.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1873.

EMERY.—Mr. Savage, following Coffin, is led into the error of stating that John Emery, Jr., of Newbury, married, Oct. 29, 1650, Mary, widow of John Webster, of Ipswich. Aside from the incongruity of assigning to a young man, just come of age, a wife nearly or quite old enough to be his mother, and withal a widow with eight children,¹ the absurdity of imputing to her thirteen additional children by her second marriage,—making an interval of *forty-nine* years between her oldest and youngest child,—is too apparent to pass without protest, which Mr. Savage has indeed readily entered.

It was, undoubtedly, John Emery, Sen., who married Mrs. Mary Webster, for he left a widow Mary, and there is no probability that she had more than one child by her second husband. This child was Jonathan, born May 13, 1652. He is named in the will of his father, all of whose lands in Newbury he was to receive on the condition of supporting his mother. John Emery, Sen., appoints his "son" Abraham Merrill, one of the overseers of his will. "Son" must here mean son-in-law; but Abraham Merrill did not marry a daughter of John Emery, Sen.,—his wife was Abigail Webster, and he could have been brought into the relation of "son" only by his having married a stepdaughter of the testator, and there is no reason to doubt his having done so. It is certain that the widow, Mary Emery, who died April 28, 1694, was the widow of John Emery, Sen.²; for, although at that time there was a Mary, widow of John Emery, Jr., the Newbury records show that Mary, relict of Sergt. John Emery, died Feb. 3, 1709-10, and the Sergt. must have been John, Jr., because (Hist. Newbury, p. 145) Sergt. John Emery was chosen on a committee to divide and lay out lands, Oct. 21, 1686, three years after the death of John Emery, Sen.

It is not by any means certain that Mary, the widow of John Emery, Jr., was the mother of all his children. In not one of the records of these thirteen births is the name of the mother given, and the speculation of Mr. Savage in regard to the early wife of John Emery, Jr., would be quite as applicable to a spinster as to a young widow.

J. M. BRADBURY.

HEZEKIAH STRATTON, who settled in Northfield, Mass., in 1714. Information respecting his lineage will be welcomed by

J. H. TEMPLE.

Framingham, Mass.

¹ Compare *Massachusetts Colony Records*, vol. ii. p. 184, and vol. iii. p. 254.

² He names in his will his *daughter*, Ebenezer Hong, so that Mr. Savage's doubt on this point goes for naught.

THE WILL OF JOSHUA SEARS.—[The Barnstable Patriot publishes the will of the late Joshua Sears, which we have revised and corrected by an office-copy. It is as follows—EDITOR]:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Joshua Sears, of Yarmouth, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Merchant, do make and publish this my last will and testament, as follows, to wit:

I give to my brother, Charles Sears, of said Yarmouth, twenty-five thousand dollars.

I give to my brother, Willard Sears, of New-Bedford, in said Commonwealth, twenty-five thousand dollars.

I give, devise and bequeath to my nieces, Hannah Sears and Catherine Sears, daughters of my brother Charles Sears, the house in said Yarmouth now occupied by said Charles Sears, the stable and Register Office, with the land under and around them, being the same premises which said Charles conveyed to me. It being understood that my brother Charles Sears shall with his wife occupy the same during their lives and the life of the survivor of them, they paying the taxes and keeping the premises in repair.

I give to my niece, Mary Jane Myrick, two thousand dollars, in full for services rendered and which she shall render to my son, Joshua Montgomery Sears, until he shall be five years old. I give to my nephew, Alexander Pomeroy Sears, ten thousand dollars. I give to my nephew, Cyrus A. Sears, ten thousand dollars, to be paid to him—five thousand dollars when he shall be twenty-five years old, and five thousand when he shall be thirty-five years old, the interest on said sums, until payment of the principal, to be paid by my executors and trustees to said Cyrus or his guardian. I give to my nephew, Isaac Myrick, fifteen hundred dollars to set him up in business.

I give to the other children of Isaac and Lucy Myrick, one thousand dollars to each.

I give to my nieces, the children of my sister, Sally Crocker, fifteen hundred dollars to each.

I give to the two children of my sister, Hannah Hamblin, one thousand dollars to each.

I order and direct my executors and trustees to pay to my sister, Hannah Hamblin, the income of five thousand dollars during her life.

I give to my executors and trustees five thousand dollars, in trust, to pay the income to my niece, Olivia R. Sears, during her life, and after her decease said five thousand dollars to go to her heirs.

I give to the town of Yarmouth, my native town, fifteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of founding a school on the north side of Yarmouth, for teaching navigation and kindred sciences.

I give to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society three thousand dollars.

I nominate and appoint Alpheus Hardy, of Dorchester, in said Commonwealth, merchant, to be the guardian of my son, Joshua Montgomery Sears. I nominate and appoint Alpheus Hardy, of Dorchester, Horatio Harris, of Roxbury, merchants, and Hugh Montgomery, of Boston, counsellor-at-law, all of said Commonwealth, to be the executors of and the trustees under this my will; and it is my will, and I request, that my executors shall not be required to give any other or greater bonds to the Judge of Probate than said Judge shall, under all the circumstances of the case, in his discretion think best.

All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate I give to said Alpheus Hardy, Horatio Harris and Hugh Montgomery, their heirs and assigns, as joint tenants in trust, to hold, invest and manage, and take care of the same according to their best knowledge and discretion, and I wish them to invest one-half part of my estate in favorable purchases of real, productive estate, stores to be preferred, looking well to the value and titles thereof. And I wish them to invest one-half part of said estate in bottom mortgages on estates which shall be considered of twice the value of the money loaned thereon, the title of such estates to be well examined. I give to my son, Joshua M. Sears, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be paid to him at the age of twenty-one years. All such parts of the income of my estate which may be necessary for the support and education of my son, I order to be used for that purpose, and when he shall be twenty-one years old, I direct that four thousand dollars shall be paid to him annually; when he shall be twenty-five years old, six thousand dollars per year, and ten thousand dollars per year when he shall be thirty-five years old.

And in case of the death of my son before he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, then I direct that ten thousand dollars be paid to said town of Yarmouth for the purpose of a library, and six thousand dollars for free lectures in said town. And the residue and remainder of said estate I direct to be paid and divided, one-third thereof to my brother Charles, one-third to my brother Willard, and one-third to the children of my brother Thomas W. Sears.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of February, A.D. 1857.

"Aid" erased and "Friend" inserted; "Six" erased and "ten" inserted, before signing.

In presence of us,
who sign as witnesses to this will.

JOSHUA SEARS: [Seal.]

Wm. H. HOWARD,
JOSEPH C. PRAY,
SAM^l B. DEANE.

The Patriot remarks upon the will as follows:

"Much harsh and unkind remark has been made by thoughtless persons as to some of the provisions and some of the omissions of this will, and we think it just, therefore, to say that the testator fully intended to make many other bequests, and would have done so on the day after this was executed; but his health declined so rapidly that he was unable to do more. It was wise in him and in those who advised him, that he fully executed what was done, making that part of his intention sure, and all will agree that this partial and incomplete will 'is much better than none, and all that could be obtained under the circumstances,' using the language of one of the executors. The result is simply an admonition to all men to attend to so important a duty before the last suffering hours of life."

ELIHU YALE [REGISTER, vol. iv. p. 245], the founder of Yale College in New-Haven, Conn., was buried at the church in Wrexham, Wales. His monument, a plain altar tomb, bears this inscription:

"Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Afric traveled, & in Asia wed:
Where long he lived, and died, in London dead.
Much good, some ill, he did; so hope all's even,
And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to Heaven:
You that survive & read this tale, take care,
For this most certain exit to prepare.
Where blest in peace & actions of the just
Smell sweet, & blossom in the silent dust."

The strongest fact is yet to tell. It is recorded that Mr. Yale went out to the East Indies from this country as an adventurer, and, becoming wealthy, obtained the presidency of Madras, and is said to have ruled with a most oppressive authority. He caused his groom to be hanged for riding out a favorite horse without leave. For this murder he was ordered to England, where he was tried for the crime, but by some means escaped all punishment, except a heavy fine. He died in 1724.

His descendants now reside in this city. [*New-Haven Journal.*]

AN OLD HOMESTEAD. [*From the New-Hampshire Gazette.*—I notice that in your paper of Jan. 16, mention is made of the Rollins farm in Stratham passing through seven generations in succession. This leads me to communicate to you some notice of the farm in Eliot where I now live.

I find on Kittery Town Records, the original grant of Kittery to Charles Frost, in the year 1674, one hundred and forty acres. (Charles Frost was son of Nicholas Frost, who emigrated to Kittery in 1630.) The farm passed from Charles to his son, John Frost, who settled in Newcastle, N. H., and who built a house and barn on the lot, which were occupied by tenants. John Frost gave the farm to his son John, who settled on the farm in 1730, and in 1733 built the house now occupied by the writer. He also built a guard house in 1735, and in 1740 another guard house, 40 by 50 feet, of solid timber. The buildings are at present in good repair. The port holes on the inside are visible in the guard houses. The farm has passed successively through six generations, and five generations have been born in the house.

Eliot, Me.

JOSEPH FROST.

WINSLOW MEMORIAL MONUMENT.—A monument, commemorative of the lives and labors of the Rev. Drs. Winslow, has just been erected by friends in the cemetery in Williston, Vermont. It is of superior workmanship, being a pyramidal column

eighteen feet high, surmounted with a large and elaborately carved cross. The material used is Isle la Motte stone, harder than granite, and affording a much finer polish. The inscription is partly in raised letters. The side of the monument facing the street bears this inscription :

THREE BROTHERS,

Born in Williston, of the seventh generation from the Pilgrim Fathers.
 "Their works do follow them."

WINSLOW.

Side No. 2 has this engraved :

MIRON WINSLOW, D.D., LL.D.,

Forty-five years Missionary in India, died at Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 22, 1864,
 aged 74 years.

"Thy life to the Cross was wholly devoted."

Side No. 3 is thus lettered :

HUBBARD WINSLOW, D.D.,

Author, Educator, Pastor at Boston and elsewhere, died Aug. 13, 1864, aged 64 years.
 "Always abounding in the work of the Lord."

Side No. 4 reads as follows :

GORDON WINSLOW, D.D., M.D.,

Rector at Staten Island, N. Y., and elsewhere, entered into rest June 7, 1864, aged
 59 years.

"In the service of his country and for his Master."

—[*Boston Journal*, July 19, 1873.]

THE TREASURE ON BOARD THE HUZZAR FRIGATE. — I notice that efforts to recover the treasure supposed to be sunk in the Huzzar, near Hell Gate, in 1780, are about to be renewed. Perhaps the following communication, cut from an Edinburgh newspaper in 1827, may check any further foolish expenditure of money in that direction :

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Observer : Sir,—I read in your paper of the 7th instant a statement made by a Mr. Mitchell, copied from an American paper, regarding the loss of the Huzzar frigate. Mr. Mitchell's account of the unfortunate fate of that fine vessel is in many respects correct. I am not inclined to dispute with him the appearances now presented by handles of knives, beeswax, etc., extracted from the wreck ; but neither he nor anyone else will be so fortunate as to find the "large treasure" said to have been lost in her. There was, indeed, £20,000 on board the ship two days before she was lost, that is on the 21st of November, 1780, but on that day the money was safely landed and delivered into the custody of Commissary General Delancy, and *in which operation I assisted*, being then a petty officer in the Huzzar. The Huzzar struck on Pot Rock near three o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d of November, 1780, and did not go down till she swung several miles up the sound, when she went down in a bay called "The Brothers," at seven in the evening, same day, in seven fathoms of water ; and a strong current, then running at the rate of nine knots an hour, occasioned the loss, as nearly as could be ascertained, of one hundred and seven fine brave fellows, part of her crew. When the accident happened the Huzzar was on her way from New York to Gardner's Bay, with despatches to Admiral Arbuthnot.

Castle Hill, Aug. 8, 1827.

I am, &c.,

FLETCHER BETTS.

The accounts of the loss of life by this shipwreck are strangely at variance. According to Fletcher Betts 107 brave fellows of *her crew* were drowned, and as he was one of the ship's company his evidence ought to be reliable. Yet Marshall, in his biography of Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Bart., the captain of the Huzzar, says : "The officers and people except *one* being all saved, and as no blame whatever could be imputed to Captain Pole in this accident, he was charged with Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's despatches to the admiralty ; and soon after his arrival in England received the appointment to the Success, 32 guns and 220 men." Ralfe, in his naval biography, tells a similar story, and Schömburg, in his naval chronicles, records the loss of the ship, but makes no mention of any loss of life by her shipwreck. Other accounts state that *seventy American prisoners*, taken from the prison-ships in the Wallabout, heavily ironed, went down in the vessel ; evidently a sensational story.

The Huzzar of this shipwreck was the second of the name in the royal navy.

In a list of the vessels of the royal navy, built from 1700 to 1800, which can be found in Charnock's "Marine Architecture," there is mention of four vessels named Huzzar, namely:

1. Huzzar 28, built 1757; length on the gun-deck, 118 feet 3 inches; keel, 97 feet 2½ inches; beam, 33 feet 8 inches; hold, 10 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 586; crew, 200. This vessel was lost off the coast of Cuba, in 1762.

2. Huzzar 28, built 1763; gun-deck, 114 feet 4 inches; keel, 102 feet 8 inches; beam, 33 feet 8 inches; hold, 11 feet; tonnage, 619; crew, 200. This vessel is recorded as lost, and was the one that sunk in Brothers' Bay.

3. Huzzar 28, built 1784; gun-deck, 120 feet 6 inches; keel, 99 feet 6 inches; beam, 33 feet 6 inches; hold, 11 feet; tonnage, 594; crew, 200.

4. Huzzar 38, built 1799; gun-deck, 150 feet 6 inches; keel, 125 feet 8 inches; beam, 39 feet 6 inches; hold, 13 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 1043; crew, 280.

This table, which may be considered official, as it is taken direct from the admiralty records, disposes of the statement published in the New-York Tribune some time since, that the length of the vessel lost near Hell Gate was 206 feet 6 inches, and the breadth of beam 56 feet 2 inches.—[*Boston Evening Transcript.*]

Boston, Aug. 14, 1873.

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

POSTAL CARDS.—The origin of postal cards dates from the late Franco-Prussian war. The difficulty of soldiers in securing pens and paper upon which to write home, induced the German authorities to issue bits of pasteboard to the soldiers for this purpose, and they were largely availed of, the messages being written in pencil. Their use was continued thereafter in time of peace, and has since been adopted in England and the United States.

ERRATA.—Vol. xxvi. p. 77, l. 33, for Sarah read Lydia. Vol. xxvi. p. 78, lines 3 and 4 from bottom, *delete the last sentence and insert*, He died Oct. 31, 1869, a. 81.

Vol. xxvii. p. 180, lines 25 and 27, for Mather read Mathes. Vol. xxvii. p. 360 (note), l. 2 from bottom, for Gen. Varnum's death read Gen. Varnum's birth.

NECROLOGY OF N. E. HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Prepared by the Rev. DORUS CLARKE, D.D., Historiographer.

EBENEZER DALE, Esq., a life member and benefactor, was born in Gloucester, Mass., April 2, 1812, and died in Boston, Dec. 3, 1871, at the age of 59 years. His first American ancestor was John Dale, of Salem, Mass. His descent from John¹ Dale was through John² of Salem, born Nov. 2, 1685; Ebenezer³ of Danvers, Mass., born March 7, 1730; Ebenezer⁴ of Danvers, born Dec. 25, 1755; and Ebenezer⁵ (his father) of Danvers, born Oct. 13, 1781. His mother's maiden name was Serena Parker Johnson, and she was born in Andover, North Parish, July 25, 1786. He used to affirm, that all which it is necessary to say about the character of his ancestors is, that his grandfather Johnson fought on the American side at Bunker Hill, and his grandfather Dale on the American side at Lexington. His wife was Caroline Mumford Young, daughter of Col. David Young, attorney-at-law, of Windham, Conn. They were married Aug. 1, 1838. They had two children: Mary Bliss Dale, born May 21, 1840; and Ebenezer Dale, born Jan. 3, 1843. His brothers were Surgeon General Dale, who did efficient service in organizing regiments during the late war, and was one of Gov. Andrew's most trusted counsellors; and Theron J. Dale, who died a short time before himself.

Ebenezer Dale attended the schools in Gloucester till he was eleven years of age, and then went to the Franklin Academy at Andover, where he remained three years. In 1826 he came to Boston in the employ of Johnson, Sewall & Co., importers of dry goods, and became a member of the firm in 1834. Afterward he went into the woolen and cotton manufacturing business, under the style of Dale Brothers & Co., at the head of which he remained till his death.

Mr. Dale has been largely connected with the business and municipal affairs of Boston. He was long a director in the Union Bank, in the Franklin Insurance

Company, and in 1871 he was director in the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was also prominently connected with the Provident Institution for Savings, with the Home for Aged Indigent Females, and with the General Theological Library. In the latter named institution he was a director. He was a member of the common council in the years 1850 and 1851, when the Cochituate water was introduced into the city, the Electric Telegraph adopted, and the Public Garden saved for the use of the citizens as a garden and public promenade. He contributed one hundred dollars to the building fund of this society, and was a benefactor of other institutions.

On the Sunday after the funeral of Mr. Dale, Dec. 10, 1871, the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, pastor of the Brattle Street Church, with which Mr. Dale had long been connected, delivered an appropriate eulogy upon his character and life.

MARTIN BOWEN SCOTT, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Deerfield, N. Y., in March, 1801, and died in Cleveland, O., Feb. 2, 1872, aged 70 years. He is said to have descended, in the nineteenth generation, from William Balliol Scott, of Scott Hall, Kent, England, in the reign of Edward I.

His American ancestry were:—

1. Richard Scott, born in Scotland in 1607, and emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1633. He married Kate, daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury, and sister of the celebrated Mrs. Anne Hutchinson.

2. John Scott, who married Rebecca ———.

3. Sylvanus Scott, who married Joanna, dau. of Gov. Joseph Jenckes.

4. Nathaniel Scott, who married Mary Smith.

5. Sylvanus Scott, who married Jerusha Brown.

6. Nathaniel Scott, who married Charlotte Bowen. They were the parents of Martin Bowen Scott, the subject of the present memoir.

A very curious and valuable paper upon the "Antiquity of the Name of Scott," was prepared and read by Mr. Scott, before the *Western Reserve Historical Society*, and was published in the *NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER* for April, 1869. That article and "An Early New-England Marriage Dower," are the only important publications of which he was the author.

Mr. Scott was educated at the Academy in Utica, N. Y., which he left in 1820. He was soon after engaged as clerk in the house of De Graff, Walton & Co., and also in that of Cary & Dows; in the forwarding business on the Mohawk River and the Erie Canal. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837, and in 1844 he built a Steam Elevator on River st., which was the first brick building erected on the river front.

In 1840 he married Mary Williamson, by whom he had seven children. The two children who are now living, are Charles Otis Scott and John Williamson Scott. The first is now about 20, and the last about 18 years of age.

Mr. Scott was admitted to membership in this society, Sept. 8, 1863.

Prepared by JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A., of London, Eng.

Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., F.R.S. (for some years F.S.A.) and M.R.I.A., was born in 1801 at Portsmouth, the seventh son of Capt. William John Madden of the Royal Marines, and grandson of James Madden, Esq., of Colehill house, Fulham, Middlesex. His first literary occupation was that of assisting Mr. Roscoe, in 1825, in forming a catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the Earl of Leicester at Holkham in Norfolk. In the course of the next year he became an assistant in the library of the British Museum, where he was for some years deputy keeper of the manuscripts, and afterward at the head of that department from 1837 until his resignation in September, 1866. With other eminent, scientific and learned men he was nominated to the Hanoverian Guelphic order in 1834, and received the honor of knighthood from King William IV. March 13, 1835. He was appointed one of the gentlemen of H. M. Privy Chamber, Nov. 25, 1834.

Sir Frederic Madden was one of the most painstaking and hardworking of the historical and literary antiquaries of the present century. In his official position at the British Museum he was indefatigable, and he fulfilled its duties most creditably. He selected new purchases for his department with great judgment and discretion, and he was equally attentive to the conservation of its accumulated treasures. He restored and made accessible many of the scorched Cottonian MSS. which had been put away unseen from the fire of 1736. He entered with great zeal into those antiquarian researches for which his post at the British Museum afforded him such

ample facilities, and as early as 1826 his authority was cited by the late Sir Harris Nicolas as "one of the most able historians of the present day." His first important work, published in 1830, was "The Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII., afterward Queen Mary: with a Memoir of the Princess, and Notes." 8vo.

In 1830 he undertook, together with the Rev. Josiah Forshall (also some time keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum), at the suggestion of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, to edit the Old Testament in Wickliffe's version. Of Wickliffe's New-Testament there were already many editions; but his Old Testament remained in manuscript. This important work was eventually taken up by the University of Oxford, and printed at the Clarendon Press. It was continued by the editors, above-named, during a course of twenty-two years, and completed in four volumes, 4to, 1850, comprising all the Wickliffite versions of the Holy Scriptures.

Sir Frederic Madden edited for the Roxburghe Club the ancient English romances of "Havelok the Dane" (printed in 1828), and "William and the Werwolf" (1832), and the old English version of the "Gesta Romanorum" (1838).

In 1839 he performed a similar service for the Bannatyne Club.

From the beginning of his literary career he was a frequent correspondent of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, as he was subsequently of *Notes and Queries*. He also contributed to establish, and for some time to edit, the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, mentioned in the following notice of Sir Thomas Phillipps.

In 1847 he completed, in 3 vols. 8vo., "Layamon's Brut, or Chronicle of Britain, a poetical semi-Saxon paraphrase of the Brut of Wace," printed for the first time from a Cottonian MS. in the British Museum, accompanied by a literal translation, notes, and a grammatical glossary. The expense of this was borne by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Sir Frederic Madden was elected a fellow of that society in 1828, and was for some years one of the most frequent and important contributors to its *Archæologia*. Among his communications were a very copious historical memoir on the game of chess, suggested by the discovery of ancient chessmen in the Isle of Lewis, now preserved in the British Museum (these extend to nearly 100 pages, 1833); "Observations upon the Autograph of Shakspeare and the Orthography of his Name," 1837, which was reprinted in a separate edition; and documents relating to Perkin Warbeck, with remarks on his history, printed in the same year.

He died in London, March, 1873.

[He was elected an honorary member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society in 1861.]

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, Bart., of Middle Hill, co. Worcester and Thirlestaine house, Cheltenham, F.R.S. and F.S.A., a trustee of the British Museum, was born July 15, 1792, and was the son and heir of Thomas Phillipps, Esq., who purchased the estate of Middle Hill, by Hannah, daughter of Thomas Walton, Esq., of Warley, in the parish of Sowerby, near Halifax, co. York. He entered Rugby School at the age of fifteen, and was afterward a member of University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1820. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries in 1819, and created a baronet by patent dated Sept. 1, 1821. In 1825 he was high sheriff of Worcestershire. He was nominated a trustee of the British Museum in 1861. These are the most remarkable circumstances in his personal history. His literary career was exceedingly zealous and laborious; but, unfortunately, not guided by a judgment equal to compass the useful results to which he aspired. In his early days his attention was chiefly directed to the records of local and family history, particularly in relation to Wiltshire, Oxfordshire, and other districts for which he entertained an especial interest. He printed a very few copies of the "Monumental Inscriptions in Wiltshire," and the "Episcopal Institutions to Benefices" in the same County (1297-1810), from the Registers of the Bishop of Salisbury. In 1833 he set on foot the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, but did not long continue his contributions. His other productions, usually printed in small numbers at his private press at Middle Hill, are exceedingly numerous, but mostly brief and too often left imperfect. There is some account of them in the first edition of Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books: but the most complete catalogue will be found in Bohn's edition of the Bibliographers' Manual by Lowndes. They consist chiefly of Heralds' Visitations, detailed pedigrees, portions of monastic cartularies, catalogues of earlier collections of manuscripts, with some historical and topographical pieces. The actual authorship of Sir Thomas Phillipps was slight, confined to a letter on parochial registration, published in 1833, and to occasional prefaces to the books he printed. But the

great business of his life was that of amassing a vast collection of manuscripts, more extensive than any formed in modern times. His purchases were made in all parts of the world, and in several instances he added whole libraries to his stores. After his mansion at Middle Hill had long been full to overflowing, he acquired, after the death of the late Lord Northwick, the galleries at Thirlestaine house in Cheltenham, which had been filled by that nobleman's collection of pictures, and converted them into a new library. Here for the present his collections rest, under the guardianship of his son-in-law, the Rev. J. E. A. Fenwick, to whose third son, Mansall Thomas Phillipp's Fenwick, they are to devolve after his mother's death, and to descend as heir-looms, in tail male, with several remainders in case of issue failing. The testator contemplates the admission of literary inquirers to the use of the library, under certain restrictions, but it is forbidden that any manuscript or printed book shall be taken from the place.

Sir Thomas Phillips was twice married; but, dying without a son and heir, his title becomes extinct. The name of Phillips has been taken by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq., the well-known editor of Shakespeare and a long list of other literary works, who married Sir Thomas's eldest daughter: this, it is understood, is in compliance with the will of the lady's grandfather.

Sir Thomas died in Cheltenham, Feb. 6, 1872, in his 80th year, and was buried at Broadway, co. Worcester, on the 13th.

[He was elected an honorary member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society in 1863.]

SOCIETIES AND THEIR PROCEEDINGS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE fifty-first annual meeting of the New-Hampshire Historical Society was held at 11 o'clock, Wednesday, June 11, at the society's library room, the President in the chair.

The corresponding secretary read his report, which was accepted, and also a letter from the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

The report of the treasurer was presented, read and accepted, and showed the financial standing of the society to be good.

John J. Bell, Esq., from the publishing committee, reported that the committee had ordered no publications during the year. Accepted.

The report of the standing committee was embraced in the treasurer's report, and no further action was taken.

The committee on the Bradley Monument made a written report concerning the expense of fencing the lot containing the monument on the Hopkinton road, estimated at \$100. The report was accepted, and placed on file.

The Hon. Benj. F. Prescott, from the committee to secure portraits for the society's room, reported that he had secured the portraits of the Rev. Dr. Bouton and Dr. Wm. Prescott, now in the hall; and that he had secured in Boston a copy of a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Belknap.

The report was accepted, and the committee were requested to continue their labors.

The following resolutions were presented by B. F. Prescott, and adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the New-Hampshire Historical Society be tendered to Nathan B. Prescott, Esq., of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, for the excellent portrait of Dr. William Prescott, of Concord, N.H., which he has so liberally presented to this Society, and that the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to Mr. Prescott.

Resolved, That the thanks of the New-Hampshire Historical Society be tendered to Gen. Joab N. Patterson, of Concord, and others, for the portrait of the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, of Concord, which they have so liberally presented to the Society, and that the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to each of the names mentioned in the above.

Messrs. W. B. Towne, of Milford, S. C. Eastman, of Concord, and Robert Mack, of Londonderry, were appointed a committee to nominate officers.

Messrs. Wm. H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, Samuel H. Stevens, of Concord, and John J. Bell, of Exeter, were appointed a committee on new members.

The Hon. W. H. Y. Hackett, from the committee on new members, reported the following list, all of whom were unanimously elected by ballot :

Messrs. Geo. W. Lawrence, Concord ; Henry J. Crippen, Concord ; Oliver Pillsbury, Concord ; John V. Barron, Concord ; Joseph N. Cilley, Nottingham ; Winthrop H. Dudley, Brentwood ; Seneca A. Ladd, Meredith Village ; the Rev. Silas Ketchum, Bristol ; A. J. Thompson, M.D., Laconia ; John B. Clarke, Manchester ; Isaac Walker, Pembroke ; W. H. H. Allen, Claremont ; Ira Colby, Jr., Claremont ; Hosea W. Parker, Claremont ; Sylvester C. Gould, Manchester ; Nathan P. Hunt, Manchester ; Frank W. Miller, Portsmouth ; Woodbury Seavey, Portsmouth ; Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, Hanover ; Wm. K. Bartlett, Warner ; Bradbury L. Cilley, Exeter ; Edwin C. Bailey, Hopkinton ; the Rev. Wm. J. Tucker, Manchester ; Col. John B. Bachelder, Gilmanton ; Charles H. Burns, Wilton ; Joseph G. Edgerly, Manchester ; David A. Warde, Concord.

The Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, Boston ; Alfred L. Elwyn, M.D., Philadelphia ; and the Rev. William McClure, D.D., Londonderry, Ireland, were elected honorary members.

The president at this point presented to the society 600 volumes of books pertaining to New-Hampshire, on certain conditions ; whereupon Joseph B. Walker offered the following resolution, which was adopted :—

Voted, That this society gratefully accept the very liberal donation of our president embodied in the communication just read, upon the terms therein set forth ; that alcove No. 2 be hereby named the Bell alcove and set apart for the reception of the books presented by Mr. Bell. Adopted.

William B. Towne, Esq., from the committee on nomination of officers, reported the following, who were unanimously elected :—

President, the Hon. Charles H. Bell.

Vice-Presidents, the Hon. William L. Foster, the Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott.

Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D.

Recording Secretary, P. B. Cogswell.

Publishing Committee, the Hon. William L. Foster, John J. Bell, Samuel C. Eastman.

Standing Committee, Joseph B. Walker, Ebenezer S. Towle, Enoch Gerrish.

Auditing Committee, Abel Hutchins, John A. Harris.

Treasurer, C. W. Sargent.

Librarian, Samuel C. Eastman.

The duties of the librarian were referred to the president and standing committee to arrange.

John J. Bell, Esq., of Exeter, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the New-Hampshire Historical Society congratulate the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D.D., upon the useful and creditable manner in which he has edited the six volumes of the N. H. Provincial Papers, which have already been issued ; and earnestly hope that he may continue his valuable labors as state historian until the publication of the provincial papers in relation to towns and the state papers of the revolutionary period shall be completed.

The Hon. William H. Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the several addresses and poems, and the proceedings of this society on the 22d of May last, be published in a pamphlet form, under the direction of the publishing committee, for distribution among the members and others.

Joseph B. Walker, Esq., offered several amendments to the by-laws, which were adopted.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The society held its quarterly meeting on the evening of July 1, the president, the Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, in the chair.

After the usual routine, the librarian, the Rev. E. M. Stone, announced several donations to the society's cabinet and library since the last meeting, among which was an admirable likeness of vice-president Allen. Regret was expressed that the society have not yet succeeded in securing any likeness of the late president, Albert G. Greene, and the present president and members generally were requested to furnish the society with their portraits or photographs.

The following persons were elected members of the society, on recommendation of the committee on membership :

Resident Members—William S. Slater, Alfred Stone, Charles E. Boon, Charles Hart, Theodore W. Phillips, Earl P. Mason, Joseph R. Brown, the Rev. Carlton A.

Staples and the Rev. D. A. Whedon, D.D., of Providence; Robert Sherman and Alfred O. Tilden, of Pawtucket; and Dr. James H. Eldridge, of East Greenwich.

Corresponding Member—The Rev. Thomas T. Stone, of Bolton, Mass.

Honorary Member—William Cullen Bryant, of New-York.

The report of the proceedings of the society during the year 1872, a document of 144 octavo pages, was announced as ready for distribution among the members. The Hon. Zachariah Allen, after extended remarks concerning the value of this publication, offered a resolution of thanks to the Rev. E. M. Stone, the librarian, for his services in bringing out this report, which was passed unanimously.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Staples, Beckwith and Everett was appointed with power to arrange for a distinct course of lectures the ensuing winter.

Mr. John A. Howland presented the society with thirty-three old almanacs, the oldest of which was dated 1712, and the youngest 1772. These differ greatly in size and character, and are unique specimens of printing and literature. Mr. Howland read some amusing extracts from them, and recommended old-fashioned almanacs as treasuries of information and instruction.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting was held at the rooms of the society, July 10, 1873.

The report of the librarian showed that there had been added to the library during the year 72 vols. and 130 pamphlets. A large box of books and pamphlets from Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast, had been received, but had not been opened. A communication from our associate, Dr. William B. Lapham, of Augusta, was read, recommending that the society adopt measures to obtain a publication of the names of all the revolutionary soldiers of the district of Maine and Massachusetts, and to petition the legislature of Massachusetts to obtain the rolls from Washington for this purpose, as has been done elsewhere. The subject was referred to the president, the Hon. Edward E. Bourne.

A letter was read from Col. F. M. Drew, secretary of state, accompanying the gift of a Journal, found among the papers of his office, kept during the siege of Quebec, 1759, which, though anonymous, is judged to have been written by Daniel Lane, of Buxton.—[See NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, July, 1872.]

A MS. sermon of the late Rev. Dr. Deane, Portland, was presented to the society by Dr. John M. Cummings, of Richmond Island. James C. Elder, Esq., of Lewiston, presented a photograph sketch of inscriptions on rocks near Machias. Gen. J. M. Brown presented certain papers of the N. H. Society of the Cincinnati. The thanks of the society were voted to the donors.

The society proceeded to the choice of officers for the year, as follows:

President—The Hon. Edward Emerson Bourne, LL.D.

Vice-President—The Hon. James W. Bradbury, LL.D.

Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. Samuel F. Dike, D.D.

Recording Secretary and Librarian—The Rev. A. S. Packard, D.D.

Treasurer—The Hon. Marshall Cram.

Auditors—The Hon. Wm. G. Barrows and B. C. Bailey, Esq.

Standing Committee—Leonard Woods, D.D., LL.D., the Hon. Wm. G. Barrows, the Hon. Joshua L. Chamberlain, LL. D., the Hon. Charles J. Gilman, and Gen. John M. Brown.

Publishing Committee—Leonard Woods, D.D., LL.D., Prof. Jotham B. Sewall, the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, the Hon. John E. Godfrey, and Jos. Williamson, Esq.

The following were chosen members of the society:—The Hon. George T. Davis of Portland, Alexander Wadsworth, Esq., of Portland, Joshua W. Hathaway, Esq., of Norridgewock, William Gould, Esq., of Windham, Mr. George J. Varney of Brunswick, Mr. James W. Hackleton of Bristol, and N. S. Harlow, Esq., of Bangor; and as corresponding members:—A. D. Lockwood, Esq., Boston, Samuel A. Greene, M.D., Boston, J. Fletcher Williams, Esq., St. Paul, Minn., William A. Wheeler, A.M., assistant librarian Boston Public Library, William W. Folwell, A.M., Pres. of Univ. of Minnesota.

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the society was held on the evening of May 12, at the hall, Spruce street, above Eighth, President John William Wallace in the chair.

The Hon. J. Fletcher Williams, centennial commissioner from Minnesota, a member of the historical society of that state, was introduced, and stated in his address

that they had bound volumes of all the newspapers ever published in the state, 5,000 volumes bound, and many thousands of pamphlets. A number of interesting documents were presented, among them a map of the city in 1796, by Townsend Ward, Esq.

Two engravings of Mediterranean passes printed and used by the powers tributary to the Barbary coast were presented by Mr. Principe, vice-consul of Spain. Mr. Ward gave the following interesting description :

These engravings are said to be free passes formerly issued to the corsairs of the Barbary Powers by those governments which, by payment of tribute, obtained an exemption of their commerce from piratical depredations. These passes appear to have been used as protection papers against capture by the ships-of-war of the tributary power. A dark waving line may be seen passing directly across the middle of the engraving, forming part of the impression, and bisecting the representation of the ship or felucca, which is the prominent object of the device. The picture was cut in twain across this waving line, one-half being given to the merchant vessel, and the other half was sent to the government of the Barbary Powers. It was therefore an indenture. Upon meeting at sea, the merchantman would be required to produce his pass for the inspection of the corsair. In the MS. account-books of E. Shippen, secretary of the province of Pennsylvania, entries occur of the issue of these passes.

These prints have a value for the historical society in recalling to mind the almost incredible fact that, within the memory of men now living, the government of the United States paid an annual tribute to some of the Barbary Powers to secure American ships from capture by these corsairs.

The first effectual effort to get rid of these pretensions occurred in the year 1801, when the bashaw of Tripoli declared war against the United States, rather for a delay in the payment than for an actual refusal of the tribute. It was in the four years' war which followed that our infant navy first became conspicuous, and it was in this school that it learned self-reliance and was moulded in character for the contest which followed with Great Britain. We, of Pennsylvania, may fairly claim to have carried off a large share of the honors of the Tripolitan war. During the first year our squadron was commanded by Commodore Dale, our townsman, and was afterwards under the gallant Preble. All the commanders, with one exception, "came from the Middle or Southern States."—(Cooper.) It was here that our own city was represented by Stewart, Stephen and James Decatur, Bainbridge, Biddle, Henry, Renshaw and Reed. It was a time when Philadelphia was still the emporium of our commerce, and her sailors were found in every sea.

Four years of conflict, signalized by some deeds of most romantic daring, brought the bashaw to terms. In 1805 peace was made, by which it was agreed that no tribute was thereafter to be paid. The prestige of our country was immensely increased, and the Pope is said to have openly declared that America had done more for Christendom against the barbarians than all the powers of Europe united. It is a very common error, however, to suppose that our war with Tripoli put an end to the exactions of the Barbary powers. Those powers still audaciously claimed the right to be at war with all the Christian governments of the world who did not conciliate them by treaties and tribute. It was not until after the treaty of Ghent that our government resolved no longer to pay to Algiers the tribute which up to that time had been annually forthcoming. In 1815 we find two Philadelphians, Captains Bainbridge and Decatur, again in those seas, presenting to the Dey of Algiers the alternative of war or peace on terms honorable to America. The result was a peace putting an end forever to the disgraceful humiliation of such extraordinary exactions. "Henceforth," as James Madison said in his letter to the Dey, "it is a principle incorporated into the settled policy of America, that peace is better than war, war is better than tribute."

That the governments of Europe did not combine to root out the nests of pirates along the African coast calling themselves "Regencies," is, in our way of thinking, a most astonishing fact. Perhaps it may be partially accounted for by supposing that each of the states,—at least of those bordering on the Mediterranean,—was not unwilling, upon payment of an annual tribute, to see the commerce of its neighbors harried, to the advantage of its own.

At length, however, in 1819, a combined French and British squadron, pursuant to a determination of the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, was despatched to notify all the Barbary states that they were prohibited in future from cruising or making war upon any Christian European power.

America, as we have seen, could take care of herself.

It may be added as a curious fact that as late as in 1822, in the account of receipts into the treasury of Algiers, appear the following items: tribute paid annually by the king of Naples, \$24,000; tribute paid annually by the king of Sweden, \$24,000; tribute paid annually by the king of Denmark, \$24,000; tribute paid annually by the king of Portugal, \$24,000.

It is also a striking fact that a proclamation of Benjamin Fletcher, governor of Pennsylvania in 1698, and the first issue of the Bradford press in New-York, was to authorize subscriptions for the redemption of Christian slaves in Algiers. More money was raised than was used, and under the terms of the subscription the balance was given to Trinity Church, New-York, and was invested in land, which in time came to be of great value.

The papers were from Senor Julian Alfredo Princepe, formerly Spanish consul-general at Tripoli.

Letters were also presented of Washington Irving by Morton P. Henry, one dated at Granada, the other at the Alhambra, in 1829.

The original despatch of the news of the battle of Lexington was also presented, as follows:

The despatch sent by express riders from Watertown, April 19, 1775, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and certified from town to town as it passed along, reaching Trenton at 9 o'clock, A. M., of April 24, and certified as the paper sent to and received at Philadelphia.

The express passed through the towns of Worcester, Brookline, Norwich, New-London, Lyme, Saybrook, Killingworth, East Guilford, Guilford, Branford, New-Haven, Fairfield, N. York, Elizabethtown, New-Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton.

WATERTOWN, }
Wednesday morning, near 10 of the clock. }

To all friends of American liberty be it known that this Morning, before break of day, a brigade consisting of about 1,000 or 1,200 men, landed at Phips' farm, at Cambridge, and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation, and killed six men and wounded four others. By an express from Boston, we find another bridge are now upon their march from Boston, supposed to be about 1,000. The bearer, Trail Bissel, is charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut, and all persons are desired to furnish him with fresh horses as they may be needed. I have spoken with several who have seen the dead and wounded. Pray let the Delegates from this colony to Connecticut see this, they know Colonel Foster, of Brookfield, one of the Delegates.

J. PALMER,
One of the Company of S. Y.

A true copy taken from the original pr order of the Committee of Correspondence for Worcester. April 19, 1775. Att. NATH. BALDWIN, Town Clerk.

Brookline, Thursday, 11 o'clock, above is a true copy rec'd pr express forwarded from Worcester.

Att. DANL. TYLER, Junr.

Norwich, Thursday, 4 o'clock, above is a true copy as sent pr express from Mr. Tyler. Att. CHRIS. LEFFINGWELL.

New-London, Thursday evening, 7 o'clock, a true copy as pr express.

R. LAW, NATH. SHAW,
SAM. H. PARSONS, WM. COIT,
Committee.

Lyme, Fryday morn'g, 1 o'clock, a true copy as rec'd pr express.

JNO. LAYND, WM. NOYES,
JNO. MCCURDY, SAM. MATHER, JR.,
Committee.

Saybrook, Fryday morn'g, 4 o'clock, a true copy as rec'd pr express.

SAM FIELD, JNO. COCKRAN, RICH. DICKINSON,
Committee.

Killingworth, Fryday morn'g, 7 o'clock, forwarded as pr rec'd express.

GEO. ELLIOTT, SAM. GALES,
Committee.

E. Guildford, Fryday morning, 8 o'clock, forwar'd as rec'd pr express.

TIM. TODD, ISAAC KNIGHT,
Committee.

Guildford, Fryday morning, 10 o'clock, rec'd pr express.

SAM. BRONNE & D. LANDER.

Brandford, Fryday, 12 o'clock, at noon, rec'd and forw'd pr. Sam. Barker, one of the Com.

New-Haven, Apl. 21, Rec'd and forwarded upon certain Intelligence.

pr SAM. BISHOP, D. AUSTIN,
JOS. MUNSON, ISAAC DOOLITTLE,
TIMO. JONES, JR., DAN. LYMAN.

Fairfield, Saturday, 22d Apl. 8 o'clock, forw'd as per express from N. H.

G. SELLECK SILLIMAN, JOB BARTRAM,
THAD. BURR, AND. NOWLAND,

JON. STURGES,
Committee.

Since the above written we rec'd the following, pr second express :

SIR: I am this moment informed by express from Woodstock, taken from the mouth of the express that arrived there two of the clock afternoon, that the contest between the first brigade that marched to Concord was still continuing this morning at the town of Lexington, to which said brigade had retreated; that another brigade, said to be the second mentioned in the letter of this morning, had landed with a quantity of artillery at the place where they first did. The Provincials were determined to prevent the two brigades from joining their strength, if possible, and remain in a great need of succour.

N. B. The regulars when in Concord burnt the Court-house, took two ps of cannon, which they rendered useless, and began to take up Concord bridge, on which Cap. ———, who with many on both sides were soon killed, then made an attack on the King's troops, on which they retreated to Lexington.

I am humble serv't.

Col. Obad. Johnson,

Canterbury.

ED. WILLIAMS.

P. S. — W. McFarland, of Plainfield, merch't, has just returned from Boston, by way of Providence, who conversed with an express pr Lexington, who further informs that about 4,000 of our troops had surrounded the first brigade above mentioned, who were on a hill in Lexington; that the action continued, and that there were about 50 of our men killed and 150 of the regulars, as near as they could determine, when the express came away. It would be expedient for every man to go who is fit and willing. The above is a true copy, as rec'd pr express from N. H., and attested to by the Committee of Correspondence from town to town.

Test,

JON. STURGES, G. SELLECK SILLIMAN,
AND. HOWLAND, THADD. BURR,
JOB BARTRAM.

NEW YORK COMMITTEE CHAMB.,

4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 23, 1775.

Rec'd the within account by express, and forwarded by express to New Brunswick, with directions to stop at Elizabeth Town and acquaint the committee there with the foregoing particulars.

By order of the Committee,

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

The Committee at N. Brunswick are requested to forward this to Phila.

N. Brunswick, Ap. 24, 1775, 2 o'clock in the morning, rec'd the above express, and forwarded to Princetown by

WM. CAKE, JAS. NEILSON, AR. DUNHAM,
Committee.

Princetown, Monday, April 24, 6 o'clock, and forw'd to Trenton,

THOS. WIGGINS, JON. BALDWIN,
Com. members.

Trenton, Monday, April 24, 9 o'clock in the morning, rec'd the above pr express, and forwarded the same to the Committee of Philadelphia.

pr SAM. TUCKER, ISAAC SMITH,
Com.

The above original despatch bears the following endorsement :

Acc't of the battle of Lexington sent per express from Town to Town.

This is the paper sent to Phila., and delivered to me by one of the comms.

EBEN TEAZARD.

Extracts from Christopher Marshall's diary :

April 24, 1775. About five this afternoon arrived an express.

April 25. I went to the State House at four, there being a meeting pursuant to public notice, which, by computation, amounted to eight thousand, in order to consider the measures to be pursued in the present critical affairs of America.

This modest herald of the eight years of a war that was to secure American independence was thought worthy of being so framed and displayed that it might, through centuries to come, tell to the people its own simple story.

It was recently sold at auction in New-York, and was purchased for the society.

The following were also brought to the notice of the society : A bequest from the late William T. Reed, of New-Castle, Delaware, with original correspondence of George Reed ; an account of New-Castle in 1679 ; biographical sketches of Admiral Dupont, Commodore Barry, David Ross, Bishop Freeman, and others ; original letters of Franklin, Albert Gallatin, and John Randolph ; letters of Thomas Penn to Richard Peters, from 1752 to 1772 ; works of art, relics, &c.

NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC, GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

Boston, June 4.—The librarian, Mr. John Ward Dean, reported that during the past month 122 volumes, 464 pamphlets, 1 framed photograph, and 9 newspapers had been added to the library, among which were 29 volumes of Maine documents, the gift of Dr. William B. Lapham, of Augusta, Me., general editor of the *Maine Farmer*.

Mr. Frederic Kidder presented to the society a folio volume of the laws of North Carolina, printed in 1791.

The thanks of the society were voted to Messrs. Lapham and Kidder.

The president, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, read a communication from Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, presenting to the society, subject to certain specified conditions as to their use, a collection of MSS. and other papers, comprising fifty-six portfolios, of his grandfather, Major-general Henry Knox, to be known as the "Knox Papers ;" also, depositing with the society, for safe-keeping, subject to the same conditions, a collection of MS. letters and papers, consisting of autograph letters of Gen. Washington to Gen. Knox, written during the darkest days of the revolutionary war, and subsequently. Remarks were made by several members of the society upon the character of these MSS. and papers. After which, the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter submitted a series of resolutions accepting the donation, and expressing the gratitude of the society to Admiral Thatcher for his very interesting and valuable donation.

The corresponding secretary, the Rev. Mr. Slafter, reported that he had received three acceptances of membership. Upon the report of the board of directors, the society elected one corresponding and one resident member.

The historiographer, the Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., read biographical sketches of two deceased members, viz. : Samuel Hayes Congar, of Newark, N. J., and the Hon. Oakes Ames, of Easton, Mass.

Mr. Kidder read several ancient papers illustrating the early history of the Swedes on the Delaware river, and their intercourse with the people of New-England. Among these papers was an autograph letter of Gov. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Samuel Burnham read several ancient letters ; also extracts from the diary of Ensign Clapp, kept during the revolutionary war.

BOOK-NOTICES.

An Essay towards an Indian Bibliography. Being a Catalogue of Books, relating to the History, Antiquities, Languages, Customs, Religion, Wars, Literature, and Origin of the American Indians, in the Library of Thomas W. Field. With Bibliographical and Historical Notes, and Synopsis of the Contents of some of the Works least-known. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1873.

Such is the title of an octavo before us of 430 pages. With unlimited means, it is work enough for one age, to make such a collection as that here brought together. The number of titles is 1708. When the author penned his title-page he probably intended to notice only the works in his own collection, but he has noticed a few found elsewhere. Of course, in a bibliography of this description, discrimination is out of the question; hence one sees such authors as Henry Trumbull, John Frost, John McIntosh, and some others of no value whatever, by the side of original standard works. The worthless authors are generally no further noticed than to copy their titles; and this is much more than they deserve; but, as we said before, their notice was a matter not to be entirely overlooked, according to Mr. Field's plan. And he has occasionally noticed some of these as they deserve.

A great and most valuable feature of this "Indian Bibliography" is the author's learned and judicious analysis of the works, the titles of which are contained in it. It is also to be noted that all titles are given in full, and a collation of each work.

There is probably no such collection, in point of value, in the United States as that of Mr. Field's, and it would be a calamity to have it dispersed. And while there is, perhaps, no one individual of the present age who could have gotten together so important a collection, at the same time there are several collections out of which Mr. Field could much enlarge his own,—not by the works themselves, —but by their titles. Some, indeed, very important ones. We could refer to a large number, but this is not a place for such a catalogue, as it would require much space. But we may not be pardoned did we neglect to mention the following:—Wm. J. Snelling's account of the Indians of the Northwest; Ira Hill's Antiquities of America; Drake's Voyage to California, 1578-9; Vancampen's Narrative; Bishop Whipple's Plea for the Red Man; Matthew Carey's Collection of Indian Narratives; Constitution and Laws of the Cherokees; Campbell's Travels in the United States, 1793; Winslow's History of Missions, 1819; Peale, on the Stone Instruments of the Indians; Caldwell's Unity of the Human Species; Crespel's Narrative; Deplorable State of New-England, 1708; Bressam's Relations; Franklin's Narrative of the Murder of the Cenestogas; Reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs. These Mr. Field notices in a proper manner, and he is right in his estimate of their great importance; and we are not surprised when he tells us "they have become exceedingly scarce, for no complete set is known to exist, even in the library of Congress or in the documents of the Indian Bureau." His notice is of 36 volumes, 1835 to 1870. We have volumes prior to 1835, but are not at present aware in what year they were issued in separate volumes. Indian affairs were noticed in connection with the president's messages at an early period of our government, and for some time were not deemed of sufficient importance to be put into separate volumes. We might add a large number of titles to Mr. Field's list, but, as before remarked, space does not allow of it in these pages, nor is the REGISTER the proper place for such a catalogue; and it is hoped Mr. Field will continue his work in another volume.

Many collectors of books know very little about their contents. Not so with the author under notice. He seems to have thoroughly perused every work, or, so far as to enable him to give his readers a clear notion of its value. S. G. D.

The Jubilee Year Book of the New-York Observer, 1873. With Portraits of the Founders. N. York: Sidney E. Morse & Co. 1873. [8vo. pp. 200.]

This is the third year that the *New-York Observer* has issued a year-book, for its patrons and others, containing statistical information that will be of every-day use to literary and business men. The present number contains lists of the principal officers of the national government; of the governors of all the states from their

organizations, with their terms of office; the different administrations of England since 1783, the present officials and bishops of Great Britain; the clergymen of most of the principal religious denominations in this country, with their residences; the colleges in the United States, with their location, presidents, &c.; and a great number of other tables of equal value. The year-book for 1871 contains a reprint of the first New-York Directory (1786).

The first number of the *Observer* was issued May 17, 1823, and a half century since its establishment is therefore completed the present year. This "jubilee" volume of the year-book contains a reduced fac-simile copy of the first number of that paper, taken by the Osborne photo-lithographic process, and portraits of the founders, Sidney E. and Richard C. Morse. They, with their father, the Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, of Charlestown, Mass., had before identified themselves with religious journalism, by the establishment of the *Boston Recorder* in 1816. As the founders were New-England men, much attention has of course been given to New-England matters. One of the present editors is the Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D.D., son of the late Deacon Charles Stoddard, of Boston. J. W. D.

Bibliographia Catholica Americana: a list of Works written by Catholic Authors and published in the United States. By Rev. JOSEPH M. FINOTTI. Part I. From 1784 to 1820 inclusive. New-York: The Catholic Publication House, 9 Warren street. 1872. [8vo. pp. 319.]

Bibliographical works are to literature what indexes are to books. Such works are indispensable to students of history and biography, but few others appreciate their value; and the great labor required to compile them properly is seldom comprehended except by those who have undertaken a similar work.

The author of the book before us is a native of Italy, but for more than a quarter of a century has resided in the United States. It will be recollected that we are also indebted to a native of Europe (Hermann E. Ludewig) for the first bibliography of local history in this country, and the only one comprehending the whole United States that has yet appeared. The Rev. Mr. Finotti states in his preface that the idea of this work suggested itself to his mind while he was cataloguing his private library, which, we are informed, is rich in this department of literature.

The first distinctively Catholic publisher in this country was Bernard Dornin (father of Com. Dornin of the United States Navy), a native of Ireland, who removed from Dublin to New-York in the year 1803, and of whom a biographical notice will be found in this book. Another early publisher of Catholic books here noticed was Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, though he did not confine himself to this class of books.

We congratulate the Rev. Mr. Finotti upon the thoroughness and accuracy with which this compilation has been made, and hope he will find time and encouragement to finish his work upon the plan he has laid out. It is to consist of five parts, viz. :—

- | | | |
|------|--|--------------------------|
| i. | Works written by Catholics and published previous to 1820 inclusive—the volume here noticed. | |
| ii. | “ Original. | } From 1821 to 1873 inc. |
| iii. | “ Translated. | |
| iv. | “ Republished. | |
| v. | Addenda. | |

The work is dedicated by the author to his fellow-members of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. J. W. D.

Genealogy of the Sims Family.

Lieut. William French.

Above are the titles of two broadside pedigrees recently issued. The first has been prepared by Clifford Stanley Sims, Esq., chiefly from the notes of a distant relative, Joseph Sims of Allonby, co. Cumberland, Eng. The American branch of this family is descended from John Sims, born in 1769, son of Lancelot Sims, of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, who came to America in 1794, and died in Uniontown, Pa., in 1821. Mr. Sims of Allonby traces the pedigree of himself and of this person to Bueth Sym, Thane of Gilles Land, killed at the conquest, 1066, and two generations back of him. The compiler writes to us: "I have little confidence in pedigrees back of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries. I have prepared this one entirely from my cousin's notes, and suppose it is as reliable as most such efforts are."

The French pedigree gives the families in only one line of the descendants of Lieut. William French, who came to New-England in 1635, in the *Defence*, and died in Billerica, Mass., Nov. 20, 1681, aged 78. J. W. D.

A General Catalogue of the Divinity School of Yale College. A Brief Biographical Record of its Members in the First Half Century of its Existence as a Distinct Department. 1822-1872. Published by the Alumni. New-Haven: Printed by Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor. 1873. [8vo. pp. 164.]

Addresses at the Laying of the Corner Stone of the Divinity Hall of the Theological Department of Yale College, September 22, 1869. New Haven: Printed by Goddard & Olmsted. 1869. [8vo. pp. 48.]

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Divinity School of Yale College, May 15 and 16, 1872. New-Haven: Press of Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor. 1872. [8vo. pp. 119.]

Though theological instruction in Yale College dates from the foundation of the college in 1700, it was not till 1822 that the Divinity School was established as a distinct department. No less than 854 students had been graduated in 1872, the close of the first half century. To commemorate this event, the alumni met by invitation of the faculty in New Haven on the 15th and 16th of May, 1872, when Prof. George P. Fisher delivered an Historical Address, and addresses and remarks were made by other gentlemen. They were full of historical information, and have been printed in the pamphlet whose title is last given above. Biographies of the graduates who became foreign missionaries are also given here.

The plan of the General Catalogue is an improvement upon those of others which we have seen. It contains all the biographical facts concerning the students which the last triennial of Andover Theological School gives of its students, with the very important addition of the places and dates of their birth. It has seven distinct indexes: 1, Places of Birth; 2, Colleges where graduated; 3, Places of Ministerial Labor; 4, Foreign Missionaries; 5, Presidents of Colleges; 6, Professors of Colleges and Theological Seminaries; 7, Alphabetical Index of Names. The pamphlet contains portraits of Professors Taylor, Goodrich and Fitch, and views of Yale College and Divinity Hall.

The corner stone of Divinity Hall was laid in 1869, and the building was finished in 1870. The pamphlet, at the laying of the corner stone, contains addresses by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., the senior professor in the seminary, the Hon. William A. Buckingham, LL.D., the Hon. Peter Parker and others; also an account of the origin and history of the Seminary by the Rev. George E. Day, D.D., and a characteristic letter by Henry Ward Beecher.

The alumni of the Divinity School of Yale College have been scattered abroad over the earth, a record of ministerial labor by them in thirty states of the union, and also in British America and in Europe, Asia and Africa, being preserved. This institution is under the control of the orthodox congregationalists, and some of the ablest men in that denomination have been numbered among its instructors. J. W. D.

Annual College Catalogues.

These catalogues contain biographical facts that cannot be learned from the triennials, and a perfect collection of them, past and present, would be of great service in a library devoted to biography and genealogy like our New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. The society invites the particular attention of friends to procuring for it the annual catalogues of the various colleges in the United States. The catalogues for 1872-3 of the following colleges have been received: 1, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; 2, Andover Theological Seminary; 3, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; 4, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; 5, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; 6, Middlebury College; 7, Oberlin College; 8, University of Rochester; 9, St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y.; 10, Trinity College, Hartford, Ct.; 11, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.; 12, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; 13, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; 14, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.; 15, Western Reserve College, Hudson, O.; 16, Yale College, New Haven, Ct.

The society also has received the official registers for 1872-3 of the United States Military and Naval Academies at West Point and Annapolis. J. W. D.

Catalogus Senatus Academici, et eorum qui munera et officia gesserunt, quique alicujus gradus laurea donati sunt, in Collegio Bowdoinensi, Brunswick, in Republica Mainensi. Josephus Griffin. 1873. [8vo. pp. 113.]

Triennial Catalogue of the Trustees, Faculties, Alumni and other Students of the University of Mississippi, from the Original Organization; together with the Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Undergraduates of the Twenty-first Session, 1872-3. Oxford, Miss. [8vo. pp. 116.]

These two triennial catalogues have some features that are worth noticing. The first has a brief necrology of the alumni who have died since the preceding catalogue was issued. This is a feature that we hope will be adopted by other colleges that do not issue annual necrologies. The catalogue of the University of Mississippi contains, besides the lists of alumni and recipients of honorary degrees, the names of those who have been students of the university, but did not graduate. It also gives the residence of all these individuals. At the head of each class are printed in capitals, the "Honor Men" of the class.

Bowdoin College, of which Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, LL.D., is now president, was incorporated June 24, 1794, and went into operation in 1802. The first class was graduated in 1806, since which 1765 students have taken the degree of A.B., 1093 that of M.D., and 212 have received honorary degrees, making a total of 3070.

The University of Mississippi, of which the Rev. John N. Waddell, D.D., is chancellor, was opened for instruction in 1848, and graduated its first class in 1851. The exercises were suspended on account of the war from 1861 to 1865. The whole number of matriculates of the university have been 1807, of whom 508 graduated; namely, 403 in the department of arts and 105 in that of law. The honorary degrees conferred number 43.

J. W. D.

Centennial of the Boston Pier, or the Long Wharf Corporation, 1873. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson & Son. 1873. [8vo. pp. 38.]

A beautifully printed pamphlet with the above title has been issued for private distribution by the corporation. It contains an account of the centennial which was observed by a dinner at the Parker House, April 16, 1873. The historic associations which spring up so thickly at the mention of this old landmark were duly revived and emphasized on this occasion. Short speeches were made by the president, Thomas Lamb, Hons. Thomas Russell, Josiah Quincy, Geo. S. Hillard, Alpheus Hardy, Dr. Shurtleff, and by Dr. Lothrop and H. Weld Fuller.

A fact connected with the building of Boston Pier is of interest at this time, though it escaped mention at the anniversary. The foundations were, in part, formed by the rubbish from the great fire of 1711, just as the *débris* from the ruins of 1872 were used to fill up Boston Wharf and adjacent flats.

S. A. D.

An Historical Account of the Expedition under Col. William Crawford in 1782, with Biographical Sketches, Personal Reminiscences, and Descriptions of Interesting Localities; including, also, Details of the Disastrous Retreat, the Barbarities of the Savages, and the Awful Death of Col. Crawford by Torture. By C. W. BUTTERFIELD. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke and Co. 1873. [8vo. pp. x. and 403.]

There are a few persons in the western states who within a comparatively recent period have taken a deep and practical interest in the collection and preservation of the early history of that portion of our country, and their labors have been amply rewarded in the rich materials already gathered. The historical societies of Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, especially, have secured large collections of historical matter both in MS. and books. The historical society of Chicago, also, had accumulated, before the great fire of 1871, much historical treasure, which for the most part was then consumed.

Fortunately for the cause of history, the West has found in Messrs. Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, gentlemen who are personally interested in the study and preservation of the rich materials of local and biographical history with which the West abounds. We have, as will be recollected, frequently called attention to the historical publications of this firm. Their "Ohio Valley Historical Series," and works of a kindred character, have found purchasers and readers in the eastern and middle states, and we hope they are fully appreciated at home. Naturally, how-

ever, such publications have comparatively few purchasers at most, and hence the encouragement to their continuance is very slight.

These publications were not entered upon with any inflamed expectations of great pecuniary returns, but from the disinterested motive of gathering and preserving the early history of the western states, before it should be too late to attempt the work. This motive has led to the production of the memoir at the head of this notice.

Crawford's campaign is properly characterized as one of the most remarkable of the military enterprises on our western frontier during the era of the revolution. It was duly authorized, prudently planned, and had for its first object the relief and protection of the settlers beyond the borders of Virginia and Pennsylvania from the cruel and almost incessant warfare to which they were subjected by the north-western Indians, at the instigation of their allies, the British military authorities in Canada; and secondly, and as a hoped-for result, the protection of the people living nearer the coasts, or in the more thickly settled portions of the country. These Indians were in many instances led by Tories, outlaws, and deserters from the states, who had taken refuge among their savage dupes.

The forces engaged in this expedition were volunteers, gathered and equipped under the direction of Brigadier-General William Irvine, then in command of the western department, with head quarters at Fort Pitt. They rendezvoused at a place called Mingo Bottom, on the Ohio. They started for the Sandusky, the head-quarters of the enemy, May 25, 1782, and reached this place after a few days of marching through trackless forests, and by fording many streams. The first battle was fought on the 4th of June, with a superior force of the enemy led by a white officer. It resulted in a bloody victory for the force under Crawford. The next morning the enemy were largely reinforced by mounted white troops, supposed to be a part of Butler's rangers; and from this and other controlling circumstances, Crawford decided upon a retreat to Fort Pitt. Skirmishes and battles followed: the enemy, fully acquainted with the country, having every advantage. The loss of life on the American side was severe, but not so large as might have been expected under the circumstances. The expedition occupied only twenty days, and was a failure. On the retreat, which was conducted by night as well as by day, Col. Crawford with some friends was separated from the main body, captured by the savages, and nearly all suffered frightful deaths. The death of Crawford by torture and burning was horrible in the extreme.

The unfortunate issue of the expedition, and the sad fate of Crawford and many of his officers and men, including several of his own family, filled the hearts of all Americans with anguish.

The purpose of the expedition, and the leading incidents connected with it, have never received from our historians either a full or a correct treatment, while not a little that has been published in one form or another concerning it has been but the fruit of the imagination.

Not the least interesting, and certainly not the least valuable part of the volume, is that devoted to the biographical sketches, which are numerous and full. Among these historical sketches we have been greatly interested in that of Gustavus H. de Rosenthal, a baron of the Russian empire, who under the name of John Rose came to America during the revolutionary war, became an aide-de-camp to Gen. Irvine, with the rank of major, served as aid to Col. Crawford, and was of inestimable service to our forces both in battle and in the retreat. After the war this accomplished soldier and gentleman returned to Russia, was made marshal of Livonia, and died in 1830. He is supposed to have been the only Russian who served in our revolutionary army. Simon Girty, an Indian, whose perfidy was so disastrously felt in this campaign, is also a remarkable character as here sketched.

The editor has drawn largely for information from the letters of Gen. Irvine, most of which are in the possession of his grandson, Dr. William A. Irvine, of co. Warren, Pennsylvania.

The book before us bears intrinsic evidence that the author has been very industrious in gathering his facts from widely-scattered sources, and in sifting the true from the false. His style is animated and picturesque. The arrangement of the contents is not as artistic, in all respects, as it might be, and particularly in those portions where the thread of the narrative is frequently broken by interjected biographies, and other matter.

A finely executed likeness of Gen. Irvine accompanies the volume, engraved, as we are informed, from an oil-painting, by B. Otis, a celebrated portrait painter of Philadelphia, after one by Robert Edge Pine, an eminent English artist, who came to

America in 1784. The original was taken in New-York, when Irvine, aged forty-eight, was a member of the federal congress.

The volume is printed on heavy tinted paper, and in uniform style with the other historical publications of this house.

Old New-England Traits. Edited by GEORGE LUNT.

* * * this story's actually true.
If any person doubt it, I appeal
To history, tradition, and to facts,
To newspapers, whose truth all know and feel.—BYRON.

New-York: Published by Hurd and Houghton. Cambridge: The Riverside Press. 1873. [12mo. pp. 244.]

The author of this volume does not give his name, but we violate no proprieties, we hope, if we suggest that, in our belief, he bears a close relationship to the editor, and has an established reputation for scholarly tastes, genial culture, and rare skill in the best use of our mother tongue. If we are correct in our surmise, his birth, education, and long professional studies and labors in one of the oldest of our American communities, have qualified him to appreciate, and given him opportunities to gather up materials for a representation, in literary form, of the traits, humors, and genius, if we may so call it, of New-England people of former days. The result of his wide observation and curious studies has led him to believe, that, although New-England has, "sometimes, been spoken of as devoid of the elements of romance," yet, "perhaps, this idea may be owing to the fact that the means of presenting a different aspect of the case have not been sufficiently investigated." And he suggests the inquiry, whether "the solemnities of the colonial history of New-England" may not "have overshadowed much of whatever practical interest may be discovered in its private annals."

The author does not aim to give illustrations of all, but rather to exhibit a few of the traits, whims, opinions, and superstitions, which may be regarded as not only characteristics of the people specially named in the book, but as types of the general characteristics of contemporary communities.

The book has neither the style nor method of ordinary anecdotal literature. It may well enough be regarded as transcripts or amplified notes of the table-talk, or desultory conversations of men and women meeting after long absence from their ancestral homes, and quietly and genially gossiping over by-gone days, under the inspiration that can only come to kindred spirits in an atmosphere fragrant with aromatic and abundant tea; an inspiration, which in these days of clubs is, alas! hardly more than a reminiscence.

Because the style of this book is what it is, we chiefly like it. It might easily enough have been different. It will not please that class of readers who are too indolent to read between the lines and see what greater meanings are only half disclosed in what is said; or those who require wit and humor to be labelled and paraded on a platform not below the level of the eye, and decked in the fantastic guise of Punch and Judy; or who mistake parody for wit, and appreciate no humor except such as presents itself in concrete or grotesque forms; or who delight in slang, or in thought that verges close upon forbidden ground. Such readers will find more pleasure, as they call it, in many of the books put forth by those who make a trade of burlesque, or in lectures, before lyceums, which best patronize that which really vulgarizes the popular taste and which ought to be regarded as an impeachment of the public intelligence.

The publishers have given the book an attractive dress.

Rambles about Portsmouth. First Series. Sketches of Persons, Localities, and Incidents of Two Centuries: Principally from Tradition and Unpublished Documents. By CHARLES W. BREWSTER. Second Edition. Portsmouth, N. H.: Published by Lewis W. Brewster. Portsmouth Journal Office. 1873. [8vo. pp. 38, with an Appendix, pp. 20.]

The first edition of this work appeared in 1859. The present edition, it is stated, contains the corrections suggested by the author, who died in 1868, and these have been made with a view of changing as little as possible the original cast of the text.

The second series of the "Rambles," by the same author, was published in 1869,

(*ante*, vol. xxiv. p. 339). The two volumes contain a mass of facts, incidents, and biographical and genealogical matter, relating to this ancient town, of the most interesting and valuable character. The author was peculiarly well fitted and favorably situated for collecting, and, through the medium of his paper, of publishing these "Rambles," and in that way of gaining material for their correction and enlargement. Together they constitute a very complete history of the town, which most of our readers know has an eventful, and, in some respects, a romantic history. If we except Boston, no other town in New-England affords to the local historian so rich a field of study.

No period in the history of Portsmouth has been barren of those incidents and characters, which, if suitably handled by such men as Thackeray, Dickens, or Hawthorne, would furnish as entertaining and instructive reading as any productions of their pens. This town has produced several poets of merit, among whom Sewall, Laighton and Drown may be mentioned, but no novelist. Perhaps he will appear in the fulness of time, and, using the materials referred to, give us a real "American Novel," compared with which all previous works will be regarded as but essays in that direction.

In the "appendix" is a list of names of persons born in Portsmouth, but now resident abroad, brought down to July 4, 1873. This list is not complete, but is as full, it is stated, as circumstances would permit. If it was intended to include only natives of Portsmouth, it needs considerable reduction.

There is also a full index of the names found in the text, and a table of contents, but no general index of subjects. The latter would be very convenient. Perhaps that will come with the third edition, which we doubt not will soon be called for. At the same time a few errors, still in the text, may be corrected.

We trust that the mantle of the author of these "Rambles" has fallen upon his son, and that he will continue the work so ably begun and carried forward by his worthy father. It would be a valuable addition to the series to have the military and mercantile history of Portsmouth fully traced. The French and Indian wars; the expeditions to the eastward, including those for the reduction of Louisbourg, in which Portsmouth took an important part; the wars of the revolution and 1812, and our late war, furnish abundant scope and material. The rolls of companies, and sketches of officers and incidents, would also be important. The mercantile marine, built, fitted out, and operated from Portsmouth, would give room for historical and statistical research. Several of these subjects have been briefly treated in some of the "Rambles," but not as fully as is desirable.

The publisher has brought out this reprint in new type and on beautiful paper, and the price is fixed at the low sum of two dollars and fifty cents. Both series may be had of the publisher.

Alumni Record of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Originally compiled by ORANGE JUDD, 1869. Revised by C. T. WINCHESTER, WM. NORTH RICE, and G. BROWNE GOODE, 1873. Boston: Press of Rand, Avery & Company. 1873. [8vo. pp. xxviii. and 308.]

This is a revised, corrected and enlarged edition of the Record which was prepared under the direction, and mainly at the charge, of Mr. Orange Judd, an alumnus of the Wesleyan University, to whose generosity this institution is indebted for the "Judd Hall of Natural Science," one of the most costly and conveniently arranged college buildings in this country. The first edition appeared in 1869. With this as a basis, Professors Winchester and Rice, and Mr. Goode, curator of the university cabinets, assisted by Mr. Darius Baker, a tutor in the university, and Mr. C. W. Smiley, a member of the present senior class, have prepared a record of the alumni which is a credit to their industry, good taste, and affection for their *alma mater*.

With some knowledge of the history of the Wesleyan University, and of its alumni, we are able to form a pretty accurate judgment of the merits of this record, and have no hesitation in saying that it is one of the best publications of its kind. In most respects it surpasses all others. It certainly compares favorably with the only one among its kindred predecessors which can lay claim to fulness and accuracy,—Dr. Chapman's record of Dartmouth alumni, published in 1864, which must ever remain as one of the monuments of its author's remarkable industry. In some respects this record is superior to that. It only lacks one feature of that, namely: information in regard to the parentage and ancestry of each alumnus. It is desirable that this should be given, and what it may be difficult to furnish in

many instances in the case of older colleges, would be attended with much less labor in the case of an institution so young, comparatively, as the Wesleyan University. It is apparent that the likelihood of failure in an attempt to gather such genealogical data is increased by the lapse of time.

Prefixed to the record of the alumni is a brief history of the university, sketches of the faculty, a list of the several presidents, professors, tutors, other instructors, trustees, and the various officers, who have been connected with the institution from its incorporation.

Copies of this work may be obtained on application to any one of the editors above named.

An Address delivered in Cambridge before the Society of the Phi Beta Kappa, June 26, 1873. By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. Cambridge: Press of John Wilson and Son. 1873. [8vo. pp. 28.]

The principal theme of this admirable discourse may be stated as follows: The relations of educated men to society and the state, and the best means by which they may influence public thought and action.

The first part of the discourse is devoted to a clear and exceedingly interesting statement of the origin, motives and character of the colonization of Massachusetts; of the motives that prompted the establishment of Harvard College; of the influence the college exerted in fashioning and maintaining the civil and social state upon a religious and political basis in harmony with the views and purposes of the early colonists; of the agencies by which the interest of the people in the college was kept up; and the mode by which educated men moulded and guided public opinion and public action. He shows how, after the religious and political movements that culminated in the acknowledgment of our independence had ceased to engage the chief interest of educated men, and the state had entered upon a more systematic and general plan of securing the education of the people, the educated and educating thought of the day was turned more and more to the pursuit of literature and science, and to the vocations where attainments in these departments were demanded. He shows, also, how in consequence of this the college gradually ceased to concentrate public interest in itself or to influence the public mind as distinctly and powerfully as it once had done. During the greater portion of the colonial life of Massachusetts, the pulpit was the chief medium through which men educated and disciplined at the college exerted their influence; but after the revolutionary epoch had passed, the newspaper took the place of the pulpit.

Mr. Adams takes a thorough survey of the present aspect of public affairs, and of the forces that now agitate the social and political life of the republic. He sees that if the energies and capabilities of our people are to be directed in right channels and to the best purposes, the educated men of the country must again take the positions and use the forces by which the instruction and right direction of the public mind may be secured.

Hence he would have an arrangement made in all our higher institutions of learning "for a class of preliminary studies especially adapted to the preparation of young men to take an efficient part in the treatment of difficult questions connected with the management of public affairs." After this special training they should seize the same agencies and modes of influence which our forefathers used with effect, namely: the newspaper press and public speaking.

In his description of the present state of our public affairs; in his picture of the character and influence of the newspaper of to-day, and in his estimate of what the newspaper ought to be; in his analysis of the conditions of effective public speaking; and in his setting-forth of the benefits that might be derived from the best use of these engines of influence, the orator rises to the highest pitch of eloquence, and practically illustrates the great power of a well-trained and well-informed public orator; but what is more than eloquence, he speaks with a degree of frankness, candor, earnestness and wisdom that can come only from a patriotic heart, a sound judgment, a long study of social and political science, and an intimate observation of public affairs.

Proceedings at the Dedication of the Town Hall, Brookline, February 22, 1873. Brookline: Prepared and printed by authority of the Town. M.DCCC.LXXIII. [8vo. pp. 64. Press of John Wilson & Son.]

This beautifully printed volume contains a full account of the proceedings of the dedicatory services above named, including the prayer of Dr. Lamson, the address of the Hon. William Aspinwall, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and

the more formal address of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the selected orator of the occasion. All the proceedings were appropriate and interesting. The special feature was the address of Mr. Winthrop, which is characterized by that elevation of thought, dignity and grace of style, and those indubitable marks of scholarship, of which he has given the public such a multitude of examples during the last forty years. Whenever Mr. Winthrop speaks, his discourse is enriched with historical allusions and personal reminiscences, which, by a sort of diviner's rod, he knows how to draw from the air, the soil, and even the rocks of New-England; and with which he invests every subject with a fresh and permanent interest.

Here and there, too, in this discourse will be found passages replete with practical wisdom relating to the administration of municipal affairs, — maxims that ought to be watchwords of all to whom such trusts are committed.

Journal of the Constitutional Convention of Connecticut, held at Hartford in 1818. Printed by order of the Legislature. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, Printers. 1873. [8vo. paper-covers, pp. 121.]

Historical Notes on the Constitutions of Connecticut 1639–1818, particularly on the Origin and Progress of the Movement which resulted in the Convention of 1818 and the Adoption of the Present Constitution. By J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL. Hartford: Brown & Gross. 1873. [8vo. paper-covers, pp. 60.]

By a recent act of the legislature of Connecticut, the journal of the convention which, in 1818, framed the existing constitution of that state, has been printed, under the editorial direction of C. J. Hoadly, Esq., state-librarian. To this is appended, the constitution, as adopted, the votes upon its ratification, and the proceedings of the legislature, with the proclamation of Governor Wolcott thereupon.

The Historical Notes of Mr. Trumbull, he informs us in the preface, “were written some twelve years ago, by way of introduction to a projected edition of the constitution of 1818, the journal of the convention of that year, extracts from the debates reported in the newspapers of the time, and notes showing the origin and authorship of the several sections, the intent of the framers, and something of the secret history of particular provisions and of the motives which influenced individual members of the convention to advocate or oppose their incorporation with the constitution.” Unfortunately Mr. Trumbull has never found leisure to complete the work. The publication of the journal by the legislature, and the interest manifested in the call for another convention to amend the present constitution or frame a new one, has led him to give his notes to the public. We feel sure that the public, not of his own state alone, are under obligations to him for this collection of historical notes, brief as they are.

Aside from their historical value and interest to those who may be called upon to revise the constitution of Connecticut, these notes will be of great value to all who may be interested in the study of the progressive development, under law, of the principles which now dominate in the written constitutions of the several states of the Union, and in the federal constitution.

We spoke of the notes as brief. They are so; but the abundant citations of authorities enable the reader or student of the subject to pursue the various topics to any length he may choose.

The constitutional history of Connecticut begins with the adoption of the “Fundamental Orders” in 1638-9, by the freemen of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield. The germ of this voluntary charter,—out of which grew the charter granted by Charles the Second in 1662, the declaration of state independence in 1776, and the constitution of 1818,—may be found, says Mr. Trumbull, in the sermon preached by Mr. Hooker before the general-court in 1638 (*Coll. Conn. His. Soc.*, i. 13). The pregnant idea of that discourse,—that the people should have the right to set the bounds and limitations of the power of their officers and magistrates,—was opposed to the idea and practice then prevalent in New-England. It was a revolutionary idea, which was incorporated not only in the “Fundamental Orders” but also in the charter of 1662, which, though a royal grant, was drafted and adopted by the freemen of the colony.

This charter survived the dissolution of the royal and provincial governments of the other colonies, in 1776, and in all its substantial provisions and principles was re-enacted by the people, through their general assembly, in 1776 and 1782. It continued to be the fundamental law of the state till 1818, when the republican party

of that day, with the aid of the friends of toleration, carried the election against the federalists.

Mr. Trumbull traces the history of colonial and state legislation from 1638 to 1818, showing the gradual progress made by the people toward both their entire enfranchisement from all domination, ecclesiastical and civil, except such as they saw fit to impose upon themselves. This retrospective view is both interesting and impressive. In fact we know of few more sublime spectacles than is afforded by the examples in our history of a community advancing, peacefully but with determination, under the forms of law, from a state of vassalage to a state of self-government.

Stability of the Moral-Law. A Sermon delivered before the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government of Massachusetts at the Annual Election, Wednesday, January 1, 1873. By GEORGE C. LORRIMER. Boston: Wright & Potter, State Printers. 1873. [8vo. pp. 41.]

This is an able and pungent exposition of the stability of the moral law, under three heads, which may be condensed thus: all enduring, beneficial and authoritative legislation depends upon its harmony with the moral law.

It is to be hoped that this discourse did great good at the time of its delivery, and that it will continue to exert a salutary influence. If we do not always see immediate results from such faithful and timely utterances, we ought not to despair. The most sterile soils can be recovered to fruitfulness by patient and skilful labor.

Kenelm Chillingly: his Adventures and Opinions. A Novel. By E. L. BULWER, LORD LYTTON, Author of "The Parisians," "Pelham," "The Claxtons," "My Novel," "What Will He Do With It?" "Harold," &c. &c. New-York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers. Franklin Square. 1873. [12mo. pp. 511.]

The late Lord Lytton was one of the most remarkable men of modern times. As a novelist, dramatist, parliamentary speaker and cabinet officer, it is claimed that he exhibited such a versatility of power,—so much of what is included in the category of intellectual and moral forces, and justify us in calling their possessor a great man,—as have rarely, if ever, been displayed by any citizen of modern England. There is little, if any, exaggeration in this claim.

His first literary productions were brilliant and fascinating. In some respects, however, they were justly open to grave criticism. To those who had long been enthusiastic devotees at the intellectual shrine of the "Wizard of the North," Bulwer's early novels seemed but the effusions of a brain inflamed by inspirations drawn from a study of the habits, customs and morals of a civilization to which the English mind of that day was a stranger. To them his works had the flavor of intellectual intoxication.

Bulwer's prolific imagination and creative fancy were innate; the judgment, the exquisite taste, and the wisdom, that characterize his later productions, were of slow but constant growth. With this growth came the fruit of riper culture and wider experience, gained under the pressure that is best supplied by a sense of responsibility.

Kinelm Chillingly has all the brilliancy, epigrammatic force and subtle humor of the best of his previous novels, added to a deeper insight into the springs of human action. In its range of ideas, close grappling with weighty problems, exquisite polish and refinement of thought and expression, it is the flowering of that extraordinary nature whose death has left vacant a place to which no living man can aspire.

A Sketch of the Life and a List of some of the Works of John Singleton Copley. By AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE PERKINS, A.M., Harvard College, Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, etc. etc. Privately Printed. 1873. [4to. pp. 144. T. R. Marvin & Son, Printers, Boston.]

The sketch of the life of Copley, included in this elegantly printed volume, is substantially the same as the one privately printed for the author some months ago, and noticed in the REGISTER for July (*ante*, p. 330). The sketch occupies twenty-six pages; the remainder of the volume is devoted to a descriptive catalogue of Copley's paintings. It is not assumed that the list comprises all his works in this

country or in England, but it probably embraces the great majority of them, and all concerning which the author has thus far been able to learn anything definite. The number of works mentioned, as now or formerly extant in this country, is three hundred and thirty-nine. The greater portion of these are described with more or less fulness, and a considerable body of interesting genealogical matter is embodied in the descriptions.

The list of pictures known to our author, as now in England, embraces thirty-four. The appendix contains four receipts signed by Copley, which help to form an idea of his charges for work done by him in Boston, between 1764 and 1770; also a copy of the catalogue of his pictures sold by the executors of Lord Lyndhurst in London, March 5, 1854, with the prices obtained. This catalogue contains thirty-nine titles.

We congratulate all who are interested in art-study, and in the literature and history of art in America, upon the result of Mr. Perkins's long, critical and valuable researches.

A Genealogy of Runnels and Reynolds Families in America; with Records and Brief Memorials of the Earliest Ancestors, so far as known, and of many of their Descendants bearing the same and other Names. In three Parts, with an Appendix. By M. T. RUNNELS, A.M., Pastor of the Congregational Church in Sanbornton, N. H. "And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a Memorial in a Book."—EXODUS xvii. 14. Boston: Alfred Mudge & Son, Printers, No. 34 School Street. 1873. [8vo. pp. xvi. and 355.]

The plan of arrangement adopted by the author is substantially that heretofore recommended by us to meet the requirements of an extended genealogy. The text is put into clear and handsome type, and printed on a superior quality of tinted paper. The indexes are very full, and admirably devised for easy reference to the text, leaving nothing to be desired in that respect.

After a preface, and a clear explanation of the scope and plan of the book, the author treats of the origin and orthography of the name. The work is then divided into three parts, devoted successively to genealogical memoirs of Samuel Runels, of Bradford, Mass., 1703-1745; of Job Runels, or Runals, of Durham, N. H., 1713-1762; and of John Runels, or Runals, of Durham, N. H., 1718-1756, and their descendants for six generations. In the first part are included nineteen varieties in the orthography of the name; in the second and third parts are sixteen additional varieties. In the appendix, among notes relating to the Reynolds and Runnels families,—branches of the original Runals family,—are fourteen additional varieties in the spelling of the name.

In the index devoted to christian names of those bearing the surnames Runnels or Reynolds, in some styles of their orthography, we have a total of 2081 names. In the second index,—including the names of all lineal descendants, male and female, of the original ancestors in the foregoing records, who bore other names; also, the names of all persons who became connected by marriage with the heads of any of the branches of the families traced,—we have a total of 4,835; or a total in both indexes of 6916 names.

The indexes cover fifty-three and a half pages, which,—when compared with the number of pages in the genealogies (290), and taking into account the great amount of biographical matter incorporated into the text,—show that the author has attained to unusual success in the art of expressing ideas and facts in few words, by rejecting all superfluous figures and words, and avoiding unnecessary repetitions.

Another valuable feature of this genealogy is the attention given to the female lines. Of course these lines cannot be fully recorded without producing grave confusion, and without swelling the genealogy to an unwieldy size. Avoiding these errors our author has traced the female lines to a great extent; and by grouping the names and dates of such families, "under their respective ancestresses, who first bore the name of Runnels or Reynolds," he has given a greater variety and an enhanced value to the work. An instance of his success in this particular will be found under the name of Gage, pp. 32-35.

The appendix contains genealogical notices of the earliest Reynolds families of New-England; of those also who settled in America, outside of New-England; of other Runnels families in New-Hampshire, besides those previously referred to; of families of the latter surname in Maine; a genealogy of Valentine Runnels, of

Massachusetts; and notes on a few others, unconnected as yet with the foregoing families. Besides this the author gives a list of names of officers and soldiers who have served in our foreign and domestic wars.

We can find no fault with this book; on the contrary, it is eminently satisfactory. Copies can be obtained at the office of Alfred Mudge & Son, 34 School Street, or of the author at his residence, Sanbornton, N. H.

Autobiography: Collateral Reminiscences, Arguments in Important Causes, Speeches, Addresses, Lectures and other Writings of SAMUEL A. FOOT, LL.D., Counsellor-at-Law, and Judge of the Court of Appeals. New-York. 1873. [2 vols. 8vo. pp. 436 and 597.]

The two elegant volumes before us are not published, and only a limited number of copies have been printed for circulation among the relatives and friends of the author. It is very appropriately dedicated by him to his children. The first volume consists of his autobiography and collateral reminiscences; the second, of arguments, speeches, addresses, lectures and other writings.

The Hon. Samuel Alfred Foot, the author of this work, is a second cousin of the late Hon. Samuel Augustus Foot of Connecticut, who introduced into congress the resolutions bearing his name, which brought out the eloquence of Webster in his celebrated reply to Hayne; but who is perhaps better known in our day as the father of the late gallant Rear-admiral Andrew H. Foot. The author is, himself, widely known as a lawyer, though he has practised his profession but little outside of the state of New-York, in which, though a native of Connecticut, he has spent the mature portion of his life. He has done well to write out his recollections of the persons and events with which he has been connected; and to collect his scattered writings and put them into a convenient and permanent form. The reminiscences are very interesting and instructive, and the addresses and other writings display the ability which has won for the author his high reputation as an advocate and a judge.

The book contains portraits of three of Judge Foot's sons who died in the service of their country, namely: Capt. John Foot of the Minnesota volunteers, Samuel C. Foot, master's mate, U.S.N., and Maj. Alfred Foot, U.S.A. Two sons besides these served in the war for the preservation of the union. There are also portraits of the author and his wife.

J. W. D.

A Brief Notice of the Library of the American Antiquarian Society, from the Report of the Council, presented April 20, 1873. By NATHANIEL PAINE. Worcester: Printed by Charles Hamilton, Palladium Office. 1873. [8vo. paper-covers, pp. 59.]

Next to being the fortunate owner of a large and well-selected library, is to be in close proximity to one, with the privilege of using it. Convenient access to its resources, no matter how rich they may be, depends either upon its catalogues, or upon the knowledge of its contents, which its custodians are able and willing to impart.

The work of cataloguing the collections in our large libraries is laborious, and slowly carried out. If the additions are large, the volumes of catalogues are so multiplied as to prevent their general ownership by the people, and the difficulty of reference is enhanced. If dependence is placed even upon card-catalogues, the public are not as likely to become unduly familiar with the library.

Inasmuch, however, as most of our public libraries, except such as are supported by the income of large funds or by general taxation, are dependent upon public interest, or the interest of the members of the associations or societies under whose auspices such libraries are maintained, it is important that their condition should be kept before the attention of those who constitute their supporters. They need to know what they have, as well as what they have not.

During the last year, it fell to the lot of Mr. Paine, the treasurer of the American Antiquarian Society, to make a thorough examination of its library. This duty he performed with pains-taking care and fidelity. Among the duties assigned to him, in this connection, was that of making an exact count of the books, MSS., pamphlets and newspapers. This involved the actual handling of the greater part of the society's large library. In the discharge of this duty, Mr. Paine was impressed with a sense of the great value of the library, in general, and of the fact that it contains many works having the qualities of rarity and of value combined. With the hope of inducing a renewed interest in the objects of the society, he prepared and read at its

last semi-annual meeting a paper giving a brief mention of some of the early printed works, as well as of some of less rarity in the society's library. A cursory statement is also made of the MSS. and cabinet of relics, coins, &c., in the society's possession. This paper appears in the published proceedings of that meeting, and has also been printed separately.

Of course, in a paper prepared to be read at a meeting of the society which was crowded with other business, it was impossible to exhaust the subject. Brief as it is, compared with the extent of the library, it will be found to be one of the most interesting and valuable papers yet published by the society; and its general diffusion will not only aid the American Antiquarian Society, but all other societies which collect and maintain a library.

The text seems to have been prepared with great care and accuracy, especially noticeable in the titles of books. The pamphlet contains four fac-simile illustrations of cuts found in one of the folio volumes referred to,—being a treatise on Natural History, in black letter, supposed to have been printed in 1470. Some of the cuts are significant at least of a possible source of a hint to Mr. Darwin.

Proceedings of the Rhode Island Historical Society, 1872-3, together with an Account of its Semi-Centennial Anniversary. Prepared by EDWIN M. STONE, Librarian, under the Direction of the Committee of Publication. Providence: Providence Press Company, Printers to the State. 1873. [8vo. pp. 144. Paper-covers.]

Fifty copies of the edition, including the copy before us, have a rubricated title-page. The pamphlet is very handsomely printed, and bears evidence of careful and tasteful editing.

Besides the record of the society's proceedings for the year 1872-3, the volume contains a list of the past and present officers, and separate lists of past and present members,—life, honorary, corresponding and resident,—with the date of election and the date of death of most of those who have deceased. This, which for the greater part is the result of original investigation by the editor, is a valuable feature of the publication.

The report of the northern department of the society, also prepared by Mr. Stone, the librarian and cabinet-keeper of that department, is an interesting paper. It contains important evidence in regard to Roger Williams, and evidence showing that the charge made by Chalmers (*Pol. An.*, b. i. chap. xi.) and repeated many times since his day, that by the statutes of Rhode Island, as early as 1663-4, Roman Catholics were excluded from the privileges of freemen, is false. It now turns out that the clause in the laws on which the original charge was based was an interpolation by an unknown hand. There were no excluding clauses in either the first and second charters, nor in any laws as passed by the assembly. The interpolated section relating to Roman Catholics never was enforced, and was stricken out in the first edition of the laws printed after the discovery was made.

On pages 70-75, we have an interesting account of the Dighton Rock as it was and now is, including a report thereon by the Hon. John R. Bartlett, of a recent examination made by him.

On pages 101-107, the editor gives an extended and valuable exposition of the history of the causes of Roger Williams's departure from Massachusetts, and of the feelings and relations between him and the rulers of that colony at the time.

The closing forty-eight pages of the volume are taken up with a full report of the services at the semi-centennial celebration of the society, July 19, 1872. The proceedings were reported by the editor of this volume.

The volume is worthy of the society, and shows that it is zealously and intelligently engaged in the prosecution of the objects for which it was founded.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Virginia.

We have received the advance sheets of a calendar of state papers of Virginia, now being prepared by order of the legislature, and under the editorial supervision of Dr. Palmer of Richmond.

The archives of Virginia, as we have previously stated, were plundered and mutilated in 1865, to a serious extent. They contained papers going back to the earliest history of the colony. The first entry in the proposed calendar is under the date of Dec. 6, 1652. This was a land patent from Gov. Burnett to Henry Palin and John Swingleton. In a note the editor calls attention to the fact that this patent was

granted during the protectorate of Cromwell. The phrase "Our Lord everlasting" is substituted for the usual royal phrase "By the Grace of God;" the protector's prerogative is described by the words, "Keeper of the Liberties of England;" and the arch-angel is styled "Michael" instead of "Saint Michael." The document had no seal, none having ever been provided during the protectorate, in lieu of the royal seal.

Judging from the manner in which this calendar is being prepared, it promises to be a valuable addition to our list of domestic state-paper indexes, and it reminds us how important it is that other states should undertake and carry forward a similar work.

Genealogical History of John and Mary Andrews, who settled in Farmington, Conn., 1640: embracing their Descendants to 1872; with an Introduction of Miscellaneous Names of Andrews, with their Progenitors as far as known; to which is added a List of some of the Authors, Clergymen, Physicians, and Soldiers of the Name. By ALFRED ANDREWS, New-Britain, Conn., Author of History of New-Britain, Member of Connecticut Historical Society, and Corresponding Member of Wisconsin Historical Society. Published by A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago, Ill. Printed by Case, Lockwood and Brainard, Hartford, Conn. 1872. [8vo. pp. 648.]

We have delayed far too long any notice of this genealogy, which for fulness and accuracy, as well as for other intrinsic merits, deserves to be ranked among the best of this class of books. After the author had begun his collection of materials for this volume, he was diverted for some time to the preparation of a history of New Britain, Conn., a work of sterling merit, which was published in the latter part of the year 1867. The experience gained in compiling and writing that history, was a very serviceable, preliminary training for the more difficult labor of collecting and arranging the materials of the genealogy before us.

In the long and very comprehensive introduction, the author treats of a variety of subjects usually placed in an appendix. It might have been better to have placed a portion of this material by itself. We refer especially to that part which relates to the family meeting in Wallingford in 1860, which is interjected among genealogical notes, with which it has only a very remote connection.

In the introductory chapter we have a series of genealogical notes relating to the origin of the name Andrews, and to a long list of persons of this name in England and in the colonies, who are not supposed to be descendants of the John Andrews named in the title to the volume. This list comprises the names of several well-known and prominent men in their day. The lists of clergymen, physicians, soldiers and authors, show that the name has been and is still well represented in the highest fields of service.

The genealogy proper embraces a portion of the descendants of John Andrews who settled in Tunxis, Conn., in 1640, which plantation was chartered in 1645 by the name of Farmington. The male lines are traced down through the seventh generation. Brief personal notices of the females who married are given, not in connection with the first mention of their names under the head of children, but in the place and order in which they come by following the consecutive numbers, where their names re-appear as heads of distinct families. The female lines are not traced beyond one generation.

The indexes are full and well planned. In one the names of son, father and grandfather are given in juxtaposition, which is a convenient arrangement.

The volume contains ten steel engraved portraits, including that of the author, and is well printed.

A Grammar of the Latin Language. By GEORGE K. BARTHOLOMEW.—Wilson, Hinckle, & Co., 137 Walnut street, Cincinnati, and 28 Bond street, New-York. [12mo. pp. 276.]

A Latin Gradual to accompany the Author's Latin Grammar. By G. K. BARTHOLOMEW. [Same publishers. 12mo. pp. 150.]

These books, being the first two in a proposed Eclectic Classical series, mark a new era, to say the least, in the style of printing works of this class. The paper is tinted, thus protecting the eyes from the glare of white paper, and the type is clear-cut, and appropriate.

This grammar hits the true mean between the scantiness of detail and poverty of illustration which characterize some works of its class, on the one hand, and the confusing prolixity of statement and redundancy of minor rules and exceptions which, on the other hand, encumber others. In its style it is concise and yet clear; in its statements and method, it is exact and logical. It is evident that the book has not been prepared simply as a job for the pecuniary benefit of author or publisher, but is the work of a thorough scholar and practical teacher, who has used the latest results of investigation made by himself and others into the structure of the Latin language, after they had been subjected by him to the best test, the recitation room.

When we come to particulars, we find the author is the first to pursue the only logical method, by making the verb the basis of the sentence, and treating of the verb first, and then of the noun, adjective, &c. He manages the whole matter of inflection in reference to the stem. This affords a scientific classification of nouns and verbs, and explains forms of words otherwise obscure. The different modes and tenses are presented in such a form that the eye can easily discern their distinctions; and the synopses of verbs by modes, tense-systems, and stems, are so arranged as to help in memorizing the conjugations. In the declensions the direct cases are placed in juxtaposition, in their logical order, as in syntax. This will save repetitions in declining words. The table of irregular nouns gives at a glance the peculiarities of any noun, in form, properties or meaning.

One of the most important branches of Latin study of the present day is that which embraces the formation of words. This subject is fully treated by rules and illustrations. This feature of the book is one of its marked excellencies over any grammar with which we are acquainted. And the same may be said of the author's treatment of syntax. Here the old and unphilosophic method is abandoned, and the pupil is led to ascertain the laws of construction from a careful study of Latin sentences before he memorizes the rules. We notice also as evidence of the thoroughness of the book that the illustrative examples in syntax are not mutilated as in Andrews and Stoddard's, Zumpt's, and all other grammars, but are given in their integrity, and are selected from all periods of Latinity. The value of this course will be apparent to all who have had experience as pupils or teachers of Latin.

All teachers, and certainly all Latin scholars, will at once turn to that part of the book which treats of the subjective mood,—the very pivot, so to speak, of the Latin tongue. In this particular the book is unquestionably superior to any Latin grammar yet published in the United States.

In common with the best Latin scholars, both at home and abroad, the author adopts the Roman method of pronunciation. The English method, however, is given in an appendix. We shall all have to come to this,—new to us, but in fact the old,—pronunciation, if we listen to those who have made the most extended researches in comparative philology, and in the science and history of the Latin tongue. The sooner we do so, the sooner shall we get rid of the horrid jargon with which the use of the English system has so long tormented our ears. When we come to understand the Roman pronunciation we shall have little use for many of the rules that now burden our grammars, and perplex beyond endurance the young heads which try unavailingly to reconcile English pronunciation and Latin quantity.

It is extremely difficult to frame a perfect definition: that is, one that shall be accurate, concise, and exhaustive. If any one doubts this, let him try to define the word definition, itself. Let two educated men, one of whom shall be an Englishman, the other a Frenchman, undertake to define a pudding or a pie. The pie of one, most likely, will be the pudding of the other. The definer gives simply *his idea* of the subject defined. So in defining parts of speech, not only do grammarians differ, but they find it impossible so to define a verb, for instance, as not to include some quality, attribute, or function of another part of speech. The author of this grammar has succeeded as well as any of his predecessors in this respect. His definitions are concise, and though not exhaustive, are sufficiently accurate for his purpose. They do not cover any vitiating idea or principle; they do not mislead.

We have little space to devote to a notice of the Gradual by the same author. From such an examination as we have been able to give it, we are satisfied that it is in all essential respects a superior book for beginners in the study of Latin. It follows the same logical order and method as the grammar noticed above. The selections from Latin authors, the notes, which are full and exact, and the vocabulary, are all that could be desired.

Happy is the boy or girl who begins and prosecutes his or her Latin studies under a good scholar, and with these guide-books.

DEATHS.

CANBY, Gen. Edward Rich Sprigg, near Camp south of Tule Lake, on Van Bremer's Ranch, co. Siskiyou, California, April 11, 1873, when and where he was massacred by a party of Indians of the Modoc band, with whom under orders of the war department he was holding a "peace conference," so called, in company with the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Messrs. A. B. Meacham, Laroy S. Dyar, and others. Dr. Thomas was also murdered, and Mr. Meacham severely wounded.

Gen. Canby was born at Piatt's Landing, co. Boone, Ky. in 1818. He entered the military academy at West Point, July 1, 1835, and graduated in the class of 1839, in which he stood number thirty. He was assigned to the infantry arm of the service, and served as a lieutenant in the Florida war. In the war with Mexico he was a staff captain, serving as adjutant-general of Riley's brigade, gaining great distinction for bravery and efficiency, receiving two brevets. After the war he was stationed at San Francisco as adjutant-general of the Pacific division; and, in 1851, was transferred to duty in the war department, where he remained four years. He had already become known as a man of varied and solid attainment, and he lived to be regarded as one of the most talented officers of the army. In 1855, Captain Canby was appointed major of the Tenth Infantry, a new regiment just organized, and in that capacity he served in the Far West on various surveys and expeditions, one of which was the Utah expedition of 1857-60, under Gen Albert S. Johnston, and, finally, was placed in command of the expedition against the warlike Navajos in New-Mexico. He was made colonel of the nineteenth Infantry, a new regiment, in May, 1861, but was not recalled from New-Mexico. The confederate states seemed anxious to possess themselves of that highway to Mexico, and Colonel Canby was left there to defeat their designs if he could. He made a skilful defence of the posts in the territory, and finally, having concentrated his small force, overthrew the invading army at what is known as the battle of the Verde, in February, 1862.

For this service he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and, being called East, was first placed on duty at Pittsburg; but his capacity becoming

known to Secretary Stanton, he was, in January, 1863, transferred to the war department, and became the chief assistant and adviser of the secretary. In July, 1863, the secretary, whose confidence had grown by daily association, sent him to New-York to suppress the draft riots, and he remained in command of the city and harbor till November, when he returned to duty with the secretary. In May, 1864, General Canby was made a major-general, and sent down to New-Orleans, with command over Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas, and the forces operating therein. Here his genius for administration and his legal acquirements, particularly his knowledge of constitutional and international law and the laws of war, found a large field of operation, and, after restoring order in civil affairs, he set about the reduction of Mobile, in concert with Admiral Farragut. After a gallant defence, the city fell, a few days after General Lee's surrender. On May 4, 1865, General Dick Taylor surrendered the confederate forces in Louisiana to General Canby, and, three weeks later, he arranged terms with General Kirby Smith, under which he received the surrender of the confederate troops and property in Texas.

He remained in command on the Mexican Gulf coast till May, 1866, when he was transferred to Washington as department commander, and assigned to special duty in the war department. In July, 1866, he was made a brigadier in the regular army, and held that place at the time of his death. Under the reconstruction acts, he exercised command, first, in North and South Carolina, and afterward in Virginia, and performed his complex duties so skilfully and well that he made friends of all and enemies of none. In 1869, he was assigned to the command of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, and was supervising the field operations in his department when death came to him. He was reserved and thoughtful; strictly just and impartial on all questions; of benevolent disposition, and universally beloved. Though a good soldier, he was by nature intended for a lawyer and statesman.

As an administrative officer, he was distinguished for ability, and his official

papers have always been models of comprehensive and forcible statement. As a commander, during the war, he had comparatively few opportunities for distinction; but his conduct of the movement upon and capture of Mobile showed that he was a master of his profession; and, in the more intelligent military circles, he has been justly considered one of the foremost soldiers of the time. He was a firm believer in the substantial supremacy of the civil authority in times of peace. In personal appearance General Canby was tall, erect, strong-limbed, with a Roman nose and eagle eye.

His faithful and able services, his high character, and the sad circumstances of his tragic death, have left a lasting impression upon the public mind.

Gen. Canby leaves a widow, Mrs. Louisa Hawkins Canby, m. Aug. 1, 1839, but no children.—[*Boston Daily Globe*.]

CHAPMAN, the Rev. George Thomas, D.D., in Newburyport, Mass., October 18, 1872. From Dr. Chapman's own account of his life as published in his "Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College" (1867), we learn that he was the son of Thomas and Charlotte (Carnzu) Chapman, and was born at Pilton, a suburb of Barnstable, Devonshire, England, September 21, 1786, and came to the United States in 1795; he studied divinity with the Rev. Dr. Kollock, of Princeton, N. J., from 1804 till 1805; then read law with Richard English Newcourt (D. C., 1793), in Greenfield, Mass.; began practice in Bucksport, Me., in Dec., 1808; left in 1815 and resumed former studies in private, finishing with Bishop Griswold, in Bristol, R. I.; was ordained deacon by him, at St. John's Church, Providence, Aug. 2, 1816; began preaching in Vermont, and established churches in Bellows Falls, and Rutland; was ordained presbyter by Bishop Griswold, at St. Michael's Church, Bristol, Jan. 6, 1818; left Vermont in 1819, to supply churches in Lenox, Great Barrington, and Lanesborough, all in Mass.; became rector of Christ Church, Lexington, Ky., July 1, 1820; resigned July 1, 1830; while there organized Trinity Church, Danville, Ky., and effected the admission of the state of Kentucky as a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in 1829; on leaving Kentucky, came to New-England, and secured churches in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1830 and 1831, and in Burlington, Vt., in 1831-2; was then Rector of St. Paul's Church, Portland, Me., from 1832 to

1835; established Grace Church in Newark, N. J., in 1837, becoming its rector, and resigning in 1841, owing to cataracts in the eyes; relieved by an operation, preached in Belleville, N. J., in 1842; went to Worcester, Mass., in 1844, and effected the erection of All Saints' Church there; left in 1846, going again to Pittsfield; was made rector of St. Stephen's Church, resigning in 1852; spent near five months in Hanover, N. H., after fifty years absence, and preached every Sunday morning for the Rev. Dr. Bourns; went to New-Jersey, in 1855, to promote the establishment of Grace Church, Orange; arrived next in Lee, Mass., in June, 1856, and succeeded in causing the building of St. George's Church, there; retired in 1859, owing to a fall in the dark from a railroad platform in that place, of a very injurious nature. After this he resided in Newburyport, Mass., enjoying remarkably fine health almost to the last year of his life.

He published a volume of twenty sermons on "The Ministry, Worship, and Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church," eight editions of which have gone to press; also a volume of twenty-seven "Sermons to Presbyterians of all Sects;" and besides the above, eighteen other sermons, making sixty-five in all. From 1858 to 1867, he was diligently employed on the Dartmouth alumni record. Transylvania University conferred upon him the degree of doctor in divinity in 1824.

He married Alice, daughter of Ebenezer Buck, of Bucksport, Me., May 19, 1811, who died, February 25, 1870. (*Ante*, vol. xxiv. p. 440.)

From the Rev. George D. Johnson's Memorial Sermon (*ante*, p. 222), delivered Oct. 27, 1872, we make the following extracts:

"His life was one of labor, faithful, unceasing, patient labor in the service of his Master. And he lived to see his work crowned, his toil rewarded, his efforts signally blessed. Always a pioneer, he could count at least eight churches, now thriving, working parishes, of which he was the founder. For ten years he ministered in what was then the far west; and to this day, his name is a synonym for sound Church principles and a noble, godly life, through the length and breadth of the Mississippi valley. When he published his book of sermons on the "Protestant Episcopal Church, there was not the same abundance of instruction on her principles as there is now, and the amount of good

it did is simply incalculable. The multitude of men brought into the church by its simple clearness of argument, is most wonderful. Many prominent clergymen, several bishops, and a host of useful laymen, attribute their first clear knowledge of the church and its teachings, to Dr. Chapman's sermons. And not only this, but men of actually godless lives, with no connection with any religion, from an accidental (if we may use the word where God orders all) perusal of his works, became Christians and churchmen, giving their time, their money, and their lives, to show the sincerity of their convictions. To have been privileged to be the author of such a book, falls to the lot of but few, and the assurance that his labor, in this respect, was not in vain in the Lord, was his crowning comfort and satisfaction. If the blessing promised to those who 'turn many to righteousness' was ever earned, his light surely must 'shine as the brightness of the firmament,' and 'as the stars forever and ever.'

"There was a completeness in his life that is very unusual. Though for a number of years he was unable to continue his labors as a parish priest, his usefulness was by no means at an end. His faith was something which, unfortunately, is growing more and more rare among us,—faith, I mean, simple and unquestioning as that of a little child,—fortified, absolutely, on every point by a most thorough knowledge of the word of God, and utterly incapable of being shaken, even for an instant, by the inroads of modern science."

LOWELL, the Hon. Joshua A., at his residence in Machias, Maine, March 13, 1873, aged seventy-two years. He was for many years a leading member of the bar in the county of Washington; for several years a member of the legislature of Maine; and from 1839 to 1843, a member of congress from that state.

N. J. H.

MERRIAM, Nellie B., in Boston, April 27, only child of Charles and Helen (Jaques) Merriam, aged 16 years. She was the niece of Col. Waldo M., whose pedigree is recorded in vol. xviii, p. 298.

ORR, the Hon. James Lawrence, in St. Petersburg, Russia, May 5, 1873. He was born in Claytonville, S. C., May 12, 1822, and graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842; admitted to the bar in 1843, and opened an office in Anderson, S. C., and edited the Ander-

son *Gazette*; in 1844 and 1845 member of the state legislature; in 1849-59, a member of the federal congress; member of the convention held in Charleston, S. C., in 1851, in which he affirmed the right, but opposed the policy of secession by the southern states; speaker of the 35th congress, and chairman of several important committees; in the South Carolina convention of Dec., 1860, he voted in favor of the secession of that state; one of the commissioners sent to Washington to negotiate for the surrender of the U. S. forts in Charleston harbor; 1862-5, a member of the senate of the confederate states; in 1866-9, governor of South Carolina; and at the time of his death minister of the United States to the court of Russia.

VAN RENSSSLAER, Philip Livingston, of New-York, in Vevay, Switzerland, March 10, of disease of the lungs, aged 33 years. He was the second son of the late Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer by his wife Catherine Ledyard Cogswell, and was born Nov. 24, 1839. He was the grandson of Gen. Stephen V. R., the patroon, by his second wife Cornelia Patterson. Philip L. V. R. was educated at Princeton College, and soon after graduating he joined the New-Jersey cavalry, and served during the late civil war. He rose to the rank of major, and was also employed on staff duty. After the war he returned to his profession of the law, and was meeting with deserved success, when he was obliged by ill-health to relinquish his hopes and to try a foreign residence as a chance for life. After a continued decline of over a year he died at last in Vevay, cheerful and uncomplaining. In all the relations of life he was exemplary, a dutiful son, a kind brother and husband. He married, Nov. 7, 1867, Anna L., daughter of Charles O. Whitmore, Esq., of Boston.

WINTHROP, Clarence, in New-York, April 27, son of Thomas Charles Winthrop, aged 24 years. May 31st, died Thomas Charles Winthrop, aged 76 years. In regard to a family so well known it is sufficient to say that Thomas Charles Winthrop was a grandson of John Still Winthrop, of New-London. His father was Francis Bayard Winthrop, older brother of our late Lt. Gov. Thos. Lindall Winthrop, who was born Mch. 11, 1754, and who married secondly, Phebe, dau. of John Taylor. Thomas Charles, second son of this marriage, married Georgiana-Maria, dau. of John Kane, and had a large family.

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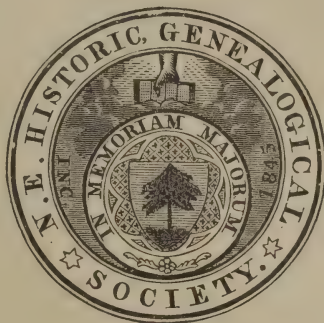
THE
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THE 27th VOLUME,

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The design of the work is to gather up and place in a permanent form the scattered and decaying records of the domestic, civil, literary, religious and political life of the people of the United States, and particularly of New-England; to rescue from oblivion the illustrious deeds and virtues of our ancestors; to perpetuate their honored names, and to trace out and preserve the genealogy and pedigree of their families. To this end the REGISTER contains:—

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JANUARY, 1873.

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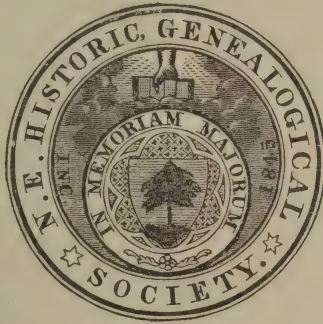
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
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New-England Historical and Genealogical Register AND ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL.

THE 27th VOLUME,

EDITED BY ALBERT H. HOYT, A.M.

THE Twenty-Seventh Volume of the REGISTER commences with January, 1873.

This periodical,—the organ of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society,—is published quarterly, at No. 18 Somerset Street, Boston, on the first day of January, April, July and October, at \$3 per annum.

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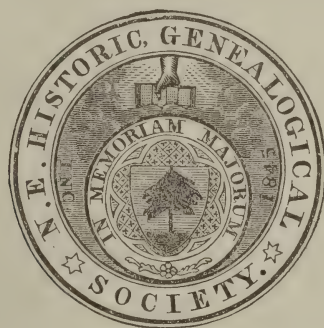
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
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 In this number of the REGISTER we give to our readers 12 extra pages, which added to those in the January and April numbers, make 46 extra pages. In October we shall publish several articles designed for this issue, including a large number of obituary notices.

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This work embraces a great variety of topics connected with the American Flag, noting its first appearance everywhere; with anecdotes and incidents to the present time; some account of the Flags of the late Confederacy, and an introductory chapter on the Symbols, Flags, Standards, of all nations from the earliest to the present time; an Appendix containing a history of the distinctive Flags of the United States Navy; a description of the United States Revenue and American Yacht Flags; the principal National Songs to the Flags with their History, etc., etc. It is illustrated with twelve full page colored plates of flags, a portrait of Commodore Hopkins and a tinted lithograph of the Standard of the Philadelphia Light Horse 1774, and nearly 100 wood engravings, and forms a more complete and exhaustive work on the subject than has ever before been attempted.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the New England HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER for January,
1873. Edited by COL. A. H. HOYT, A. M.

This book is dedicated "not to the living but to the dead; * * to the memory of those gallant spirits who by land or sea have fought and conquered, or fallen in defence of the banner it commemorates." It is the work of our associate, — one of the most able, meritorious and faithful officers of the navy, who by every act of his official or professional life has enlarged and perpetuated the record of useful and honorable service performed on sea and land by his predecessors of the name, and whose personal qualities have endeared him to his numerous friends in all parts of the country. Our readers have been too much indebted to Capt. Preble for valuable articles of a historical and genealogical nature to need any assurance that whatever he undertakes will be done thoroughly.

This is a full and exhaustive book. It is the result of more than twenty years reading and research. The author informs us that more than a thousand volumes have been examined in the

preparation of these memoirs, and the correspondence which such a work necessitated has been immense. The volume is profusely illustrated, and in part by colored plates: the illustration being over one hundred in number. The letter-press is in handsome style, and Mr. Munsell has spared no pains to bring out the book in an attractive form. This edition of 500 copies was published by subscription.

It would be useless for us to attempt here to convey by analysis, or abstract, an adequate idea of the contents of the volume; that perhaps is sufficiently indicated by the title page. It would seem as though there could be no fact or incident of moment relating to the history of the flag which happened in this country, in foreign lands or on the ocean, in peace or in war, that has escaped the author's attention. Besides this, we have a learned and voluminous introductory chapter upon the flags, banners, and so forth, of all other countries, from the earliest ages down to the present day.

It will readily be seen, therefore, that the range of the volume is very wide. We believe it will be found also to be accurate in dates, names and facts.

The book is an honor to the navy, and to the country at large, and ought to be republished so that it may be generally circulated; for, besides its historical interest, it is replete with illustrations of bravery, of patriotic devotion to public duty, and of private virtue, which, if rightly heeded, may be of the greatest service to the young and to the old in all parts of the country, among all classes of our people, in public as well as in private life.

From the Portland (Maine), TRANSCRIPT, Weekly. Edited by S. H. ELWELL, ESQ.

We have from Joel Munsell, Albany, an exhaustive work on *Our Flag*, by Capt. George Henry Preble, U. S. N., an old time correspondent of the Transcript. It is the result of twenty years' research by one whose tastes and profession well qualify him for the pursuits and is probably a more complete work on the subject of which it treats that has ever before been attempted. One is surprised in turning over the pages of this large and handsome volume of 535 pages, to find how much of history and romance, of anecdote and song, have clustered around our starry flag in the century of its existence. Capt. Preble divides his work in six parts. The first gives an account of the standards, flags, and banners of ancient and modern nations; the second treats of the early discoveries of America and the first banner planted on its shores, the colonial and provincial flags and the flags of the revolutionary period, preceding the Stars and Stripes; the third gives the origin of the Stars and Stripes and the different forms which our national banner has taken; the fourth and fifth carry forward the history of the flag from 1818 to 1872, and the sixth gives the distinguishing flags of our army and navy, the American Yacht Clubs and flags, and the principal songs which have been written to the flag. The work gives evidence of great thoroughness of research and accuracy of details, and must become a standard authority on all matters relating to the origin and progress of our flag. It is valuable for its historical facts and interesting for its anecdotes, incidents and illustrations. The work is illustrated with numerous colored plates of flags and nearly one hundred wood engravings. It should find a place in all our public libraries, and will be found valuable for reference everywhere.

From the ALBANY EVENING POST.

Joel Munsell, of this city, has just published another curious book, a work that required an amount of patience and research equal to a hundred pounds to the square inch. How Munsell finds the necessary men, with the necessary intelligence and the necessary taste, for "old bread and musty cheese," to get up the volumes which he is constantly bestowing upon the historical portion of the community, is one of the things which we will not attempt to solve till we discover the source of the Nile, the man who struck Patterson, or the reason sunshine reflected from the whole moon will not give as much heat as the sunshine reflected from a two shilling mirror.

Munsell's latest publication is an interesting work on "Our Flag," by Capt. George Henry Preble, U. S. N. It is the result of twenty years' research, by one whose taste and profession well qualify him for the pursuit and is probably a more complete work on the subject of which it treats than has ever before been attempted, either in this country or Europe. Capt. Preble not only gives the history of our flag, but the history of all the other flags of all the nations in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Flags and banners play a very important part in the history of the world. The trampling on the American Flag in the streets of Charleston, did more towards stirring up and uniting the North than would have been produced by the cold-blooded massacre of a hundred Northern men. The order of Gen. Dix, to an officer in command at New Orleans, to "shoot on the spot" any man who should dare to lower away the American Flag, was worth 50,000 fresh soldiers to President Lincoln.

Capt. Preble's volume is at once instructive and interesting.

From the Portland, Maine, STAR.

This is a book of much historical interest and elegantly gotten up. It contains twelve full page colored plates, and over 60 wood engravings. In his preface the industrious author says: "More than a thousand volumes have been examined and an extensive correspondence has been a necessity. I may therefore say to my readers as Montesquieu remarked to a friend concerning a particular part of his writings. 'You will read it in a few hours but I assure you it has cost me so much labor that it has whitened my hair.' The well known author of this work is a native of Portland, and well sustains the honors of the ancient Preble family.

From the Boston TRANSCRIPT.

The endorsement of Capt. Preble's new volume on *Our Flag*, by the *American Historical Record* will be read with much pleasure, not only by the friends of the author in the naval service, but by students of our national history. The work must have cost Captain Preble many years of patient research. It is a grand monument of his zeal and patriotism. It has added lustre to a name known and honored in America for several generations.

From the AMERICAN HISTORICAL RECORD, for Jan., 1873. Edited by BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D.

This is an important work, as its title indicates, and comprehends apparently, all that is known concerning the "Flag of our Union." The author, one of the most pains-taking, clear-headed, scientific and indefatigable of the delvers in the mine of American history, has spared no pains during the last twenty years, in the collection of facts concerning our national banner. First published, many years ago, in the *Portland Advertiser* an article on "The First Appearance of the Flag of the Free," and following Proudhon's method of book-making, he has added that little essay, year after year, concretions of facts which compose the stately and superb volume here noticed. He has gathered his materials from every available source, descriptive, documentary and traditional. More than a thousand printed volumes have been consulted by the author.

The work opens with an able and curious treatise on the symbols and flags of the ancients, their forms, uses and modes of treatment, and proceeds to describe the standards of various European nations at the present time. The second part of the work discourses upon the early coveries of America and the first banner planted on its shores; the colonial and provincial flags and the flags of the pre-revolutionary and revolutionary period preceding the stars and stripes. This covers the period from A.D. 860 to 1777. The third part treats upon the stars and stripes, the theories as to the origin of them as the devices of our national banner and the post-revolutionary flags, to the year 1818. The fourth part is filled with a history of the flag, from 1818 to 1861, which is followed in the fifth part by an account of the flag and its associations during the late civil war, and since, in which is given a narrative of the return of regimental flags and trophies, with some anecdotes and incidents, to the year 1872. The Appendix contains much valuable matter under the several heads of the distinguishing flags of the United States Navy; the distinguishing flags of the United States Army; the seal and arms of the United States; the American Yacht Club and Flags, and our national songs. The latter includes, "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The American Flag," "Ye sons of Columbia," "The Flag of our Union," "To Canaan," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," and "America." A very interesting sketch is given of the origin of each of these songs.

The work is thoroughly and beautifully illustrated by colored lithographs and wood cuts. There are thirteen of the former and sixty-four of the latter. These very much enhance the value of the work.

From THE PRESS, by ROBT. SHELTON MACKENZIE, M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., the Editor, Philadelphia.

This is an octavo volume of 536 pages, with numerous colored and other full page engravings, 70 wood cuts, and an *unusually good index*. It is published by Joel Munsell, Albany, and is a fine specimen of his taste and skill as a bibliopole. Capt. Preble, who has seen service under the Stars and Stripes in all parts of the world during the last thirty-six years, has shown to the press is as obedient in his hands, in "these piping times of peace," as the sword was when combating with foe in the distant waters, or during the rebellion at home. He begins at the beginning, by describing the flags of other lands, ancient and modern. Next, he tells us of the first flag planted on American soil, of the colonial and provincial flag, (1634-1766), and, of the flags of the pre-revolutionary and revolutionary period (1766-1777) preceding the Stars and Stripes; then of the history of our present flag, from 1777 to 1818; after that he gives the Chronicles of the Flags, from 1818 to 1860; then our flag during the great rebellion, with the Southern flags, our flag since the war, and, finally, in an appendix, of the distinguishing flags of the United States army and navy, the seal and arms of the United States American Yacht Club and flags, a list of our best and most popular national songs. Captain Preble is not content with mere description. When he mentions a thing bearing on his subject he presents a picture of it. Thus, in giving the latter account of American Yacht Clubs is an engraving of the Queen's cup which, in English waters, Victoria herself being an eye witness, was won by the Yacht America, in 1847. Two points are well established in this volume, first that neither stars nor stripes were suggested by, or borrowed from, Washington's coat-of-arms; and, next, that in June 1776, in No. Arch St. Philadelphia, a house still standing, Mrs. John Ross, at the personal request of Gen. Washington, made the first star spangled banner that ever floated on the breeze. Gen. Washington, with his own hand made a pencil sketch for her from a rough drawing, and, on her suggestion, changed the stars from six to five points. Thus the stars were set in the azure of our flag before the formal Declaration of Independence, on July 4, 1776. Running through this history of our flag is a rich vein of anecdote. The book really is one which readers will not willingly part with if they have got through it.

Among the gentlemen to whom Captain Preble makes acknowledgment in his preface for valuable suggestions and facts, are Messrs. John A. Mc Allister, William J. Canbey, Wm. D. Emmill, and Chas. J. Lukins, of Philadelphia.

As a historical monograph this book may be pronounced as possessing the highest value


Extract from the private letter of A LADY distinguished for her philanthropic and patriotic efforts throughout the late civil war.

"Though a stranger to the author, I cannot deny myself the indulgence of writing to express the satisfaction I have found in examining the volume illustrating the History of the American Flags, for which our citizens are under obligations to him for producing. This work, the result of much labor and careful research, will be greatly prized by all sincere and patriotic Americans of the United States, and I hope will find a place in every public and private library in the land. I hope the author may enjoy the fullest returns for the time and thought expended on its production, both pecuniarily and through appreciation of its value by all readers."

From the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, March 29, 1873.

"Capt. Geo. Henry Preble, U. S. N., whose researches into the early history of our navy are well known, has compiled a history of the "Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States," with an elaborate introduction giving a quite exhaustive account of the symbols, standards, banners, and flags of ancient and modern nations. This work of Captain Preble is the result of an interest in the history of our flag awakened twenty years ago, since which time he has almost unremittingly devoted his attention to the gathering of facts in relation to the subject. Some idea of the great labor of the author may be gathered from the fact he states, that in the preparation of the history he has examined more than a thousand volumes, besides conducting an extensive correspondence.

"Captain Preble has done excellent service before this by his antiquarian researches, and this last compilation will add largely to the debt already owing him on this account."

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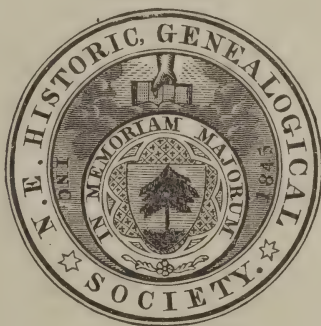
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
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